

1804.

HISTORY  
OF  
TIOGA  
COUNTY

PENN.

1883.





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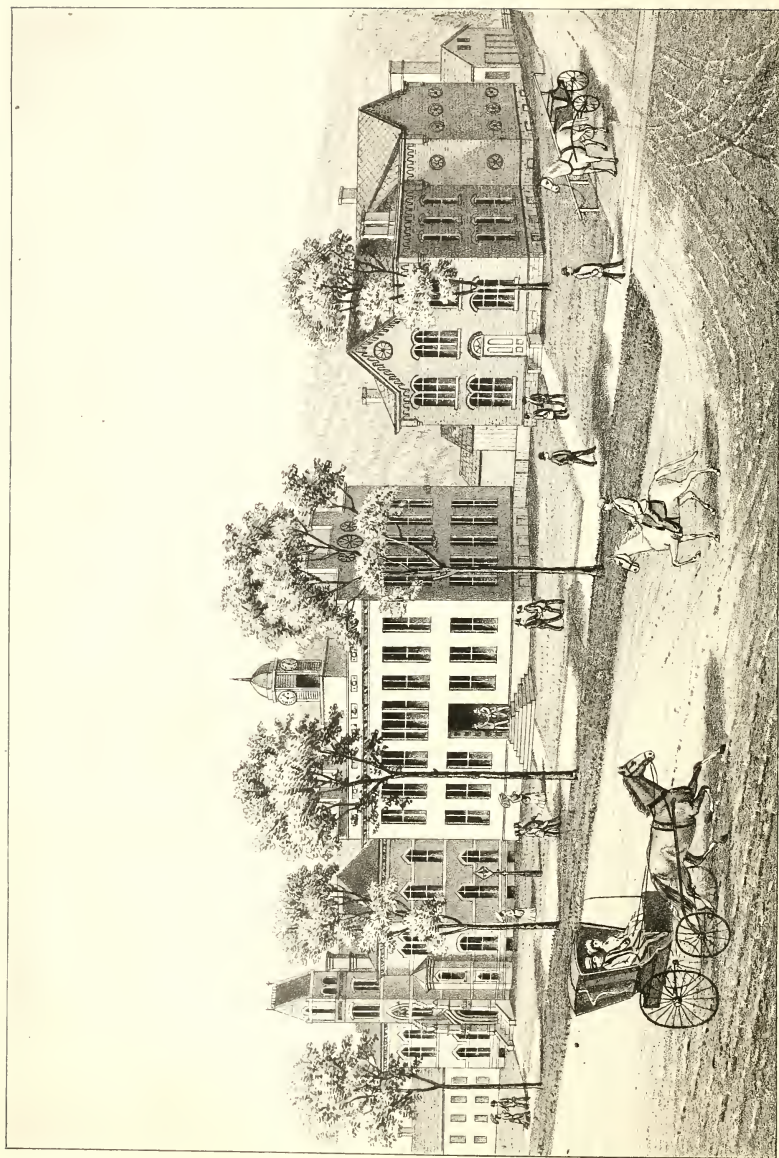












THE COURT BUILDINGS AT WELLSBORO, TIoga CO., PA.





1804.

HISTORY OF  
TIOGA COUNTY  
PENNSYLVANIA,

WITH

Illustrations, Portraits, & Sketches


OF

PROMINENT FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS.


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NEW YORK:  
W. W. MUNSELL & CO.,  
36 VESEY STREET.

1883.



PRESS OF GEORGE MACNAMARA, 36 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.





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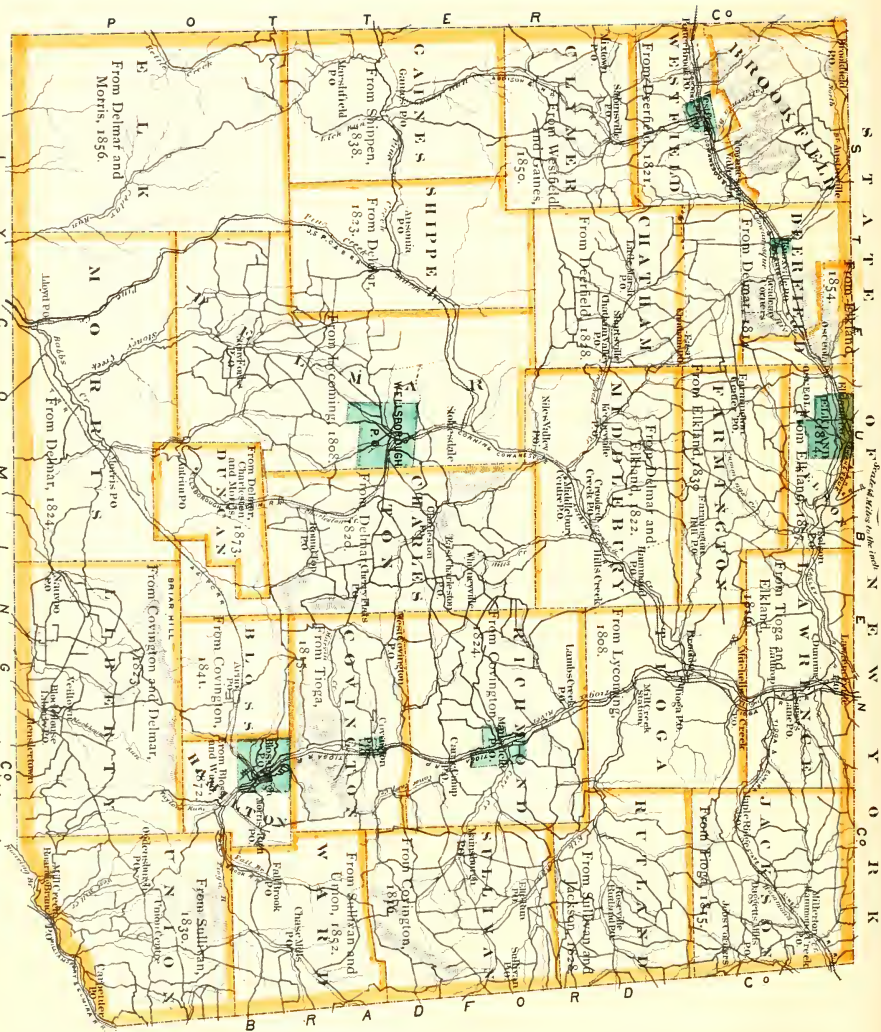
## INTRODUCTORY.

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In preparing the Illustrated History of Tioga County the publishers enlisted the best historical talent in the county, gentlemen who were familiar with the local and general history of the various townships and boroughs—their settlement, and mining, agricultural, railroad, tanning, lumbering and other industrial interests—and who have been untiring in their search after facts relating to the establishment of schools, academies, churches, lodges and associations, the judicial history of the county and its representative men of bench and bar and in the legislatures of the State and nation; and whatever else goes to make up a record of events in the county, from the treaty of 1784 with the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix, Rome, N. Y., when this territory was ceded to Pennsylvania, down to the present. The general historian, Mr. John L. Sexton jr., of Blossburg, has been treasuring up historical data pertaining to the county for the last twenty years, and has spent almost the entire past year in visiting the various townships, calling on the old settlers, searching the records at Wellsboro, Williamsport and Harrisburg, obtaining historical facts and compiling them for this work; and like care has been exercised by other gentlemen whose names appear in connection with their contributions to the work. Every effort upon the part of the publishers has thus been made to make the Illustrated History of Tioga County accurate, complete and exhaustive, and it is with a degree of confidence that it is presented to the public. While the history may possibly contain some facts which might have been omitted, and lack some facts which might have been inserted, yet upon the whole it is believed that the reader will coincide in the judgment which has determined its contents, and read its pages with satisfaction and profit. The compiling of this work has been the means of preserving to future generations many valuable historical facts which otherwise would soon have been lost, and of placing upon record data which were fast fading from the recollection of the pioneers.



## PENN SYLVANIA.




NOTE.—For more definite particulars relative to the formation and organization of the several townships and boroughs see page 33.



# OUTLINE HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

## CHAPTER I.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE DELAWARE — PENNSYLVANIA  
GRANTED TO AND ORGANIZED BY WILLIAM PENN.

HE first discovery of Delaware bay, and the river which forms a portion of the eastern boundary of the State of Pennsylvania appears to have been made by Hendrick Hudson, an Englishman in the service of the Dutch, in 1609. In August of that year he entered the bay, and after a short cruise in it left and proceeded to the mouth of the Hudson river, which stream he ascended as far as Albany.

It is said that Lord Delaware visited the bay in 1610; hence the name by which it and the river are known. It was called by the Dutch South river, the Hudson being termed by them the North river.

Another Dutch navigator, Captain Mey, visited the bay in 1614; but Captain, or, as he was termed, skipper Cornelius Hendrickson first ascended the river as far as the mouth of the Schuylkill, in 1616.

A short lived settlement was made on the east bank of the Delaware under the auspices of the Dutch West India Company in 1623, under the direction of Captains Mey and Tienpont. Another settlement was made on the bay, farther down, in 1630; but this was soon destroyed by the Indians, whose enmity the colonists had indiscreetly incurred.

Maryland was granted to Lord Baltimore in 1632, and the territory on the west side of the Delaware was claimed by him, and the disputes arising out of this claim remained unsettled during many years.

In 1638 a settlement was made on the west bank of the Delaware by a colony of Swedes, under the patronage of Queen Christina. This colony was under the direction of Peter Minuit, a Hollander, who had been a director in the colony of New Amsterdam. Several Swedish governors followed Minuit in succession; prosperous settlements sprang up along the west bank of the

river, and a thriving trade was carried on by the Swedes. They were watched with jealousy by the Dutch, who set up the claim of jurisdiction by reason of former occupation, and instituted intrigues and plans to dispossess the Swedes. In 1655 a force of seven vessels and six hundred men was sent up the Delaware for that purpose. The Swedish government had been kept in ignorance of this expedition, and it was easily successful.

On the restoration of Charles the Second to the throne of Great Britain, he granted the territory now including New York and New Jersey, and afterwards that of Delaware, to his brother the Duke of York. The latter immediately sent a force to take possession of the country thus granted. New Amsterdam and Fort Orange on the Hudson were at once possessed, and rechristened respectively New York, in honor of the Duke of York, and Albany. A portion of the force was then dispatched to take possession of the Dutch colonies on the Delaware, which was accomplished almost without resistance. This dispossession of the Dutch by the English led to a war between Great Britain and Holland, at the conclusion of which the title of the former to these territories was acknowledged by treaty. The Duke of York continued in possession of this region, undisturbed except by the Marylanders, who resorted to occasional acts of violence in order to assert the claim of Lord Baltimore, until, in 1663, war again broke out between Great Britain and Holland, and Dutch privateers visited the coasts and plundered the inhabitants; and during that year a Dutch squadron of vessels arrived and repossessed the dominions which had been granted to the Duke of York. These were restored by the treaty of Westminster in 1674, and in the same year, by a new patent, the title of the Duke of York was confirmed. During eight years following these events great changes took place among the proprietaries of the region, in the course of which William Penn, by reason of being a trustee of one of these proprietaries and a purchase of a portion of the territory, became quite familiar with the region, as well as with the plans for its colonization.

William Penn was the son of Sir William Penn, an admiral in the royal navy, who at his death left a claim of

sixteen thousand pounds against the government of Great Britain. Though in early life he was a soldier of some distinction, he afterwards became a Quaker, and was several times imprisoned because of his religious faith. Having become, as before stated, familiar with the region on the Delaware, and with the schemes for its colonization, he conceived the plan of founding a colony there on the broad principles of equality which his faith taught. Accordingly, in 1680, he petitioned King Charles the Second for a grant of a tract of land west from the Delaware river and south from Maryland, in liquidation of the claim which he had inherited from his father. After the discussion and arrangement of the preliminaries the petition was granted, and a charter signed by the king in 1681. Penn at first desired that the province might be called New Wales, and when objections were raised against this he suggested Sylvania. To this the king and his counsellors prefixed Penn, for the double reason that the name would appropriately mean high woodlands, and that it was the name of a distinguished admiral, whose memory the king desired to honor. A royal address was at once issued informing the inhabitants that William Penn was the sole proprietor, and that he was invested with all the necessary governmental powers. A proclamation was also issued by William Penn to the people of his province, setting forth the policy which he intended to adopt in the government of the colony. A deputy was sent in the spring of the same year, with instructions to institute measures for the management of affairs and the temporary government of the province. In autumn of the same year he sent commissioners to make treaties with the Indians, and arrange for future settlement.

South from the province of Pennsylvania, along the Delaware bay, the Duke of York was still the proprietor of the country. Foreseeing the possibility of future annoyance to the commerce of his province, Penn was desirous of acquiring this territory; and accordingly entered into negotiations with the Duke of York for it, and in the autumn of 1682 he became the proprietor of the land by deeds, which, however, conveyed no political rights. In the autumn of 1682 Penn visited his province in the new world, took formal possession of the territory along Delaware bay, proceeded up the Delaware and visited the settlements along that river. During this year the celebrated treaty between William Penn and the Indians was made, it is said by some historians, under a large elm tree at Shakamaxon. By others it is insisted that no evidence exists of any such treaty at that place; but that the accounts of it that have passed into history were drawn largely from the fertile imaginations of early writers. Whether a treaty was held there or not, it is almost certain that during that year treaties were made between Penn and the Indians, and it is a historical fact that between the Indians and Quakers perfect faith was kept. Voltaire said of the treaty which was said to have been made at Shakamaxon: "It was the only one ever made between savages and Christians that was not ratified by an oath, and the only one that was never broken."

The three principal tribes of Indians which then inhabited Pennsylvania were the Lenni Lenapes, the Mingoes and the Shawnees. Their relations with the Swedes had been of a friendly character, and the pacific and kind policy of Penn and his Quaker colonists toward them bore fruit in strong contrast with that which the dishonest and reckless policy of other colonies, and of the United States government in later times, has brought forth.

The plan of the city of Philadelphia, which had been laid out by the commissioners that had preceded the proprietor, was revised by him, and the present beautiful and regular plan adopted, and even the present names given to the principal streets.

In the latter part of the year 1682 the first legislative body in the province was convened by the proprietor, who, though he was vested with all the powers of a proprietary governor, saw fit, in the furtherance of his original plan, to adopt a purely democratic form of government. This body was a general assembly of the people, and was held at the town of Chester, which was first called by the Swedes Upland. This assembly continued in session from the fourth till the seventh of December; during which time they enacted three laws, one of which was called the great law of Pennsylvania. It was a code of laws consisting of between sixty and seventy subjects or chapters, that had been prepared by the proprietor in England, and it was intended to cover all the exigencies which were deemed likely to arise in the colony. It secured the most ample religious toleration—to all whose faith agreed with that of the Friends—and only punished others by fine and imprisonment; thus exhibiting a marked contrast with the bigoted and intolerant Puritans in some of the New England colonies. It guaranteed the rights and privileges of citizenship to all tax-payers, guarded personal liberty, secured, as far as possible, by punishing bribery, the purity of elections, abolished the English law of primogeniture, discarded the administration of religious oaths and affixed the penalty of perjury to false affirmation, and established marriage as a civil contract. Drinking healths, drunkenness, or the encouragement of it, spreading false news, clamorousness, scolding, railing, masks, revels, stage plays, cards and other games of chance, as well as evil and enticing sports, were forbidden and made punishable by fine and imprisonment. It is a curious fact that all these laws have either been superseded by others or become obsolete.

The wise, just and generous policy which the proprietor adopted in the government of his province rendered him exceedingly popular, and the tide of immigration set so strongly toward this province that during the year 1682 as many as twenty-three ships laden with settlers arrived. During this year the proprietor divided the province into the three counties of Bucks, Philadelphia and Chester; and the territory, as it was termed, which he had acquired from the Duke of York, into Kent, New Castle and Sussex. In these counties he appointed officers, and made preparations for the election of a representative Legislature, consisting of a council of eighteen members, and an assembly of fifty-four. This Legislature assembled

at Philadelphia in January, 1682. One law enacted provided for the appointment in each county court of three "peace makers," to hear and determine differences. It may be noted as a matter of curiosity that bills were introduced in this Legislature providing that "only two sorts of clothes should be worn—one kind for summer and one for winter;" and another that young men should be obliged to marry at a certain age.

## CHAPTER II.

### GERMAN IMMIGRATION—THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF WILLIAM PENN AND SIR WILLIAM KEITH.

As has been before stated, the first settlements in the province were made by Swedes, who occupied the country during about half a century previous to its purchase of William Penn. In all that time they made little progress toward developing the resources of the country. In the language of Watson: "They seem to have sat down contented in their log and clay huts, their leather breeches and jerkins and match coats for their men, and their skin jackets and linsey petticoats for their women; but no sooner has the genius of Penn enlisted in the enterprise than we see it speak a city and commerce into existence. His spirit animated every part of his colony; and the consequence was that the tame and unambitious Swedes soon lost their distinctive character and existence as a separate nation.

Immigration was largely increased during 1683 and 1684. Settlers came from England, Ireland, Wales, Holland and Germany. Of those from the latter country many came from Cresheim and founded the village of Germantown. They were nearly all Quakers, and the settlement which they made was the nucleus around which collected so large a German population in after years that Pennsylvania became a German province, notwithstanding the large immigration from the British islands at first.

In 1683 and 1684 the controversy with regard to boundaries was renewed by Lord Baltimore, and the Marylanders were guilty of some acts of aggression. The province had come to number some 7,000 inhabitants, and it was a matter of importance that the boundary dispute should be settled. To accomplish this settlement, and for other reasons, Penn during 1684 sailed for England, after giving to the provincial council the executive power. Not long after his arrival in England Charles the Second died, and was succeeded on the throne by his brother James, Duke of York, between whom and Penn a strong friendship existed. The proprietary, therefore, easily obtained a favorable decree. In 1688 a revolution in England dethroned James and placed the royal power in the hands of William and Mary. This

change destroyed the influence of Penn at the English court, and the friendship which had existed between him and James caused him to be regarded with suspicion. Slanders were circulated and believed concerning him, and he was even accused of treason and compelled for a time to go into retirement. In his absence discord and dissensions arose in the province, and these were made the pretext for depriving him of his proprietary government in 1693. He was, however, honorably acquitted and exonerated from suspicion, and reinstated in his proprietary rights in 1694. Dissensions in the province continued, however, till after the return of the proprietary with his family in 1699; and even his presence failed to wholly restore harmony.

Because of the increasing power of the proprietary governments in America, the plan had, since the accession of William and Mary to the crown, been entertained of purchasing these governments and converting them into regal ones. In 1701 a bill for that purpose was introduced in the House of Lords, and Penn revisited England for the purpose of endeavoring to prevent its passage. Before his departure a new constitution, which had been some time under consideration, was adopted, and a deputy governor and council of State provided for and appointed. On his arrival the project of purchasing the proprietary government was dropped. In 1702 King William died, and was succeeded by Queen Anne, who entertained for Penn a warm friendship. Though the danger of being dispossessed of his proprietary government was averted, affairs in that government were not more harmonious. The disaffection on the part of the people in the lower counties, which he had endeavored to allay, led to a separation in 1703, and the choice of a distinct assembly for the territories. Some of the deputy governors were indiscreet men, and differences between them and the provincial Legislature were constantly arising. Harassed by these, and probably disgusted at the ingratitude of his subjects, in whose behalf he had incurred large pecuniary liabilities, for the collection of which proceedings were frequently instituted against him, he finally agreed with the crown for the cession of his province and the territory granted him by the Duke of York. He was prevented from legally consummating this cession by a stroke of apoplexy, which rendered him imbecile.

The Queen died in 1714, and was succeeded by George the First. Among the early acts of Parliament in the reign of this King was one extending to the English colonies a previous act disqualifying Quakers from holding office, serving on juries, or giving evidence in criminal cases. Charles Gookin, who had been provincial governor since 1709, construed this act to be applicable to the proprietary government, and a disqualification of the Quakers in the province. This construction of the law of course called forth the indignation and opposition of the council, the Assembly, and the people, and led to the recall of Gookin in 1717, and the appointment of Sir William Keith in his stead. The latter was affable and courteous, cunning and crafty, and in all matters of

difference between the crown or proprietary, on one side, and the people on the other, he espoused the popular cause.

William Penn died at the age of seventy-four, in the summer of 1718. History will ever point to him as one who accomplished more for the cause of civil and religious liberty than any other man of his time, and to the provincial government which he founded and administered as the first successful experiment in the broadest liberty of conscience which had then been conceived, and the nearest approach to a government of themselves by the people that had ever been attempted. He was the representative of a despised and proscribed sect; but by his wise and liberal administration of the government of his province, in accordance with the principles of that sect, he did more to bring it to the favorable notice of the world than could otherwise have been done.

The American colonies at that time presented a curious spectacle. Maryland, a colony of Catholics, who were stigmatized as the most bigoted and intolerant sect in Christendom, had been established under a constitution the most liberal and tolerant of all that had been granted by the government of Great Britain; and Pennsylvania, a province of Quakers, whose tenets were almost the reverse of the Catholics, had added to this almost universal tolerance the largest civil liberty that had ever been enjoyed by a people; while the Puritans of the New England colonies, who professed to have fled from religious persecution in England, and to have sought an asylum where each could worship God, the common Father of all, according to the dictates of his own conscience, in the language of Egle, "excluded from the benefits of their government all who were not members of their church, and piously flagellated or hanged those who were not convinced of its infallibility." Almost two centuries have passed since Penn established his colony in America, and—except in those governments that are purely secular, or nearly so, in their character—political science has developed little that is essential to the welfare and happiness of humanity that was not embodied in his system.

The estate of William Penn passed at his death to his family, who inherited both his property and his proprietary government. He had made a will, previous to his agreement with Queen Anne, for the sale of his province; and his agreement was decided to be void because of his mental incapacity to consummate it. The proprietary government, therefore, devolved on his widow, as executrix of his will and trustee of his property during the minority of his children, and it has been said of her that she manifested much shrewdness in the appointment of governors and general management of colonial affairs. It is said by Day: "The affectionate patriarchal relation which had subsisted between Penn and his colony ceased with his death; the interest which his family took in the affairs of the province was more mercenary in its character, and looked less to the establishment of great and pure principles of life and government."

The administration of Sir William Keith was quite successful. The favor with which he was regarded by the people enabled him to promote among them that harmony which is so essential to prosperity; and the colony was prosperous. There was a large influx of population, the character of which was more cosmopolitan than in former times. The persecutions of the Quakers in England had relaxed somewhat, and fewer, relatively, of them sought homes here; while people from other regions, and notably from Germany, came in great numbers. The popularity of Keith was such that he was able to accomplish two measures that had been looked on with great disfavor by the assembly—the establishment of a Court of Chancery, of which he was the chancellor; and the organization of a militia, of which he was the chief. On the other hand, by his good offices, "the Quakers, to their great joy, procured a renewal of the privilege of affirmation in place of an oath, and of the cherished privilege of wearing the hat whenever and wherever it suited them." He was deposed in 1726, through the influence of James Logan, the leader of the proprietary party. Franklin wrote of him: "If he sought popularity he promoted the public happiness, and his courage in resisting the demands of the family may be ascribed to a higher motive than private interest. The conduct of the Assembly toward him was neither honorable nor politic; for his sins against his principles were virtues to the people, with whom he was deservedly a favorite; and the House should have given him such substantial marks of their gratitude as would have tempted his successors to walk in his steps."

Keith's successor was Patrick Gordon. His administration continued during ten years, or until his death in 1736. Tranquillity prevailed in the province during this time; the population, which in 1727 was more than fifty thousand, received large accessions, especially from Germany; internal improvements were prosecuted, and foreign commerce increased largely. Two of the proprietaries, John and Thomas Penn, came to the province; the latter in 1732, the former in 1734. John returned to England in 1735 on account of the aggressions of the Marylanders under Lord Baltimore, but Thomas remained in the country eight years longer. The demeanor of the latter was not such as to endear him to the people.

The first public library ever established in the province was projected in 1731 by Benjamin Franklin, and was incorporated in 1742. During the two years following the death of Mr. Gordon the president of the council, James Logan, was the executive officer of the province. The celebrated fraud known as the "Indian walk" took place in 1737. That an unscrupulous Indian trader should be guilty of thus swindling ignorant savages would be no matter of surprise; but that the province of Pennsylvania should be a party to such a transaction is almost incredible. It is certain that it never would have received the sanction of William Penn, and it is equally certain that it was the foundation of an enmity that broke out in open hostility afterwards.

## CHAPTER III.

THE QUESTION OF TAXING THE PROPRIETARY ESTATES—  
WARS WITH THE FRENCH AND INDIANS.

**T**HE proprietaries in 1738 appointed George Thomas governor, and the position was held by him till 1747. In the war between Great Britain and Spain which was declared in 1739 the Assembly did not take measures to furnish the men required, and the governor was compelled to raise the quota of the province by his own exertions. In 1744 war broke out between France and England, and the aspect of Indian affairs in Pennsylvania and on its borders became threatening; but the storm was averted by the good offices of the Iroquois, who held the Delawares in subjection.

An unhappy condition of affairs existed at that time, and during some years afterwards, in the province. The proprietaries had little sympathy with the people, but as they grew rich by the enhanced value which the activity and enterprise of these people gave to their estates, they preferred the pomp and luxury of aristocratic life, and regarded the people with a measure of contempt. Under such circumstances it was not a matter of wonder that the people, through their representatives, should not respond with alacrity to the demands of the governors appointed by these proprietaries. Governor Thomas resigned in 1747, and after an administration of two years by Anthony Palmer, president of the council, James Hamilton became lieutenant governor in 1749. The condition of things at that time cannot be better described than in the language of Sherman Day:

"An alarming crisis was at hand. The French, now hovering around the great lakes, sedulously applied themselves to seduce the Indians from their allegiance to the English. The Shawnees had already joined them; the Delawares waited only for an opportunity to revenge their wrongs, and of the Six Nations the Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas were wavering. The French were fortifying the strong points on the Ohio. To keep the Indians in favor of the colony required much cunning diplomacy, and expensive presents. In this alarming juncture the old flame of civil dissension burst out with increased force. The presents to the Indians, with the erection of a line of forts along the frontier, and the maintenance of a military force, drew heavily on the provincial purse. The Assembly, the popular branch, urged that the proprietary estates should be taxed as well as those of humble individuals. The proprietors, through their deputies, refused, and pleaded prerogative, charter, and law. The Assembly in turn pleaded equity, common danger, and common benefit, requiring a common expense. The proprietaries offered bounties in lands yet to be conquered from the Indians, and the privilege of issuing more paper money; the Assembly wanted

something more tangible. The Assembly passed laws laying taxes and granting supplies, but annexing conditions. The governors opposed the conditions, but were willing to aid the Assembly in taxing the people, but not the proprietaries. Here were the germs of revolution, not fully matured until twenty years later. Dr. Franklin was now a member and a leader in the Assembly. In the meantime the frontier were left exposed while these frivolous disputes continued. The pacific principles, too, of the Quakers and Dunkards and Mennonists and Schwenckfelders came in to complicate the strife; but as the danger increased they prudently kept aloof from public office, leaving the management of the "war to sects less scrupulous."

Robert H. Morris, the successor of James Hamilton, became governor in 1754, and his successor, William Denny, in 1756. The same want of harmony between the proprietaries and the people continued during their administrations, but finally, through the efforts of Franklin, the royal assent was given to a law taxing the estates of the proprietaries.

Settlements were made on lands to which the Indian title had not been extinguished, especially by the not over scrupulous Scotch Irish, and the result was a desultory Indian war, which kept up a very insecure feeling among the people of the province.

Such was the condition of the province at the breaking out of the French and Indian war a few years after the treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle, which really was scarcely more than a temporary suspension of hostilities. It is well known to every one connected with American history, that at this time the French attempted to connect their possessions in Canada and Louisiana by a chain of military posts extending from Presque Isle, now Erie, to the navigable waters of the Ohio, and along that river to the Mississippi. In furtherance of this design they sent, in 1754, 1,000 men to the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, where they built Fort Du Quesne, afterward called, in honor of the great English statesman, Fort Pitt; now Pittsburg. Against this was sent the disastrous expedition of General Braddock, a minute account of which cannot, for want of space, be given here. It may briefly be said, that by reason of his self conceit and obstinacy General Braddock sustained the most overwhelming defeat that an European army had ever met in America, and that he was mortally wounded in this action. General—then Colonel—George Washington greatly distinguished himself in this battle.

The dispute between the proprietaries and the people continued, notwithstanding the country was suffering from the horrors of an Indian war. The proprietaries insisted on the exemption of their estates from taxation, and the Assembly yielded when the public safety was in jeopardy. Several councils were held with the Indians, and efforts were made through the interposition of the Six Nations, whose aid the authorities of the province invoked, to secure peace, with only partial success. In 1756 three hundred men under Colonel Armstrong crossed



the Alleghenies and destroyed the Indian town of Kittanning; thus inflicting a severe blow on the savages, and driving them beyond the Allegheny river.

In 1758 a change in the ministry in England was made, and under William Pitt the war was prosecuted with great energy. An expedition consisting of about 9,000 men was organized and sent against Fort Duquesne. On the approach of this army the French burnt the buildings, evacuated the fort, and blew up the magazine. It was rebuilt and named Fort Pitt. This terminated hostilities in the valley of the Ohio. A series of successes followed in 1759 and 1760 at the north and west, which terminated the war, though a feeble effort was made by the French to retrieve their losses in Canada. The result was the final extinction of the French dominion in the Canadian provinces, which was confirmed by the treaty of Fontenbleau in 1762. The peace which followed was of short duration. The Kiyasuta and Pontiac war, so called from the chiefs who planned it, broke out in 1763. Kiyasuta was a Seneca, and Pontiac an Ottawa chief; and the scheme which they devised, for a war of quick extermination against the colonists, would have been no discredit to the ability of educated military chieftains. The savages had looked with approval on the construction by the French of a chain of forts from Presque Isle to the Ohio; for they saw in them a check upon the progress westward of the tide of settlement which threatened to dispossess them of their broad domains. When they saw these forts fall into the hands of the colonists, and thus cease to be a barrier against their aggressions, they became more alarmed for their own safety; and these wily chiefs conceived the project of attacking and overpowering the different defenses on the frontier simultaneously, and then rushing upon and exterminating the defenseless inhabitants in the settlements, and thus, by the terror which they inspired, preventing future encroachments. The time of harvest was chosen for this attack, and the plan was laid with such secrecy that the first intimation of it was the appalling war whoop with which it was commenced. So nearly successful were the savages that eight of the eleven forts attacked on the western frontier were taken. Scalping parties overran the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and the terror-stricken inhabitants fled before them. Fort Pitt was invested, after the Indian fashion, during about three months, but was relieved by a force under Colonel Boquet. About thirty of the settlers in the Wyoming valley were killed by the Delawares, in revenge for the murder of Teedyuscung by a party of Iroquois, the latter having persuaded the Delawares that the murder was committed by the whites. Although there were, after the first eruption of hostilities, no large organized bands of hostile Indians, the frontier settlements were continually harassed by small parties, who came upon them stealthily and murdered the inhabitants without pity. The protection afforded by the authorities in the province against these marauding parties was insufficient. The pacific disposition of the Quakers, who controlled the government, was such as to call forth the remark that they were "more

solicitous for the welfare of the bloodthirsty Indian than for the lives of the frontiersmen." Parkman says of them: "They seemed resolved that they would neither defend the people of the frontier nor allow them to defend themselves; and vehemently inveighed against all expeditions to cut off the Indian marauders. Their security was owing to their local situation, being confined to the eastern part of the province."

John Penn, a grandson of the founder of the province, came to Pennsylvania in 1763 in the capacity of lieutenant-governor. His father and his uncle were then the proprietors and resided in England. The Penn family had all ceased to be Quakers, and had no conscientious scruples against defensive or aggressive war. General Gage had become commander of the military forces of the province, and Governor Penn vigorously seconded his efforts. He even, in 1764, offered by proclamation the following bounties for scalps, Indians, etc.: "For every male above the age of ten years captured, \$150; scalped, being killed, \$134; for every female Indian enemy, and every male under the age of ten years, captured, \$130; for every female above the age of ten years scalped, being killed, \$50."

The apathy which was manifested by the Assembly in 1763, and the insecure condition of the settlers toward the frontier, led to the formation of an independent organization known as the Paxtang Boys or Paxtang Rangers; so named because they were mostly inhabitants of Paxtang, or Paxton, and Donnegal, in Lancaster county. Such was the feeling of insecurity in advanced settlements that men were compelled to keep their rifles at their sides while at work in their fields, and even while attending divine worship. These rangers, by their vigilance and activity, and by the severe punishments which they inflicted on the savages, became in turn a terror to them. They were mostly composed of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, between whom and the Quakers no very friendly feeling existed. The latter strongly censured what they termed the barbarities of the rangers; and fierce dissensions arose between them. The Paxtang men finally fell upon a small tribe of Indians at Conestoga, in Lancaster county, and put many of them to death, because, as they alleged, they had discovered that these Indians, while professing friendliness, were secretly harboring their hostile brethren, and furnishing them with information and supplies of ammunition, etc. They also insisted that the Christian or Moravian Indians were guilty of the same treachery, and the latter were compelled to flee to Philadelphia to avoid their vengeance. These acts of the rangers called forth the still more vehement protests of the Quakers, and even at the present day historians are not agreed as to whether or not their action was justifiable. None of them were ever convicted in the courts of the province.

In 1764 General Gage instituted measures to drive the Indians from the frontiers by carrying the war into their country. He sent a corps under Colonel Bradstreet to act against the Wyandots, Chippewas and Ottawas, in the vicinity of the upper lakes; and another, under Colonel Boquet, to go to the Muskingum and attack the Delawares,

Shawnees, and other nations between the Ohio and the lakes. This vigorous action had the desired effect. Peace was established, and many of the captives who had been taken were restored.

## CHAPTER IV.

"MASON AND DIXON'S LINE"—CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION—PATRIOTIC ACTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

**D**URING the ten years between 1765 and 1775 two questions of boundary were settled. One, that of the line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, had long been in dispute, and several fruitless negotiations had been entered into for its settlement. In 1763 Thomas and Richard Penn and Frederick Lord Baltimore entered into an arrangement for the establishment of this line, and commissioned Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon to survey and mark it. This work they completed in 1767, having surveyed and marked with milestones of oolite brought from England) the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, except about twenty-two miles at its western end, where they were prevented by the Indian proprietors. Thus originated the celebrated "Mason and Dixon's line." The other boundary question was raised by Lord Dunmore, of Virginia, who claimed the territory that now includes the counties of Fayette, Greene and Washington, and even a portion of Allegheny. He encouraged settlers to take from Virginia the titles to their lands there, and even sent an agent to take possession of Fort Pitt, when it was evacuated by General Gage. The settlers were a bad class of men; and by reason of the lawless acts of some of them, especially two named Cresap and Greathouse, a frontier Indian war occurred. The Virginia claim was promptly repelled.

At the conclusion of the Indian war of 1763 and 1764 the old controversy concerning the taxation of the proprietary estates was revived, and Dr. Franklin at once became the champion of the popular cause in the Assembly. That body became so indignant at the conduct of the governor that they resolved to petition the King to purchase the proprietary jurisdiction, and place the province in direct relation with the crown. "Here," says Day, "was a most important step toward the Revolution. To break down the feudal power, and bring the people and the crown in direct communication, is, in all countries, the first great step toward popular freedom, and prepares the way for the next step—the direct conflict between the crown and the people. It so happened, however, that in this case the avarice of the British ministry outran the anti-feudal propensities of the people, and brought the colonies at once to the last great struggle between the people and the crown." Dr. Franklin was sent by the province to London to urge before the ministry the meas-

ure of relief from the proprietary dominion; but on his arrival he found that the conflict was with the very power the protection of which he had come to invoke.

The wars which had raged in the colonies, and in which the home government had assisted, had called the attention of the ministry to the rapidly increasing wealth of those colonies. The plan was conceived of making that wealth available to the mother country, for the double purpose of replenishing her exhausted treasury and securing the exclusive control of the colonial trade. The accomplishment of this double object involved the question of taxation without consent and without representation in the legislative body imposing the tax. This was the point on which the American Revolution turned. Parliament insisted on its right to tax any part of the British dominions, and the colonies held that they were not safe if they might thus be despoiled of their property without their consent, and by a parliament in which they were not represented. In view of this momentous question the contentions with the proprietaries were forgotten. In 1764 an act was passed imposing duties on certain articles not produced in his majesty's dominions. This was followed the next year by the odious stamp act, which declared instruments of writing void if not written on stamped paper on which a duty was paid. This was resisted and the paper refused in the colonies, and the determination was formed by the colonies to establish manufactories, to the end that they might not be dependent on the mother country. By reason of the consequent clamors of English manufacturers, and the impossibility of executing the law without a resort to force, the stamp act was repealed; but the repeal was coupled with a declaration of the absolute power of parliament over the colonies.

The next offensive act was the imposition of duties on goods imported from Great Britain; but this was resisted by the colonists, who would accede to nothing which involved taxation without consent. A circular was addressed by Massachusetts to her sister colonies recapitulating their grievances, and the arguments against the oppressive acts. Governor Penn was ordered by the colonial secretary in London to urge upon the Assembly a disregard of this, and, in case this advice was not heeded, to prorogue it. The Assembly asserted, by resolution, its right to sit at its own pleasure, and to consult with the other colonies concerning matters pertaining to the welfare of all; and it gave a cordial assent to the recommendation by Virginia for a concert of action in order to peacefully obtain a redress of their grievances. The impost was reduced in 1769, and in 1770 abolished, except that on tea, which was continued at three pence per pound. The colonists, however, were opposed to the principle on which the tax was based, and not to its amount, and their resistance to the importation of taxed goods was concentrated on the tea tax. In Pennsylvania one chest was imported and the duty paid; but generally the non-importation policy prevailed. Under these circumstances the ideal right of taxation was asserted and no collision was provoked. In order to make a practical

application of this right, however, the East India Company was encouraged by parliament to send a consignment of tea to each of the principal ports in the colonies, to be disposed of by the agents appointed by the company, and thus to force it on the people. The colonists in all the provinces were indignant at this insidious attempt.

"The course of Pennsylvania was from the first firm, but temperate. A meeting at Philadelphia passed resolutions denouncing the duty on tea as a tax without their consent, laid for the express purpose of establishing the right to tax; and asserting that this method of providing a revenue for the support of government, the administration of justice and defense of the colonies, had a direct tendency to render assemblies useless and to introduce arbitrary government and slavery; and that steady opposition to this plan was necessary to preserve even the shadow of liberty. They denounced all who should aid in landing or selling the tea as enemies to their country, and enjoined the consignees to resign their appointment." Under such a pressure the consignees declined to receive it. In Charleston it was landed in a damp warehouse and permitted to rot. At New York a vigilance committee forbade the pilots to bring the vessel having the tea on board into the harbor, and escorted a captain who attempted to bring in some as a private venture out of the harbor, after airing and watering his tea. At Boston the vessel having the tea on board was boarded by a party of men disguised as Indians, and the tea thrown overboard. In consequence of these proceedings measures were adopted by the British government to coerce submission on the part of the colonists. Upon Massachusetts, which had manifested the most violent opposition, the vials of British wrath were most freely poured out. In 1774 the act known as the Boston port bill, by which the port of Boston was closed and the custom-house removed to Salem, was passed. This was soon followed by an act vesting the appointment of colonial officers in the crown; by another, authorizing the extradition for trial of persons charged with capital offences; and by still another, for quartering soldiers on the inhabitants. All the colonies sympathized and made common cause with Boston and Massachusetts, though in each colony there were some people who sympathized with the crown. These were termed tories, while the advocates of colonial rights were called whigs—names by which the two parties were known through the Revolution.

The province of Pennsylvania did not waver at this juncture in its adhesion to the colonial cause. On being requested to convene the Assembly Governor Penn of course declined, and a meeting consisting of about eight thousand people was held, at which a general colonial congress was recommended and a committee of correspondence appointed. Subsequently a convention of delegates from all the counties in the province assembled, at which a series of temperate but firm and patriotic resolutions were adopted, asserting both their loyalty and their rights, and reiterating the recommendation for a general congress. The convention also adopted instructions to

the Assembly that was about to convene. These were written by John Dickinson, one of the foremost patriots in the province. The following extracts are quoted to show the animus of these patriots:

"Honor, justice and humanity call upon us to hold and transmit to our posterity that liberty which we received from our ancestors. It is not our duty to leave wealth to our children, but it is our duty to leave liberty to them. No infamy, iniquity or cruelty can exceed our own if we, born and educated in a country of freedom, entitled to its blessings and knowing their value, pusillanimously deserting the post assigned us by Divine Providence, surrender succeeding generations to a condition of wretchedness from which no human efforts, in all probability, will be sufficient to extricate them; the experience of all States mournfully demonstrating to us that when arbitrary power has been established over them even the wisest and bravest nations that have ever flourished have in a few years degenerated into abject and wretched vassals. \* \* \* To us, therefore, it appears at this alarming period our duty to our God, our country, to ourselves and to our posterity, to exert our utmost ability in promoting and establishing harmony between Great Britain and these colonies, on a constitutional foundation." "Thus," says Sherman Day, "with loyalty on their lips, but with the spirit of resistance in their hearts, did these patriots push forward the Revolution."

The Assembly appointed delegates to the Congress, which met in September at Philadelphia. This Congress adopted resolutions approving of the resistance of the people of Massachusetts, and took measures to prohibit imports from or exports to Great Britain, unless grievances were redressed. It also adopted a declaration of rights and enumeration of grievances, an address to the people of Great Britain, another to the people of British America and a *loyal* address to the crown. It also adopted articles of confederation, which act may rightly be considered the beginning of the American Union.

A bill was adopted by parliament prohibiting the people of the provinces from fishing on the banks of Newfoundland, and at about the same time an ingeniously framed act, which made apparent concessions, but retained the doctrine against which the colonies contended, and which was intended to divide them. Pennsylvania was the first colony to which this proposition was presented, and the Assembly, to whom it was presented by Governor Penn, promptly rejected it; declaring that they desired no benefits for themselves the acceptance of which might injure the common cause, "and which by a generous rejection for the present might be finally secured for all."

Another provincial convention was held in Philadelphia in January, 1775, at which resolutions were adopted recommending the strict enforcement of the non-importation pledge, and the production and manufacture of every thing required for the use of the inhabitants; enumerating many of the articles to be produced or manufactured, including gunpowder, which was said to be necessary for the Indian trade.



## CHAPTER V.

REVOLUTION IN THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT—PENN-  
SILVANIA A STATE—BATTLES OF 1776 AND 1777—  
INDIAN WARFARE.



IN 1775 hostilities commenced. The battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill were fought, and a British army invaded the country. Congress met and organized an army, at the head of which General Washington was placed. At the same time that it thus provided for the public defense, it adopted a "humble and dutiful petition to the King," which was presented but to which they were informed no answer would be given. A military association, having branches in each county, was formed, with a full code of rules for its government. The Assembly met and made provision for raising four thousand three hundred troops—the quota of the province. In view of the troublesome position which the Quakers occupied, the Assembly enacted that all able-bodied men who refused to bear arms ministers and purchased servants excepted should contribute an equivalent for the time and expense of others in acquiring the necessary discipline.

A committee of safety was appointed which assumed executive functions. A provincial navy was equipped, and measures were taken to protect Philadelphia against any naval force ascending the Delaware river. Later a continental navy was established.

The Continental Congress during its session of May, 1775, recommended to those colonies where no government sufficient to meet the exigencies of the times existed, to adopt such governments. It was determined by the whigs, in pursuance of this resolution, to throw off the proprietary government, by which they were hampered. The conservatives and tories opposed this, but the times were revolutionary and the whigs prevailed. It was resolved that the new government should emanate from the people, and that the Assembly, the members of which were shackled by their oaths of allegiance to the crown, should have no voice in its formation. A convention consisting of delegates from all the counties, for the formation of a new constitution, was called, through the committee of conference and observation of Philadelphia. In the choice of delegates to this convention no one was permitted to vote who refused to abjure all allegiance to the King of Great Britain, or who was suspected of being an enemy to American liberty.

The Declaration of Independence was adopted July 4th, 1776, and this convention assembled on the 15th of the same month. It not only entered on the task of forming a constitution, but assumed legislative powers and appointed delegates to Congress. It may here be remarked that such of these delegates as had not already

done so affixed their signatures to the Declaration of Independence.

The work of the convention was completed on the 28th of September, and the new-formed constitution committed to the keeping of the council of safety until the first meeting of the General Assembly of the State. The provincial Assembly met on the 23d of the same month, and quietly expired, with a feeble denunciation on its lips of the assumed legislative power of the convention. Thus, at about the same time, the proprietary government in Pennsylvania ceased by the action of the people in the province, and the colonies cast off their allegiance to the crown of Great Britain.

The population of Pennsylvania was about 300,000 at the time when it became a State and assumed its position among its sister States in the American Union. The Declaration of Independence had been made, but that independence was to be maintained; and, as subsequently proved, by the sacrifice of many lives and the expenditure of much treasure.

The limits of this sketch will not permit a detail of Revolutionary events that occurred beyond the boundaries of the State, though many of those events were important factors in the history of the State at that time, and of the events of which Pennsylvania was the theatre little more than a brief mention can be made.

December, 1776, found General Washington on the west bank of the Delaware near Trenton. He had crossed New Jersey before the advancing army of General Howe, who was posted on the opposite side of the river, waiting for the formation of ice on which to cross, that he might move on Philadelphia. General Washington had secured all the boats on the river, and on the night of the 25th of December he recrossed the river with 2,400 men and twenty pieces of artillery, attacked the Hessians in Trenton and defeated them, capturing six cannon and 900 prisoners, with whom he again crossed into Pennsylvania. The loss of the Americans in this action was two soldiers killed and two who perished by cold. General Washington at once returned to Trenton, where he was joined by about 3,600 Pennsylvania militia under Generals Mifflin and Cadwallader. The battle of Princeton was fought soon afterward, and the army went into winter quarters at Morristown, New Jersey. The next summer, after some manœuvring in New Jersey, evidently for the purpose of drawing General Washington from his position, General Howe embarked his forces at New York, intending to attack Philadelphia by way of the Delaware river. After entering Delaware bay he returned to the ocean, sailed up the Chesapeake bay and landed near the head of Elk river. On the sailing of the British army from New York General Washington moved his army into Pennsylvania, and encamped near Germantown to watch the development of General Howe's plans. General La Fayette joined General Washington at that time, and shared with him the hardships and privations of the camp.

The army of General Howe advanced toward Philadelphia and was met by that of General Washington at

the Brandywine, where a battle was fought the 11th of September, and the American forces suffered a defeat and retired to Germantown. Washington soon afterward crossed the Schuylkill and prepared for battle again, but a heavy rain storm prevented the action. General Howe entered Philadelphia with a portion of his army, and the balance encamped at Germantown. Upon this force Washington made an unsuccessful attack while a portion of it was assisting the British shipping to effect a passage through the Delaware river. This was early in October. On the 22nd of the same month an attack was made on Forts Mifflin and Mercer, which commanded the Delaware opposite the mouth of the Schuylkill. After an obstinate resistance the garrison of these forts was compelled to evacuate them. In this affair the enemy lost two ships by reason of the effective service of the Pennsylvania State fleet. After the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga the army of Washington was reinforced by that of General Gates, and it encamped in a strong position at Whitemarsh. From this position the British commander endeavored to draw General Washington, but without success. The American army finally went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, a place which will ever be noted as the scene of the most intense suffering which the Revolutionary patriots were called on to endure during their struggle for independence. While they were shivering barefooted and half naked in their huts at this place, the British soldiers were snugly quartered and well fed and their officers fêted and feasted by the Tories in Philadelphia.

In the spring of 1778 an attempt was made by the English government through commissioners to effect a reconciliation. Whether or not an honorable reconciliation was desired may be judged by the fact that they offered Joseph Reed, one of the delegates in Congress from Pennsylvania, £10,000 and the best office in the colonies to aid them in their purposes. His reply should be remembered:—"I am not worth purchasing, but such as I am the King of Great Britain is not rich enough to do it."

It was in the spring of 1778 that France entered into a treaty with the Americans, and sent four frigates and twelve ships to the Delaware. In consequence of this Sir Henry Clinton, who had succeeded Lord Howe in command of the British army, decided to evacuate Philadelphia, which he did, marching his forces across New Jersey toward New York. Washington pursued, and engaged the enemy at Monmouth and compelled them to give way. Philadelphia again became the capital in the latter part of June, 1778. Some trials were had for high treason, and several of those convicted were executed, greatly to the alarm of the Tories and Quakers. They had been emboldened by the temporary success of the British arms, and these examples seemed necessary to inspire them with terror and prevent future treasonable acts, as well as to appease the vengeance of the Whigs who had suffered at their hands.

By the evacuation of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania ceased to be the theatre of important warlike events. The English government had, however, induced the Indians of the Iroquois nations in New York and those of the territory west from Pennsylvania to engage in hostilities against the people of the struggling States. This warfare was waged in accordance with their "known rule." Incursions were made, defenseless settlements attacked, and people "of every age, sex and condition" were ruthlessly murdered. The settlements in many regions were left unprotected, because nearly all the men capable of bearing arms had responded to their country's call and joined the Revolutionary army. In 1777 the northern frontier of New York was the scene of many of these savage irruptions, and the frontier settlements of these States were scarcely troubled by marauding parties. They doubtless enjoyed this immunity because of the proximity of troops, which could be quickly sent to protect these settlements. In 1778 the storm of Indian warfare burst on them. A descent was made on the Wyoming valley by a force of British, Tories and Indians, commanded by Colonel John Butler. Many of the inhabitants were cruelly massacred and the valley was devastated. A descent was also made on the west branch of the Susquehanna by a force of Indians, Tories and British, under Colonel MacDonald. The frontier settlements in Westmoreland county also were ravaged by scalping parties. A force under General McIntosh was sent to protect the western frontier, which was done by the erection of forts and by expeditions into the country of the hostile savages.

The Indian villages at Wyalusing, Shessequin and Tioga were destroyed by a small force under Colonel Hartley. In order to punish the most audacious of these savages, and prevent, if possible, future depredations by them, General Sullivan was sent with a sufficient force in the summer of 1779 up the Susquehanna into the Genesee valley, the heart of the country of the Senecas—the most powerful and warlike nation of the Iroquois—with orders "to cut off their settlements, destroy their crops, and inflict on them every other mischief that time and circumstances would permit." This work was thoroughly accomplished. A battle was fought on the Chemung river at Newtown (Elmira), in which the Indians, under the celebrated Mohawk chief Brant, and the Tories, under Colonel John Butler, were routed. The valley of the Genesee was devastated, forty towns were burned, orchards were cut down, corn fields were ravaged, and one hundred and sixty thousand bushels of corn destroyed. From this blow the warlike Senecas never recovered. Though marauding parties continued to go forth, they were not afterward able to send out any large force.

Colonel Brodhead, at about the same time, went on an expedition against the Indians on the west branch of the Allegheny and destroyed the crops and villages there, and cut off a party of forty who had started on an expedition to the frontier of Westmoreland county.

## CHAPTER VI.

## LATER EVENTS OF THE REVOLUTION—WAR WITH THE WESTERN INDIANS—CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

**D**URING the year 1780 much difficulty was experienced on account of the depreciation of the paper currency, which the exigencies of the war had made it necessary to issue. Efforts were made by the Assembly to relieve the State from this embarrassment, with only partial success. In 1781, in accordance with a plan of Robert Morris, who justly earned the title of "the financier of the Revolution," the Bank of North America was chartered by Congress, and charters were also granted to it by Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The effect of this measure was immediately beneficial to the commercial and financial interests of the country. The Pennsylvania charter was revoked by the Legislature in 1785, but was restored in 1787.

During 1780 the Legislature enacted a law reorganizing the militia system of the State, in order that any sudden emergency might be promptly met. In view of the exigencies of the times authority was vested in the executive to declare martial law during the recess of the Assembly, so far as should be necessary under circumstances that might arise. It was resolved, also, that in extraordinary efforts that were found necessary to obtain supplies, discrimination might be made between the friends of the country and those who had shown themselves to be otherwise. To guard against spies, authority was given to arrest all suspicious persons and prevent the admission of strangers indiscriminately. The horses and other property of domestic enemies were seized, and the houses of Quakers were searched for arms.

The entrance into New Jersey of the British army under Sir Henry Clinton was the cause of great alarm, but this army did not advance on Philadelphia. Soon afterward four thousand of the militia were ordered out to assist in a projected attack on New York, but by reason of the non-arrival of the French troops the project was abandoned, and the militia force, which had its rendezvous at Trenton, was disbanded.

The treason of Benedict Arnold occurred in the autumn of 1780. While in command at Philadelphia in 1778 General Arnold became allied by marriage with a distinguished tory family in that city, and the intimacy with British officers into which this relation threw him, together with the sting which his sensitive nature received by being court-martialed for some irregularity, may have led him to his fatal error. Soon after the receipt of the news of his treason in Philadelphia, his effigy was paraded through the streets and hanged, his wife was ordered to leave the city within fourteen days, and his estate was confiscated. Still more rigorous proceedings were instituted against the tories and Quakers, one of whom was convicted of high treason and hanged.

In January, 1781, a revolt occurred among the Pennsylvania troops, who were in winter quarters at Morristown, under command of General Wayne. About thirteen hundred of the disaffected left the camp and established their quarters at Princeton. The causes of this mutiny were depreciation of the currency in which the men were paid, arrearages of pay and suffering for want of money and clothing, and the retention in the service of some beyond the terms of their enlistment. There was nothing treasonable in their revolt. On the contrary, two emissaries who were sent to them with large offers from the commander of the British forces were seized, delivered to General Wayne, tried as spies, convicted and executed. An investigation was instituted by General Wayne and President Reed, their grievances were redressed, and they returned to their duty.

In the spring of 1781 the Pennsylvania troops under General Wayne joined the force of La Fayette, and marched to join the force of General Greene. Fearing an attack upon Philadelphia by the troops from New York, Congress recommended the calling out of three thousand militia. They were ordered to rendezvous at Newtown, in Bucks county, where they remained till the departure of the British troops from New York for the relief of Cornwallis allayed all fear for the safety of Philadelphia, when they were disbanded.

In October, 1781, the army of Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, thus virtually ending the war of the Revolution. Pending the negotiation of a treaty of peace, which was signed November 30th, 1781, the Assembly of Pennsylvania unanimously adopted a resolution disapproving of a reunion with Great Britain on any terms; against the conclusion of a treaty of peace with England without the concurrence of France, and against the revival of the proprietary family privileges. Such had been the bitter experience of the people of Pennsylvania under the proprietary government and the British yoke that they were determined to guard against everything that could lead to a recurrence of that experience.

Although the chartered boundaries of Pennsylvania were settled before the termination of the Revolutionary war, the Indian title to all the territory within those limits had not been extinguished. Purchases from the Indians had been made in 1736 and previously, in 1749, in 1758 and in 1768. These amounted to about two-thirds of the chartered territory. The balance, lying in the northwest part of the State, was purchased from the Iroquois at the treaty of Fort Stanwix in October, 1784, and the purchase was confirmed by the Delawares and Wyandots at Fort McIntosh in January, 1785. Notwithstanding this purchase the Delawares and Wyandots kept up a barbarous warfare against the settlers, and in addition to the expeditions that had been sent against them, among which was that of the ill fated Crawford in 1782, Harmar in 1791 and Wayne from 1792 to 1795 conducted campaigns against them. The last in August, 1795, concluded a treaty with them which terminated hostilities. "Besides these expeditions," says Sherman Day, "there was an undercurrent of partisan hostilities

constantly maintained between the white savages on the frontier and the red, in which it was difficult to say on which side was exhibited the greatest atrocity."

It has been said that a State constitution was adopted in 1776 to supersede the proprietary government. Under this constitution an assembly elected annually was the legislative department; a council of twelve persons was chosen for three years and by joint ballot of the assembly and council a president was elected, which constituted the executive department. It also provided for the choice septennially of a council of censors to revise the doings of the Legislature and the executive, pass censures, recommend repeals, etc. This constitution was defective, though an improvement on the proprietary government.

In December, 1779, the royal charter was annulled by an act of Assembly, and the proprietaries were granted £130,000 sterling to compensate them for their lost privileges, they retaining their real estate and rents. In 1780 the act for the gradual extinction of slavery was passed. In recommending this action the executive council said: "Honored will that State be in the annals of mankind which shall first abolish this violation of the rights of mankind."

In 1787 the convention which framed the constitution of the United States sat in Philadelphia. It concluded its labors on the 18th of September, and on the 12th of the following December a convention called for the purpose by the Assembly ratified it, thus placing Pennsylvania first on the list of States which adopted it. After the adoption of the federal constitution the defects of the State constitution of 1776 were more than ever before apparent. Chief Justice McKean had said of it: "The balance of the one, the few and the many is not well poised in the State; the Legislature is too powerful for the executive and judicial branches. We have now but one branch; we must have another branch, a negative in the executive, stability in our laws and permanency in the magistracy before we shall be reputable, safe and happy."

In accordance with a resolution of the Assembly, delegates were chosen at the October election in 1789 to frame a new constitution. They assembled in November of the same year and after a long session completed their labors, and the constitution which they formed was adopted in September, 1790.

In this the general plan of the Federal constitution was followed. The executive department was vested in a governor, elected by the people; the legislative in a Senate and Assembly, while the judicial system was not greatly changed, except that the tenure of office of the judges of the higher courts was during good behavior instead of seven years, as before. The supreme executive council and the council of censors were of course abolished.

In 1837 the constitution was revised by a convention assembled for that purpose, and the changes which were recommended were adopted the next year. Among these were alterations in the tenure of offices, an abridgment

of the powers of the Legislature, the taking away of nearly all executive patronage and an extension of the elective franchise.

Another revision of the constitution was made by a convention for that purpose in 1873, and the amended constitution was adopted the same year. This constitution abolished special legislation, changed the time of annual elections, altered the tenure of the judiciary, modified the pardoning power, provided for minority representation, for biennial sessions of the Legislature, for an increase in the number of both branches of the Legislature, and made other important changes.

In 1794 an attempt was made to lay out a town where the city of Erie—then called Presque Isle, from the peninsula which shelters the excellent harbor at that point—now stands. The small triangle necessary to secure this harbor was purchased from the Indians in 1789, and from the United States in 1792. Resistance to this settlement by the Seneca Indians was apprehended, by reason of a misunderstanding on the part of the latter, and the matter was postponed to the next year, by which time matters were arranged with them. The western tribes were at that time hostile.

## CHAPTER VII.

THE PENNAMITE WAR—WHISKEY INSURRECTION—"MOLLY MAGUIRE" OUTRAGES—THE RIOTS OF 1877.

**W**HAT has always been known as the Pennamite war, arose out of the conflicting claims of the colonies of Connecticut and Pennsylvania to the territory included between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of latitude—now in this State.

In 1662 King Charles the Second confirmed to the colony of Connecticut the title which it had previously acquired to this territory; and in 1681 the same monarch granted a portion of the same territory to William Penn. In 1762 settlers from New England took possession of lands in the Wyoming valley, and during that and the succeeding year made some improvements there; but in the autumn of 1763 they were driven away by the Indians.

They returned in 1769, but about the same time parties claiming titles under the Pennsylvania grant took possession of a portion of the same territory. An attempt was made by the Connecticut settlers to forcibly eject these, and thus was inaugurated a contest and a series of conflicts, which, though they were suspended during the Revolutionary war, were renewed afterward, and were not finally settled till about the year 1800.

What has usually been termed the whiskey insurrection assumed somewhat formidable proportions in 1794. In 1684, 1738, 1744, 1772 and 1780 duties had been

imposed on domestic spirits by the Assembly of the province, but after a time the acts imposing these duties were repealed. In 1791, by an act of Congress, an excise of four pence per gallon was laid on all distilled spirits. This tax weighed heavily on the people of western Pennsylvania, where in some districts a sixth or fifth of the farmers were distillers, and nearly all the coarse grain was converted into spirit and this sent across the mountains or down the Ohio river to market. A majority of the inhabitants of this region were Scotch-Irish or their descendants, and their recollections or traditions of resistance to the excise laws in the "old country" inclined them to follow here the examples of their fathers. In the year of the passage of the act resistance to its enforcement commenced, and meetings were held, at which resolutions were passed denouncing all who should attempt the enforcement of the law, and excise officers were tarred and feathered and otherwise maltreated. This resistance continued during the succeeding two or three years. People who were suspected of favoring the law were proscribed, socially and otherwise, and open resistance to its execution, by violence to the persons and injury to the property of those attempting to execute it, was practiced. This was the condition of things in the counties of Allegheny, Fayette, Washington and Westmoreland. In 1794 Congress amended the law, but nothing short of absolute repeal would satisfy the malcontents, whose successful resistance had greatly emboldened them. Armed and organized mobs assembled, attacked the houses of excise officers and burned their buildings, and several persons were killed in these riots. Finally a large force assembled and marched on Pittsburg, determined to burn the house of an excise officer there; but by adroit management they were prevented from doing any harm beyond burning a barn. These lawless proceedings were reported to the authorities, and the President of the United States and the governor of the State issued proclamations commanding the insurgents to disperse, and calling for troops to suppress the insurrection. In obedience to this proclamation a force of about 13,000 was raised in Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and under the command of Governor Henry Lee, of Virginia, marched to the insurrectionary district. This awed the insurgents into obedience and no further trouble was experienced.

In 1798 the Fries insurrection, or "hot water war," as it was called because of the method adopted by the women in resisting the collection of the "house tax," occurred in Bucks and Montgomery counties. Troops were called out; Fries and others—leaders—were arrested, tried, and convicted of treason, but subsequently pardoned.

The Erie Railroad war, which occurred in the winter of 1853-4, is still fresh in the recollection of many. This arose out of the opposition of the people of Erie to the action of what is now the Lake Shore Railroad Company in laying a track of uniform width through the city. The track was torn up and bridges were destroyed by a mob encouraged by the city authorities, and travel was em-

barrassed during several months. Order was finally restored, and Erie has since been widely known as the "peanut city."

About the year 1862 a reign of terror was inaugurated in some portions of the mining regions in the State of Pennsylvania, by the discovery that there existed among the miners an organization of desperadoes who set the law at defiance, and aided and protected each other in the blackest crimes known. This organization is popularly known as the Mollie Maguires, and it was transplanted in this country about the year 1854 from Ireland. It was an organization for resistance to the landlords in that country, and took its name from a desperate woman, who was very active and efficient in shooting landlords' agents. In this country it is said that it never existed as a distinct organization, but that the secret acts of lawlessness and crimes that had characterized the Mollie Maguires came to be tolerated and even sanctioned and abetted by the "Ancient Order of Hibernians," a benevolent institution which had long existed and which, in some States, was incorporated. When they first attracted attention they were termed "Buckshots," and, although troublesome, they were not considered very dangerous. Their crimes came to be more frequent and audacious. They resisted the enrollment for the draft in 1862. Arson, and the assassination of those who incurred their displeasure, came to be more and more common, and were perpetrated with entire impunity, for an alibi was always proved; and during the twelve or thirteen years following the influx of foreign miners into the coal regions, which began soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion, they came to be a real terror in those regions. At length a skillful detective succeeded in gaining admission to their order and obtaining a knowledge of its secret workings, and of the perpetrators of the many murders which had been committed. The result was that many of these murderers were brought to justice, and the order was rendered impotent by the exposure of its dangerous character.

In the summer of 1877 what is known as the great strike occurred. This commenced in the city of Baltimore, among the employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and rapidly extended the entire length of the road. Three days later, July 19th, certain employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company also struck, or refused to work. The immediate cause or pretext for the strike at Pittsburg was an order from the superintendent of the road extending the trip of a "crew;" thus—as it was said—rendering a smaller number of men necessary and depriving a portion of their employment.

The exigencies of the war of 1861-65 brought about an unhealthy condition of things throughout the country. The currency was inflated; business acquired an abnormal activity; the prices of produce, of manufactured articles, and of labor, were greatly enhanced, and a general expansion took place. This engendered among all classes a degree of reckless extravagance unknown before, and when, after the lapse of a few years, business gradually



came to be established on a more healthy basis, people found it difficult to adapt themselves to their changed surroundings, to practice the more rigid economy which those surroundings necessitated, and to appreciate the increased and steadily increasing value of a dollar. When, therefore, by reason of a depreciation in the prices of produce, a lessened demand for manufactured goods, and a consequent reduction of the profits of manufacturers, it became necessary to reduce the price of labor, many laborers, finding it hard to submit to these inevitable changes, and failing to appreciate the necessity for them, sought by the exercise of lawless force to compel producers, manufacturers, or carriers to continue the prices which they paid in more prosperous times.

Such was the condition of things at the commencement of this strike. At first certain railroad employees, who considered themselves aggrieved, refused to work, and sought by intimidation and force to prevent others from doing the work which they refused to do. At Pittsburg these were joined by the idle, vicious and reckless who were not in the employ of the railroad company, and at once became more and more disorderly and defiant. The authorities were called on to protect the company's property, but the force failed to control the mob. The militia were called out, and some of the soldiers fraternized with the rioters, and others proved inefficient by reason of a mistaken aversion to firing on them, and finally allowed themselves to be driven from their position. The citizens took no measures to repress disorder, but rather looked on approvingly.

Under such circumstances the crowd constantly augmented, and became more and more desperate. Incendiarism and pillage came to be the order of things, and property to the amount of millions of dollars was destroyed. Proclamations were issued by the governor, more militia were called out, and at last the citizens awoke from their apathy when they became aware that the city itself was in danger of destruction, and the riotous proceedings were finally quelled.

Meantime the strike had extended until it had become general along the Pennsylvania Railroad. Violence was resorted to and property destroyed at various places along the line of the road, but nowhere was there such a reign of terror as at Pittsburg. At Philadelphia the authorities took such ample precautions, and the police acted so promptly and efficiently when the riot broke out there, that it was at once put down. The governor visited riotous localities along the line of the road in person, accompanied by troops, and regular soldiers were furnished by order of the President and Secretary of War, on application of Governor Hartranft, to aid in restoring order.

At Reading riots broke out on the 22nd of July. The militia were called out, but proved inefficient, though one regiment, without orders, poured a volley into the assailing crowd, killing ten and wounding forty and scattering the rioters for the time. The presence of 300 regular troops finally awed the mob and restored order.

By the 24th the strike had extended to the mining re-

gions, and was extensively participated in by the miners. Riots occurred at Pottsville, Shamokin, Bethlehem, Easton, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and elsewhere. Work in the mines was arrested, some mines were flooded, railroad property was destroyed and many lives were sacrificed in the riots and the efforts to quell them. The greatest destruction of property, however, was at Pittsburg, where the citizens have since been punished for the tacit encouragement which they at first gave the rioters, by being compelled to pay for the property destroyed.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### HARRISBURG MADE THE CAPITAL—THE WAR OF 1812—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—SCHOOLS.

THE project of removing the capital of the State to a more central location began to be agitated during the last decade of the eighteenth century. In 1795, 1796 and 1798 efforts were made to accomplish such removal, but they failed for the want of concurrent action in the two branches of the Legislature. Carlisle, Reading, Lancaster, Wright's Ferry and Harrisburg were unsuccessfully proposed. In 1799 Lancaster was selected, and the Legislature met there for the first time in December of that year. By an act of the Legislature in 1810 it was in 1812 removed from Lancaster to Harrisburg; and the sessions of the Legislature were held in the court-house at that place till the completion of the public buildings in 1821.

The war of 1812 had its origin in aggressions against the United States by Great Britain, which were continued during many years, notwithstanding the earnest protests of this nation. The rights of the United States as neutrals were disregarded during the Napoleonic wars, and among other encroachments the English government claimed the right to board and search American vessels, and authorized its officers to examine their crews, seize all those whom they chose to regard as British subjects, and force them into their service. All remonstrances were unavailing. The English in enforcing this right of search committed great outrages, and the practice became so obnoxious as to demand some decided measures for its suppression. Under these circumstances there appeared no alternative but war; and Congress having authorized it, war against Great Britain was declared on the 19th of June, 1812. The measure was not universally sustained. The Federal party, then in the minority, opposed it; and their political opinions being apparently stronger than their patriotism, they loudly denounced it. The Federalists in New York and New England were most prominent in their opposition, and if they did not directly aid the enemy their conduct was discouraging

and injurious to those who were periling their lives in their country's cause. This opposition was, however, quite impotent in Pennsylvania.

At the commencement of the war Governor Snyder issued a patriotic call for fourteen thousand volunteers; and such was the alacrity of the response that three times the number required tendered their services, and money was readily offered for the places of those who were accepted.

During this war Pennsylvania was not the scene of hostile operations, although her frontier was threatened. A force of British and Indians appeared on the north shore of the lake, opposite to Erie, in July, 1812; but the prompt measures that were taken for the defense of the port prevented an attack. The mouth of the Delaware was blockaded in 1813, and most of the foreign commerce of Philadelphia was cut off; but the river had been placed in such a state of defense that it was not invaded. A thousand men were sent to protect the shores of this river, and an equal force sent to guard the harbor of Erie, where vessels of war were in process of construction and equipment. The brilliant victory of Commodore Perry on the 10th of September, 1813, was the result of the fitting out of this naval force.

The ravaging of the shores of Chesapeake bay, and the burning of Washington, in 1813 and 1814, and the threatening attitude of the enemy after these depredations, induced Governor Snyder to issue another call for troops to defend the State against the peril which menaced it. In compliance with this a force of five thousand established a rendezvous on the Delaware, and although the soil of Pennsylvania was not invaded this force did good service in marching to the relief of Baltimore when it was attacked, and aiding to repel the enemy. It is worthy of note, as showing the difference in the patriotism of men from different sections of the country, that four thousand New York troops under General Van Rensselaer refused to cross the line into Canada, but that, soon afterward, a brigade of Pennsylvanians, consisting of two thousand, under General Tannehill, crossed without the slightest hesitation, glad to be able to meet the enemy on his own soil and do battle for their country. A treaty of peace between the two nations was ratified on the 17th of February, 1815.

The extensive system of internal improvements which has swallowed so many millions of money in this State was commenced about the year 1790. The first efforts were directed to the improvement of navigation in the rivers of the State; then, as time went on, the construction of a system of canals and turnpikes was entered on, and prosecuted beyond that of any other State in the Union. The grand project of securing the trade of the West, through a connection between Philadelphia and the waters of the Ohio at Pittsburgh, by a line of public works, was realized in 1831. In order to secure the influence and votes necessary to authorize this it had been found necessary to construct other canals in various parts of the State, the inhabitants of which desired to participate in the benefits of the system of internal improve-

ment, and thus that system in this State came to exceed in magnitude that of any other.

It was not possible, however, for the wisest of those who projected and promoted this system of improvements to foresee the rise and rapid progress of another system, which was to take the place of and wholly supersede that which, at such an enormous expense, they inaugurated and carried forward.

In 1827 a railroad, nine miles in length, the longest then in existence in America, was constructed from Mauch Chunk to some coal mines. Only two had preceded this—one, with a wooden track, at a stone quarry in the county of Delaware, Penn., and another, having a length of three miles, at a quarry in Quincy, Mass. Since that time the railroad system of this country has developed to its present magnitude. A majority of the canals are dry, many have been converted into railroad beds, and even the rivers and lakes of the country have dwindled into comparative insignificance as avenues of travel or transportation. In 1857 the principal line of public works between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a fraction of its cost, and measures were at once taken for the sale of the other works belonging to the State. Thus do systems, one after another, develop and pass away, and no prevision can point out what is to come.

While it is true that in some of the States of the Union the present system of internal improvements, which has been fostered and encouraged by those States, has proved to be almost the ruin of their best interests, the reverse is true in Pennsylvania. The development of the immense mineral resources of the State required the construction of these avenues of transportation, and the cost of those built by the State, though they were afterward sold for only a part of that cost, was returned many fold in the increase of wealth which was the direct result of their construction. When the first canal was projected the use of anthracite coal was hardly known, and the cost of its transportation to market was so great as to preclude the possibility of its profitable use. With every increase in the facilities for the transportation of this important mineral it has been cheapened to the consumer, and its production has been rendered more profitable; and now large areas which have no value for any other purpose are sources of immense and constantly increasing wealth.

Previous to the year 1834 many acts were passed by the Legislature pertaining in some way to the subject of education. Some of these were local in their application, and some were little more than resolutions in favor of education. Isolated schools were established in various localities, in most of which provision was made for the education of the children of the poor. The people of the different religious denominations made provision for the education of their children, often establishing parochial schools. This was the case with the Quakers, the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, the German Lutherans, the Mennonists, the Moravians, the Dunkards, etc. Nothing having the semblance of a public school system was established previous to the adoption of the constitution

of 1790, which required that provision should be made by law for the general establishment of schools wherein gratuitous instruction should be given to the children of the poor. From that time till 1827 efforts were from time to time made to establish a system in accordance with this requirement, but with only partial success, the radical defect in all being the distinction between the children of the rich and poor. In 1827 earnest and systematic efforts began to be put forth for the establishment of free schools for all, and in 1834 the foundation of the present common school system was laid, in the enactment of a law for the maintenance of schools by a tax on all taxable property. This law, which was at first imperfect, was revised and amended in 1836, 1849, 1854 and 1857, in which last year the present system of normal schools was established.

In 1863 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company donated to the State \$50,000 for the education of soldiers' orphans. In 1865 the Legislature added to this an appropriation of \$75,000. Schools and homes were established for these wards of the State, and during several years an annual expenditure was made for this purpose of half a million of dollars. At these homes and schools soldiers' orphans were boarded, clothed, educated and taught habits of industry, and at a proper age were placed in situations to acquire trades or professions.

In 1749 an academy was established by subscription in Philadelphia "for instruction in the Latin and English languages and mathematics." This was the foundation of the University of Pennsylvania. This and Dickinson College, at Carlisle, which was founded in 1783, were the only colleges in the State previous to the commencement of the nineteenth century. There are now twenty-seven, of which five are purely secular or non-sectarian. There are also seventeen theological institutions, ten medical schools and one law school.

## CHAPTER IX

### PATRIOTIC ACTION IN THE MEXICAN AND CIVIL WARS— GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

**I**N 1846 war was declared by this government against Mexico, and by virtue of authority vested in him by Congress, the President called on Pennsylvania for six volunteer regiments of infantry, to hold themselves in readiness for service during one year, or to the end of the war. Such was the alacrity with which the citizens responded to this call, that within thirty days a sufficient number of volunteers had offered their services to constitute nine full regiments. Of these, between two and three regiments were sent into the country of the enemy, and their conduct at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Chepultepec and the city of Mexico was highly

creditable to themselves as well as to the State which they represented.

The promptitude with which Pennsylvania responded to the call of the federal government in 1812 and 1846 was fully equaled by the readiness with which her citizens flew to arms at the breaking out of the great Southern rebellion. In anticipation of that event the citizens of Pittsburg had refused to allow arms to be taken from their arsenal and sent south by traitorous government officials; and, when the storm of war burst upon the country, the patriotism of the citizens of this State was aroused to such a pitch that, in response to the call for Pennsylvania's quota of the 75,000 first called for, fourteen regiments, enough for twenty-five, offered themselves.

A place of rendezvous, called, in honor of the governor of the State, Camp Curtin, was established at Harrisburg, and on the morning of April 18th, 1861, six days after the attack on Fort Sumter and three days after the proclamation calling for 75,000 men was issued, five companies of volunteers left Harrisburg for Washington. They passed through Baltimore, amid the jeers and imprecations of the mob, that followed them and hurled bricks, clubs and other missiles at them as they boarded the cars, and arrived at Washington on the evening of the same day. They were the first troops that reached the national capital, and for this prompt response to the call of their country, and for their coolness and courage in passing through the mob, they were afterward thanked, in a resolution, by the House of Representatives. Within twelve days, or before the first of May, twenty-five regiments, amounting to more than twenty thousand men, were sent from this State to the field. The expense of clothing, subsisting, arming, equipping and transporting these troops was sustained by the State.

By the advance of General Lee toward the southern border of the State in September, 1862, an invasion of its territory was evidently threatened, and Governor Curtin, by proclamation, called for fifty thousand men to meet the emergency. These not only marched to the border, which they covered, but most of them crossed into the State of Maryland, and by their presence assisted in preventing the advance northward of the rebel army.

Another emergency arose in June, 1863, to meet which Governor Curtin issued a proclamation calling out the entire militia of the State. By reason of a lack of concert in the action of the State and national authorities, only a portion of this force was brought into service previous to the battle of Gettysburg. Of that battle the limits of this sketch will not permit a detailed account. It was the result of the second attempt to invade northern territory, and it was a disaster to the rebels from which they never recovered.

The territory of the State was again invaded in July, 1864, and all the available troops in the State were sent forward to repel the invasion. The inhabitants along the southern border were considerably annoyed and injured by this invasion, and the town of Chambersburg was burned. More than two hundred and fifty houses were



fired by the rebels and the town was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of about \$2,000,000. It was an act of wanton vandalism.

Of Camp Curtin, that was established at the commencement of the war, it may be said that it was not only a place of rendezvous for soldiers and of deposit for military stores, but a depot for prisoners and a hospital for the sick and for the wounded after some of the great battles, especially the battles of Gettysburg and Antietam. It was early placed under the control of the federal government, and so continued till the close of the war.

A brief mention should be made of the part which the loyal women of the State bore in this conflict. Not only did they part with their husbands, sons and brothers, who went forth to do battle for their country and the preservations of its institutions, and in many cases to lay down their lives, but they put forth their efforts to provide and send forward to those who languished in distant hospitals those comforts which the government could not furnish; and many a sick or wounded soldier had occasion to bless his unknown benefactress for some delicacy or comfort of which he was the recipient.

During the continuance of this war the State of Pennsylvania furnished for the army two hundred and seventy regiments and many detached companies, amounting in all to 387,284 men. The following quotation from a special message of Governor Curtin, at the close of the war, is a well deserved tribute to the self-sacrificing patriotism of the people of this State:

"Proceeding in the strict line of duty, the resources of Pennsylvania, whether in men or money, have neither been withheld or squandered. The history of the conduct of our people in the field is illuminated with incidents of heroism worthy of conspicuous notice; but it would be impossible to mention them in the proper limits of this message, without doing injustice or perhaps making invidious distinctions. It would be alike impossible to furnish a history of the associated benevolence, and of the large individual contributions to the comfort of our people in the field and hospital; or of the names and services at all times of our volunteer surgeons, when called to assist in the hospital or on the battle field. Nor is it possible to do justice to the many patriotic and Christian men who were always ready when summoned to the exercise of acts of humanity and benevolence. Our armies were sustained and strengthened in the field by the patriotic devotion of their friends at home; and we can never render full justice to the heaven-directed, pa-

triotic, Christian benevolence of the women of the State."

The following is a list of the governors of the colony, province and State of Pennsylvania, with the year of the appointment or election of each:

Under the Swedes: 1638, Peter Minuit; 1641, Peter Hollandare; 1643, John Printz; 1653, John Pappegoaya; 1654, Johan Claudius Rysingh.

Under the Dutch: 1655, Peter Stuyvesant Deryck Schmidt *pro tem.*; 1655, John Paul Jaquet; 1657, Jacob Alrichs; 1659, Alexander D. Hinyossa; 1652, William Beekman; 1663, Alexander D. Hinyossa; 1673, Anthony Colve Peter Alrich's deputy.

Under the Duke of York: 1664, Colonel Richard Nichols Robert Carr, deputy; 1667, Colonel Francis Lovelace.

Under the English: 1674, Sir Edmund Andross;

Under the proprietary government: 1681, William Markham, deputy; 1682, William Penn; 1684, Thomas Lloyd, president of the council; 1688, five commissioners appointed by the proprietor—Thomas Lloyd, Robert Turner, Arthur Cook, John Symcock, John Eckley; 1688, John Blackwell, deputy; 1690, Thomas Lloyd, president of council; 1691, Thomas Lloyd, deputy governor; 1693, Benjamin Fletcher, William Markham lieutenant governor; 1695, William Markham, deputy; 1699, William Penn; 1701, Andrew Hamilton, deputy; 1703, Edward Shippen, president of the council; 1704, John Evans, deputy; 1709, Charles Gookin, deputy; 1717, Sir William Keith, deputy; 1726, Patrick Gordon, deputy; 1736, James Logan, president of the council; 1738, George Thomas, deputy; 1747, Anthony Palmer, president of the council; 1748, James Hamilton, lieutenant governor; 1754, Robert H. Morris, deputy; 1756, William Denny, deputy; 1759, James Hamilton, deputy; 1763, John Penn; 1771, James Hamilton, president of the council; 1771, Richard Penn; 1773, John Penn.

Under the constitution of 1776 presidents of the supreme council: 1777, Thomas Wharton; 1778, Joseph Reed; 1781, William Moore; 1782, John Dickinson; 1785, Benjamin Franklin; 1788, Thomas Mifflin.

Under subsequent constitutions: 1790, Thomas Mifflin; 1799, Thomas McKean; 1808, Simon Snyder; 1817, William Findlay; 1820, Joseph Heister; 1823, John Andrew Schultze; 1829, George Wolf; 1835, Joseph Ritner; 1839, David R. Porter; 1845, Francis R. Shunk; 1848, William F. Johnston; 1852, William Bigler; 1855, James Pollock; 1858, William F. Packer; 1861, Andrew G. Curtin; 1867, John W. Geary; 1873, John F. Hartranft; 1878, Henry M. Hoyt.


# GENERAL HISTORY —OF— TIOGA COUNTY.

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## CHAPTER I.

### THE INDIANS IN POSSESSION—LAND PURCHASES FROM THEM—THE STATE LINE LOCATED.

N order that the reader may have a clear idea in relation to the territory now comprised within the limits of Tioga county it is necessary that we refer to the aborigines who roamed over its domain for centuries before William Penn founded Pennsylvania, or settlements were made by the Anglo-Saxon race within its borders.

At the time of William Penn's arrival upon the shores of the Delaware River, October 4th 1682, the Five (afterward Six) Nations of Indians, dwelling on an east and west line through the central part of New York State, exercised eminent domain, as it were, and control over all the wild lands from the Potomac at the south to Canada and the lakes at the north. Their council fires were lighted and the smoke from their wigwams was seen to ascend in all the valleys of that vast region. They were to be found in great numbers on the banks of the Genesee, Mohawk, Hudson, Delaware, Chenango and Black Rivers and the tributaries of the Susquehanna—the Canisteo, Conhocton, Chemung and Tioga—in New York, as well as on the shores of the numerous lakes in that State; while upon the Susquehanna, Lehigh, Delaware, Juniata, Schuylkill, Lackawanna and Allegheny and other streams in Pennsylvania their sway was absolute.

Their hunting trails or war paths from central and western New York were to be traced along the valleys of the Lehigh, Susquehanna, Tioga and Allegheny. From their settlement at Big Tree, on the Genesee, their paths led southward down the Conhocton and Canisteo, at or near where Painted Post is now situated, and from thence down the main stream of the Susquehanna to Northumberland; or up the Tioga, passing near where the present villages or boroughs of Lawrenceville,

Tioga, Mansfield, Canoe Camp, Covington and Blossburg are situated, and thence southward up Johnson's Creek to where the mining town of Arnot stands, thence to Babb's Creek, down that stream to Pine Creek, and down Pine Creek to the west branch of the Susquehanna at Jersey Shore; or from Blossburg on the route of the present Williamson road to Liberty or Block House, and across the Laurel Ridge Mountain, striking the Lycoming a few miles north of its intersection with the west branch of the Susquehanna, within the limits of the site of the city of Williamsport. Another trail left the Tioga River near where the present borough of Tioga is located, ascended the valley of Crooked Creek, thence led to Wellsboro and on south, by the way of Stony Fork, to Pine Creek; and still another left the Canisteo at Addison, N. Y., crossed the Tuscarora and led over the hills to near where Elkland is now situated, on the Cowanesque; thence running in a southwesterly direction, crossing Pine Creek and descending Kettle Creek to Westport, on the west branch of the Susquehanna. In fact there were numberless trails leading southward from the lakes in New York, many of them passing through the territory now embraced within the limits of Tioga county. These facts were ascertained from the late Benjamin Patterson, of Lindley, New York, whose father, Robert Patterson, was an Indian scout during the Revolutionary war, and assisted in cutting the Williamson road from Northumberland over the Laurel Ridge Mountain to the Tioga River, and thence to Painted Post and Bath, in the year 1792. Mr. Patterson's statement was corroborated by the late Loren Lamb, whose father settled at Lamb's Creek, in this county, in the year 1796.

Although William Penn received a royal charter from King Charles the Second for the territory comprising Pennsylvania, yet Penn found it in the possession of a great and warlike confederacy of Indian nations, who held sacred and dear all that pertained to the mountains, streams and forests. He therefore proceeded to treat

with these Indians for their lands and hunting grounds. By himself and through his deputies and agents, up to and including the year 1749, the Indian title was extinguished by treaty and sale, and not by conquest, to those lands now composing the counties of Chester, Delaware, Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Northampton, Lehigh, Monroe, Adams, York, Cumberland, Franklin, Lancaster, Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks, Schuylkill, Carbon and Pike; in 1754 the Indian title was relinquished in Bedford, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Blair, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Snyder and Centre; in 1768 in Allegheny, Washington, Greene, Fayette, Somerset, Westmoreland, Indiana, Union, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Luzerne, Wyoming, Lackawanna, Wayne, Susquehanna, Sullivan and a portion of Lycoming; leaving the northern and the western area of the State—composed of the counties of Bradford, Tioga, Potter, McKean, Warren, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Forest, Elk, Cameron, Clarion, Clinton, Clearfield, Jefferson, Armstrong, Butler, Beaver and Lawrence—to be extinguished by the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1784, and by the later purchase of a triangle composing the county of Erie by the commonwealth from the United States government in the year 1792, to perfect the title against all claimants to the entire present domain of Pennsylvania. The derivation of Tioga county is: first, from Lancaster county, which was formed May 10th 1729 from a part of Chester, one of the three original counties; second, from Northumberland, which was formed March 21st 1772 from parts of Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Bedford and Northampton; third, from Lycoming, which was formed from parts of Northumberland April 13th 1795. Tioga county was created March 26th 1804.

From the earliest recorded data in relation to the Indians within the limits of Northumberland county, the grandmother of Tioga, we find that Shikellamy, a distinguished Oneida chief, had his home near Milton. He had been sent by his tribe down the Susquehanna as the governing chief of the Delawares and Shawanese. From that time until after the close of the Revolutionary war there are many facts connected with the settlement of the west branch of the Susquehanna, and with the numerous battles fought between the Indians and the early settlers of the counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming and Clinton, to show that Tioga county was directly in the pathway of the Six Nations, and also of the French. In the year 1866 the writer, in assisting in the survey of lands belonging to the Fall Brook Coal Company, found a tree between Blossburg and Arnot that had received a blow from an axe in the year 1744 or 1745. This mark was evidently made by an Indian or Frenchman, and tended to confirm the belief of many that the apple trees and cornfields (especially the trees) found by General Sullivan in 1779 upon the upper waters of the Susquehanna, near Painted Post, and in the Genesee country, were planted by the French, in connection with their general plan to take possession of western Pennsylvania, as evidenced by their surveys in the year 1749 under Captain Louis Celoron, who was

dispatched by the governor-general of New France (Canada) to take possession of northern and western Pennsylvania and the country bordering on the Ohio. In compliance with instructions from the governor-general Captain Celoron did actually take possession and cause surveys to be made and fortifications to be erected within the territory comprising the western counties of this State, along the Allegheny, Clarion, and Oil Creek; and it is reasonable to suppose—and in truth the records of both New York and Pennsylvania show—that from Schenectady westward in New York, and from the head waters of the Allegheny in McKean and Potter counties in Pennsylvania, to Pittsburg and down the Ohio, the French did for a long period exercise control, and that they instructed the Indians in rude agriculture and many things much to the detriment of the English settlers.

Passing over the events of the French and Indian war, and those of the Revolution, in which the citizens of our mother county were engaged, we come to the period when at Fort Stanwix (Rome, New York), a treaty was made, on the 23d day of October 1784, with the Indians, by which the territory now embraced in the counties of Bradford, Tioga, Potter, Clinton, Cameron, McKean, Elk, Forest, Jefferson, Clearfield, Clarion, Armstrong, Butler, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Crawford and Warren was ceded to Pennsylvania.

At this time not a white man inhabited the domain of Tioga county. It had been the hunting ground of the savages for ages, and their paths were traceable in all directions; and when settlers began to invade their land on the waters of the Susquehanna these paths were used by the warriors of the Six Nations, and by the French in their strife for territory. The American scout in pursuit of the red man had penetrated the forests of Tioga, but not with the idea of settlement, for it was Indian territory and guarded with jealousy and vigilance by the wily savage; and it was not until the treaty of 1784 at Fort Stanwix that the life of a white man was for a moment safe within its limits.

We append a letter of Samuel J. Atlee, William MacLay and Fra. Johnston, commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania, and the answer of the Six Nations, affecting a question of boundary in Pennsylvania:

"SUNBURY, Nov. 15th 1784.

"His Excellency John Dickinson, Esq., President in Council.

"SIR,—We have the honor to inform you that, after enduring very great fatigue, we have happily effected our negotiations with the six confederate tribes of Indians. The consideration agreed on by us to be paid them for the land purchased, with such other particulars as you would wish to have communicated, Colonel Johnston will lay before you. In regard to the Tiedaughton Creek, on the west branch of the Susquehanna, mentioned in the deed of 1768, we beg leave to inform you that the Six Nations publicly declared Pine Creek to be the same, as will appear by the enclosed paper. We are now in company with the continental commissioners, and mean to proceed with all the dispatch the approaching season will admit to Cayahogee, the place fixed on by them for holding a treaty with the western Indians,

where we trust we shall be as successful as at the former. We have the honor, etc.,

"FRA. JOHNSTON. SAMUEL J. ATLEE.  
"WM. MACLAY."

Answer of the Six Nations in relation to the lands:

"BROTHERS FROM PENNSYLVANIA,—We have heard what you have said and are well pleased with the same. The consideration we have fully agreed to on-which we are to receive for the lands, and agreeable to your request have appointed Captain Aaron Hill, Onegueandahonjo and Koneghariko, of the Mohawk tribe; Kayenthoghke, Thaghneghtanhare and Teyagondageghti, of the Seneca tribe; Ohendarighton and Thoneiyode, of the Cayuga; Sagoyakalongo, Otoghselonegh, Ojistalale, Oneyanha, Gaghaweda and Odaghsgeht, of the Oneida; and Onasaghweghte and Thalondawagon, of the Tuscarora, as suitable persons to receive the goods from you. With regard to the creek called Teadaghton in your deed of 1768, we have already answered you, and again repeat it, it is the same you call Pine Creek, being the largest emptying into the west branch of the Susquehanna. Agreeable to your wish we have appointed Thaghneghtanhare to attend your surveyor in running the line between you and us.

"We do certify that the foregoing speech was this day made by Captain Aaron Hill on behalf of the Six Nations to the Pennsylvania commissioners. Witness our hand this twenty-third day of October *anno Domini* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

"SAMUEL KIRKLAND, MISS'RY.  
"JAMES DEAN, INTERPRETER."

After this acquisition of territory by the authorities of Pennsylvania immediate attention was directed to it by them. Lands were properly surveyed and placed upon the market. The running of the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania and the cutting out of the Williamson road, which ran north and south through the lands within the present limits of the county, in the year 1792, broke the stillness of the primeval forests, which no citizen of Pennsylvania before dared disturb. The spell was broken. Lycoming county was organized in 1796, being formed from Northumberland; eight years later Tioga county, by an act of the Legislature, was created, and nearly three-fourths of a million of acres of virgin soil was ready for occupation by the pioneer—consisting of valleys of alluvial soil and undulating plateaus, covered with an immense growth of pine, hemlock, oak, chestnut and ash, abounding in springs of water as pure and sparkling as ever emanated from mother earth. The great hunting grounds of the Six Nations were invaded, not by a band of warriors bent on death and destruction, but by an army of pioneers intent on cutting down the forests and hewing out homes for themselves in the wild mountain regions of the Tioga. Nor were they of that class who sometimes invade a country penniless and become mere squatters; but the wealthy and intelligent of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and the New England States eagerly sought out homes in northern Pennsylvania. As early as 1792 William Bingham of Philadelphia, a United States senator, purchased over a million of acres upon surveys made by the officers of the commonwealth and by them regularly returned to the surveyor general, many thousand acres of which were in Tioga county. He died in Philadelphia, February 6th

1804, in the fifty-first year of his age. His will, bearing date January 31st 1804, was duly proved and filed in the register's office of Philadelphia, and a copy is filed in the county of Tioga. He devised his estate to five trustees for the benefit of his son and two daughters. His trustees were his sons-in-law Alexander Baring (afterward Lord Ashburton) and Henry Baring and the testator's friends Robert Gilmore, of Baltimore, and Thomas Mayne Willing and Charles Willing Hare, of Philadelphia. These trustees continued the sale of these lands, which had been commenced by Senator Bingham, and in the year 1845 the general land office of the estate was located at Wellsboro by William Bingham Clymer, a grandson of George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

In 1786 Andrew Ellicott on the part of Pennsylvania and James Clinton and Simeon De Witt on the part of New York commenced the survey of the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. We append the report made by them October 12th 1786:

"We the subscribers, being appointed commissioners agreeably to laws severally enacted by the Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New York, for the purpose of running and marking a boundary line between the said States, to begin at the River Delaware in forty-two degrees north latitude, and to continue in the same parallel of forty-two degrees to the western extremity of the s'd States, have in conformity to our appointment finished ninety miles of the said boundary, extending from the River Delaware to the western side of the south branch of the Tioga River, and marked the same with substantial mile stones. Witness our hands and seals this twelfth day of October in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six—1786.

"ANDREW ELLICOTT, [L. S.] for Pennsylvania.

"JAMES CLINTON, [L. S.] for New York."

"SIMEON DE WITT, [L. S.]

On the 12th of October 1787 Andrew Ellicott and Andrew Porter make the following report:

"LAKE ERIE, October 12th 1787.

"DR SIR,—We arrived here on the 8th and the same day began our course of observation, which will probably be completed in 5 or 6 days. The random line passed between Le Beauf and Presque Isle, about 5 miles north of the former and we conjecture about 6 miles south of the latter. Considering the unexpected difficulties we had to encounter for want of competent knowledge of the geography of the country, the death of our horses, time taken up in making canoes, and treating with the Indians, our business has gone on beyond our most sanguine expectation, and without the intervention of some uncommon circumstance or accident will be completed in 14 or 15 days. We divide the line in such a manner as to make 6 stations, at each of which we determined a point in the parallel of latitude, by about 36 observations. Neither attentions or exertions have ever been wanting on our parts towards scientific and permanent completion of the business entrusted to us, and the general behaviour and industry of our men has been such as to entitle them to our thanks.

"We are, sir, your humble servants,

"ANDREW ELLICOTT.

"ANDREW PORTER.

"David Rittenhouse, Esq."

On the 29th day of October 1787 the commissioners made their final report, accompanied by maps showing the topography of the country from the Delaware River to Lake Erie. We subjoin the report:

"We the subscribers, being commissioned agreeably to laws severally enacted by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New York, for the purpose of running and marking a boundary line between the said States in the parallel of forty-two degrees of north latitude, beginning at the River Delaware and extending to a meridian line drawn from the southwest corner of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have in conformity to our appointment extended the said line from the ninetyeth mile stone to Lake Erie, and marked the same in a lasting and permanent manner by mile stones, or posts surrounded by mounds of earth where stones could not be procured. The stones at the several points where the latitude was determined are large and well marked, and contain on the south side, 'Pennsylvania, latitude 42° N. 1787,' also the variations of the magnetic needle; on the north side 'New York,' and their several distances from the River Delaware.

"Witness our hands and seals this twenty-ninth day of October one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

"ANDREW ELLICOTT, [L. S.] Commissioners from

"ANDREW PORTER, [L. S.] Pennsylvania.

"ABRAHAM HARDENBERG, [L. S.] Commissioners from

"WILLIAM MORRIS, [L. S.] New York."

It may be proper to mention here that, owing to the lapse of time and the destruction and removal of many of the landmarks established by the commissioners in the years 1786 and 1787, and the consequent disputes and litigations in relation to the true boundary between New York and Pennsylvania, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act, which was approved by Governor John F. Hartranft May 8th 1876, creating a commission to act in conjunction with a similar commission from the State of New York to re-survey said boundary line and determine its true location. The commissioners entered upon their work, and have from time to time made reports of progress; but no final action in relation to their work and the ratification of the line agreed upon by the commission has as yet been taken by the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New York. It is, however, anticipated that it will be done in the near future and the perplexing questions settled permanently.

## CHAPTER II.

### INCENTIVES TO SETTLEMENT—CHARACTERISTICS AND EXPERIENCES OF THE PIONEERS.

**T**HE first events which led to the settlement of the unbroken forests of Tioga county were the treaty at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., in 1784, by which Pennsylvania became the owner of the territory comprising the northern and northwestern counties of the State; the subsequent establishment of a boundary line between Pennsylvania and New York in the years 1786 and 1787;

the cutting out of a road for the surveyors from the Delaware River to the Tioga River at a point where the borough of Lawrenceville is now situated; the survey into small tracts of all the lands acquired in the treaty of 1784; and the cutting out by Robert and Benjamin Patterson in 1792-3 of the Williamson road from the Lycoming and West Branch at Williamsport across the Laurel Ridge Mountains to the Tioga River, via what is known as the "Block House," in the township of Liberty, thence down the valley of the Tioga to the State line, and thence to Bath, N. Y. Explorers and land viewers from the east struck the road made by the surveyors in 1786, before alluded to, and followed it westward until they reached the Tioga at the mouth of the Cowanesque; and at this point they might either turn south and follow up the Williamson road in the valley of the Tioga, or continue westward up the beautiful valley of the Cowanesque.

The first white settler within the present limits of Tioga county was Judge Samuel Baker. He followed the road cut by the boundary commissioners in 1787, and located at the ninetyeth mile stone from the Delaware River, being where the borough of Lawrenceville is situated. We are indebted to Hon. Guy H. McMaster, of Bath, Steuben county, New York, the author of the History of Steuben County published in the year 1852, for a brief biography of Judge Baker.

"Samuel Baker, a native of Bradford county, Connecticut, when fifteen years of age was taken prisoner by a party of Burgoyne's Indians, and remained with the British army in captivity till relieved by the surrender at Saratoga. After this event he enlisted in Colonel Willett's corps, and was engaged in the pursuit and skirmish at Canada Creek, Herkimer county, N. Y., in which Captain Walter Butler (a brother of the noted Colonel John Butler), a troublesome leader of the Tories in the border wars, was shot and tomahawked by the Oneidas. In the spring of 1787 he went alone into the west, passed up the Tioga and built a cabin on the open flat between the Tioga and Cowanesque Rivers at their junction. He was the first settler in the valley of the Tioga. Harris, the trader, was at the Painted Post, and his next neighbor was Colonel Handy, on the Chemung below Big Flats. Of beasts he had but a cow; of 'plunder,' the few trifling articles that would suffice for an Arab or an Arapaho; but like a true son of Connecticut he readily managed to live through the summer, planted with a hoe a patch of corn on the flats, and raised a good crop. Before autumn he was joined by Captain Amos Stone, a kind of Hungarian exile. Captain Stone had been out in 'Shay's war,' and dreading the vengeance of the government he sought an asylum under the southern wing of Steuben county, where the wilderness was two hundred miles deep and where the marshals would not care to venture, even when backed by the great seal of the republic.

"On Christmas day 1787 Mr. Baker, leaving Stone in his cabin, went down the Tioga on the ice to Newtown (now Elmira), accompanied by an Indian. They were



clad according to the rude fashions of the frontiers and the forests, in garments partly obtained by barter from outpost traders and partly stripped by robbery from the beasts of the forest. Tomahawks and knives were stuck in their belts, snow shoes were bound to their feet, and knapsacks of provisions were lashed to their backs. Such was the equipment deemed necessary for travelers not a century ago. The snow lay upon the ground four full feet in depth. It was brought in one of those storms which in former days swept down from Canadian regions and poured the treasures of the snowy zone on our colonial forests, storms which seldom visit us in modern days. The pioneer and his savage comrade pursued their journey on the ice. The Tioga was then a wild and free river. From its source, far up in the 'Magnolia Hills' of the old provincial maps, down to its union with the equally wild and free Conchocton, no device of civilized man fretted its noble torrent. A single habitation of human beings stood upon its banks; but it bore now upon its frozen surface the forerunner of an unresting race of lumbermen and farmers, who in a few years invaded its peaceful solitudes, dammed its wild flood, and hewed down the lordly forest through which it flowed. The travelers kept on their course beyond the mouth of the Canistota to the Painted Post, where they expected to find the cabin of one Harris, a trader. On their arrival, however, at the head of the Chemung they found that the cabin had been destroyed by fire. The trader had either been murdered by the Indians or devoured by wild beasts or else he had left the country, and Steuben county was in consequence depopulated. Disappointed, the travelers continued their journey on the ice to Big Flats. Here night overtook them. They kindled a fire on the bank of the river and laid themselves down to sleep. It was one of those clear, still, bitter nights when the moon seemed an iceberg and the stars bright and sharp like hatchets. The savage rolled himself up in his blanket, lay with his back to the fire, and did not so much as stir till the morning; but his companion, though framed of that stout stuff out of which backwoodsmen are built, could not sleep for the intensity of the cold. At midnight a pack of wolves chased a deer from the woods to the river, seized the wretched animal on the ice, tore it to pieces, and devoured it within ten rods of the encampment. Early in the morning the travelers arose and went their way to the settlements below, the first of which was Newtown, on the site of the present city of Elmira. From Newtown Mr. Baker proceeded to Hudson, where his family was living.

"At the opening of the rivers in the spring he took his family down the Susquehanna to Tioga Point (now Athens) in a canoe. A great freshet prevented him from moving up the Chemung for many days, and leaving his family he struck across the hills to see how his friend Captain Stone fared. On reaching the bank of the river opposite his cabin not a human being was to be seen, except an Indian pounding corn in a samp mortar. Mr. Baker supposed that his friend had been murdered by the savages, and he lay in the bushes an hour or two to

watch the movements of the red miller, who proved after all to be only a very good natured sort of a 'man Friday,' for at length the captain came along driving the cow by the bank of the river. Mr. Baker hailed him, and he sprang into the air with delight. Captain Stone had passed the winter without seeing a white man. His man Friday stopped thumping at the samp mortar and the party had a very agreeable reunion.

"Mr. Baker brought his family up from Tioga Point, and lived there six years. \* \* \* He did not hold a satisfactory title to his Pennsylvania farm, and was inclined to emigrate. Captain Williamson visited him in 1792 and promised him a farm of any shape or size (and in New York previous to this could only be bought by the township), wherever he should locate it. Mr. Baker accordingly selected a farm of some three hundred acres in Pleasant Valley, in Steuben county, N. Y.; built a house upon it in the autumn of 1793, and in the following spring removed his family from the Tioga. He resided there until his death, in 1842, at the age of 80. He was several years associate and first judge of the county court, and was a man of strong practical mind and of correct and sagacious observation. This was the first white man who settled within the limits of Tioga county, and in a measure he is a type of the sturdy and intelligent pioneers who afterward made this county their home, cutting down the forest and bringing it up to its present high state of prosperity."

The beautiful streams of pure spring water, abounding with fish, the abundance of wild game in the forests, the rich alluvial soil of the valleys, and the excellent grazing lands on the plateaus and ridges, soon attracted a strong, intelligent and courageous population to Tioga county. They came from New York, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and the central and eastern portion of the old Keystone State—from Lycoming, Northumberland, Dauphin, Cumberland, Lancaster, Chester and Philadelphia counties the tide of immigration flowed in. Those from Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and Philadelphia settled in the central portion of the county and gave names to the township of Delmar and the county seat, Wellsboro. The original name of the township of Delmar, given to it by the early settlers, was Virdelmar, formed from the abbreviations of the names Virginia, Delaware and Maryland. The abbreviation Vir was subsequently dropped.

The early settlers of Liberty township came from Lycoming, Northumberland, Dauphin and Lancaster counties and spoke the Pennsylvania dialect of the German language, which many of their descendants continue to speak.

The settlers in the valley of the Tioga were principally from the New England States, and will be referred to in the several township and borough histories in their proper order.

The settlers in the Cowanesque Valley and the western portion of the county were from the counties bordering on the Hudson River.

Volumes could be written descriptive of the character and experiences of the pioneers of Tioga county. It seems to us that W. D. Gallagher when he wrote the following poem had in his mind the pioneer of this county, it is so applicable to this locality and describes so well the feelings, actions and indomitable perseverance and energy of the people who first erected their rude dwellings in the valley of the Tioga, or upon the ridges and uplands. When Tioga county was first settled it was "away out west" to the New Englander, and "away up north" to those who emigrated here from the waters of the lower Susquehanna and Delaware and the States of Maryland and Virginia. With a change of the line "Fifty years ago" to "Ninety years ago," nothing can be more appropriate:

A song for the early times out west,  
And our green old forest home,  
Whose pleasant memories freshly yet  
Across the bosom come;

A song for the free and gladsome life  
In those early days we led,  
With a teeming soil beneath our feet  
And a smiling heaven overhead,  
O, the waves of life danced merrily  
And had a joyous flow  
In the days when we were pioneers,  
Fifty years ago.

The hunt, the shot, the glorious chase,  
The captured elk or deer,  
The camp, the big bright fire and then  
The rich and wholesome cheer:  
The sweet sound sleep at dead of night  
By our camp-fire blazing high,  
Unbroken by the wolf's long howl  
And the panther springing by,  
O, merrily passed the time, despite  
Our wild Indian foe,  
In the days when we were pioneers,  
Fifty years ago.

We shunned not labor! When 'twas due  
We wrought with right good will,  
And for the home we won for them  
Our children bless us still.  
We lived not hermit lives, but oft  
In social converse met;  
And fires of love were kindled then  
That burn on warmly yet,  
O, pleasantly the stream of life  
Pursued its constant flow  
In the days when we were pioneers,  
Fifty years ago.

\* \* \* \* \*

Our forest life was rough and rude  
And dangers closed us round,  
But here, amid the green old trees,  
Freedom we sought and found.  
Oft through our dwellings wintry blasts  
Would rush with shriek and moan;  
We cared not—though they were but frail  
We felt they were our own.  
O, free and manly lives we led,  
Mid venture or mid snow,  
In the days when we were pioneers,  
Fifty years ago.

At the commencement of the present century Pennsylvania contained only 602,365 inhabitants and New York 589,051, Pennsylvania leading New York by 13,314. The settlements in Pennsylvania at that time were chiefly confined to the lands upon the lower Lehigh, Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna and Allegheny, and in New York with but few exceptions all the regions west of Utica, on the Mohawk, and of Newburgh, on the Hudson, were

sparsely settled. In parts of Pennsylvania and New York where there are now nearly four millions of human beings then there were but a few thousands. An area in New York and Pennsylvania comprising 30,000,000 acres was then substantially a great forest, broken only here and there by a few isolated settlements and clearings. The great Six Nations of Indians had held in check settlement by the Anglo-Saxon race. The march of General Sullivan during the Revolutionary war into the heart of the territory of the Six Nations, with soldiers from various States of the Union, showed these hardy veterans a land which they desired to occupy, and which after the close of the Revolutionary struggle they did occupy. After peace was declared, treaties with the Indians made, lands surveyed and the titles perfected, there was a general rush to these lands, from the rugged coasts and hills of New England in the east to the low lands of the Potomac in the south. Many of the settlers, as we have before stated, came with ready money; but ready money was not the only thing needful—energy, courage and physical endurance were required. Here was a vast wilderness, extending from the lower waters of the Delaware, Schuylkill and Susquehanna to Lakes Erie and Ontario and beyond the Rivers Mohawk and Genesee. The pioneer came, stood upon some mountain in Tioga, cast his eye over this great forest and selected his land; secured his title either by contract or deed, and prepared himself for the great battle.

A log house is erected, with room for nothing but the really necessary furniture; for the first few months the only tools he uses are his axe and gun. A clearing is commenced, and as he stands at the foot of some huge forest tree, with uprolled sleeves, axe in hand, and knows that it is in his power to hurl it to the ground, there is a feeling of self-reliance and independence more valuable than gold and silver. His trusty rifle is near at hand in case deer, bear, wolf or panther should come that way in the evening it hangs upon rude hooks cut from the forest, with bullet pouch, charger and powder-horn. Blow succeeds blow; tree after tree has gone down before his well-directed efforts, and soon the sunlight dances in upon his work and smiles with approbation.

The first season passes away and the foundation for a prosperous home is laid. Our pioneer has a wife who possesses equally with him courage and ability to perform each day's duties with cheerfulness and without a murmur. Perhaps in her solitude she may at times think of her former home in the sunny south, or of the cheerful, happy firesides of New England; but it is only for a moment. Her whole ambition is to make a home pleasant in the land of the Tioga. While her husband is clearing the forest and bringing the lands under cultivation she is busy in her domestic duties, plying the needle, the loom or the spinning-wheel.

Although the life of a pioneer was one of toil and anxiety, still it was not without its bright and enjoyable moments. There was a strong tie of friendship and mutual sympathy between these early pioneers. They

were all engaged in the same great undertaking to reclaim the wilderness and compel it to bloom and bear fruit. Five, ten, or twenty miles then were comparatively a short distance, and such a journey was thought no more of a hardship by the early settlers than a walk of a few squares by the present residents of towns and cities. Did a settler wish to raise a house, barn or mill, or roll the logs together in the fallow, to ask was to receive help from all the settlers for miles around, who cheerfully responded and by their united strength of muscle accomplished the desired object. This was also true of the harvest. If a settler, through unforeseen circumstances, was unable to gather in his crops, the same helpful spirit was manifested. In sickness and in death the hand made rough by honest toil would lend assistance, and the cheek bronzed in the sun would be moistened by the tear of sympathy. There was a sort of forest or pioneer chivalry prevalent in those days. If a difficulty or dispute arose it was settled at once, either by arbitration or personal prowess, and when thus disposed of there was no appeal. Should there be one who suffered himself to entertain vindictive or malicious feelings toward his brother pioneer after the olive branch of peace had been extended and received, he was deemed an unworthy brother and was shunned and avoided by his neighbors far and near. Such a state of things was of rare occurrence. Men met then on the level; no aristocracy was tolerated; theirs was a common cause, and shoulder to shoulder they marched to victory. The wilderness was reclaimed, hamlets, villages and towns came into being and comfortable farm houses had taken the place of the log huts. Broad fields of grain and pasture land and granaries rich in stores of golden corn were the result of a few years' toil and perseverance.

Such, dear reader, were the characteristics of the pioneers of Tioga county. They laid the foundation of our present prosperity; they made homes for their children and left a rich legacy for the present generation; and placed in its grasp untold wealth in mineral, agricultural and industrial resources.

### CHAPTER III.

#### ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY— OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES—STATISTICS.

**T**IOGA COUNTY was formed by an act of the Legislature from the county of Lycoming, March 26th 1804. In 1806 Wellsboro was chosen as the county seat, but courts were not held in the county until 1813, a log court-house having been erected at that place during the year 1812. Previous to 1813 the legal business of the county was transacted at Williamsport, the county seat of Lycoming.

At the time of the formation of Tioga county it contained one hundred and thirty families, constituting a population of about eight hundred. Four years earlier (1800) it contained only ten families—sixty white persons and seven negroes—and had only one road, and the surveyors' path of 1786-7, on the boundary line, within its limits.

The increase in the population of the county was very rapid, even before it was organized for judicial purposes and before it had assumed its full franchises and prerogatives. We find that in 1810 it contained three hundred families and a population of 1,687. From 1810 to 1820 it more than doubled its population. In the year 1806, as we have before stated, Wellsboro was chosen as the county seat, and in 1813 John Bannister Gibson, afterward chief justice of Pennsylvania, held the first court. October 6th 1814, in accordance with an act of the Legislature of March 14th 1814, the county commissioners, Timothy Ives, Hopestill Beecher and Ambrose Millard, divided the county into six districts for justices of the peace, as follows:

DISTRICT.	TOWNSHIP.	JUSTICES.	TAXABLE INHABITANTS.
1	Delmar.	Daniel Kelly.	87
2	Deerfield.	None.	63
3	Elkland.	Dorman Bloss.	79
4 & 5	Tioga.	William Rose.	139
6	Covington.	{ Daniel Lamb. Elijah Putnam.	95
			463

The county of Tioga increased in population at a rapid rate. The census of 1840 showed a population of 15,498, an increase of 6,520 in ten years. Wealth and population continued to flow into the county from 1840 to 1850, although the financial condition of the county from 1841 to 1846 interrupted many well planned enterprises. The agricultural and lumbering interests had been depressed during the latter period, but revived in 1848 and continued good until the close of the decade in 1850. The superior quality of the Blossburg coal for smithing, steam generating and other purposes had gained for it yearly a wider reputation; the lumber interest of the county had assumed huge proportions, bringing many hundred thousand dollars into the pockets of those engaged in lumbering; the sandstone of the Blossburg coal region had been utilized and a glass factory established at that place, and the farmer was meeting with a ready sale for his products. All business interests in the county were in a prosperous condition at the close of the year 1850, and the population during the decade had increased 8,489, making the total population of the county 23,987.

In order that the reader may have a clearer perception of the various localities of the county, which will be frequently referred to further on in this history, it is deemed proper to present a list of the various townships and boroughs in the county, showing when they were organized and from what territory taken.



TOWNSHIPS.	FROM WHAT TAKEN.	DATE OF ORGANIZATION.
Tioga.....	Lycoming.....	In the year 1808
Delmar.....	Lycoming.....	In the year 1808
Deerfield.....	Delmar.....	In the year 1814
Elkland this township no longer exists.....	Delmar.....	In the year 1814
Covington.....	Tioga.....	February 1815
Jackson.....	Tioga.....	September 1815
Sullivan.....	Covington.....	February 1816
Lawrence.....	Tioga and Elkland.....	December 1816
Charleston.....	Delmar.....	December 1820
Westfield.....	Deerfield.....	December 1821
Middlebury.....	Delmar and Elkland.....	September 1822
Liberty.....	Delmar and Covington.....	February 1823
Rice and.....	Delmar and Sullivan.....	February 1825
Richmond.....	Covington.....	February 1824
Morris.....	Delmar.....	September 1824
Shippen.....	Jackson and Sullivan.....	February 1828
Chatham.....	Deerfield.....	February 1828
Farmington.....	Elkland.....	February 1830
Union.....	Sullivan.....	February 1830
Gaines.....	Shippen.....	March 1838
Bloss.....	Covington.....	June 1841
Clymer (formerly Midleton).....	Westfield and Gaines.....	December 1850
Ward.....	Sullivan and Union.....	February 1852
Elk.....	Delmar and Morris.....	February 1856
Nelson.....	Elkland.....	December 1854
Hamilton.....	Elkland.....	December 1857
Duncan.....	Delmar, Charleston and Morris.....	December 1872
		1873
BOROUGHS.	FROM WHAT TAKEN.	DATE OF ORGANIZATION.
Wellsville.....	Delmar.....	May 1830
Lawrenceville.....	Lawrence.....	May 1831
Covington.....	Covington.....	May 1831
Elkland.....	Elkland.....	May 1831
Knockville.....	Deerfield.....	May 1831
Mansfield.....	Richmond.....	February 1857
Mainburg.....	Sullivan.....	February 1859
Tioga.....	Tioga.....	February 1860
Fall Brook.....	Ward.....	August 1861
Westfield.....	Westfield.....	January 1867
Blossburg.....	Bloss.....	August 1871
Roseville.....	Rutland.....	February 24 1876

It will be observed from the foregoing tables that there are twenty-eight townships and twelve boroughs in the county.

The townships of Union, Ward, Sullivan, Rutland and Jackson are located on the highlands or plateaus east of the valley of the Tioga and adjoining the county of Bradford. Liberty township is on the tablelands south of Blossburg, and adjoins the county of Lycoming; while Bloss and Hamilton are at the head of the valley of the Tioga, and Covington, Richmond, Tioga and Lawrence are in the valley and watered by the Tioga River. The township of Nelson and a portion of Lawrence, Nelson, Osceola, Deerfield and Westfield are in the valley of the Cowanesque, all but the last bordering on Steuben county, N. Y. Brookfield is the northwestern township of the county, and borders on Steuben county, N. Y., and Potter county, Pa. Westfield also is bounded on the west by Potter county, as well as Clymer, Gaines and Elk, the last occupying the southwest corner of the county and bounded on the south by Lycoming. Clymer, Gaines, Shippen, Elk, Morris and a portion of Delmar furnish tributaries to Pine Creek. There are also several small streams in Duncan and Liberty which find an outlet in that creek. Delmar and Charleston occupy the central portion of the county, the latter being the watershed between the Tioga River and Crooked Creek. Middlebury is located upon both sides of Crooked Creek, which flows northeasterly and finds an outlet in the Tioga River. Farmington occupies the rolling lands south of the Cowanesque and west of the townships of Lawrence and Tioga. The township of Chatham lies west of Middlebury and Farmington and

south of Deerfield, and is the source of creeks which flow into the Cowanesque and Tioga Rivers.

The reader by referring to the list of boroughs can readily fix their location by observing the townships from which they were taken. This rule will apply to all the boroughs with the exception of Elkland. The township of that name was the fourth organized, and had an extensive territory. It has either been robbed of its domain or has been very generous in spirit, for it is now reduced to the territory within the borough limits. It occupies a position in the very garden of the Cowanesque Valley.

Tioga county was fortunate in its pioneers. Such gentlemen as Benjamin W. Morris, Samuel W. Morris, William Wells and Gideon Wells, from the city of Philadelphia and the State of Delaware; Elijah Putnam, a relative of General Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame; William Bache sen., John Norris, Dr. William Willard, Thomas Mitchell, Robert Mitchell, Jacob Prutsman sen., Benajah, John and Timothy Ives, Thomas Berry sen., Ambrose Millard, Elijah Depuy, Ira McCallister, Lyman Adams, Uriah Spencer, Sumner Wilson, Judge Ira Kilburn, Daniel Walker, Jacob Geer, Micajah Seelye, Aaron Bloss, Peter Keltz, Asahel Graves, Thomas Dyer, James Ford, Hiram Beebe, John Ryon, Curtis Parkhurst, Dr. Simeon Powers, Eleazer Baldwin, Alpheus Cheeney, Gad Lamb, Aaron Gillett, David Miller, Asa Mann, Daniel Lanib, Daniel Holden, Cephas Stratton, Isaac Lowmsberry and many others whom we might name were men of character, enterprise and ability, who would have given dignity and standing to any community in the commonwealth. They saw at a glance the possibilities and probabilities of the future. The forests melted away before their well directed blows, and the virgin soil responded bounteously to their agricultural efforts, while the stream and woodland gave up their choicest fish and meats. The sound of the falling giant of the forest was music in their ears, proclaiming more space for the sunlight and more roods for cultivation. Roads were cut out and improved, and what they could not possibly accomplish themselves they did not hesitate to ask the good old commonwealth to assist in. Sometimes their petitions were not granted, but upon the whole the memorials of the pioneers attracted the ear of the law-making power. They soon had a representation in the Legislature, and sent their best men on this mission. The early members of the State House of Representatives were Hon. John Ryon, Hon. James Ford, Hon. Curtis Parkhurst, Hon. John Beecher, Hon. Samuel W. Morris and Hon. William Garretson. Hon. John Ryon was State senator in 1824, and in the Congress of the United States the early members from this district were Hon. James Ford, elected in 1828, and serving two terms; and Hon. Samuel W. Morris, elected in 1836 for one term.

No portion of the commonwealth was better or more ably represented than that portion of the Indian territory acquired in 1784 embraced within the limits of Tioga county. We do not pretend that the people of the

county were entirely unanimous in their choice of officers; but while there might have been, and probably were, those who were ambitious and aspiring, willing and anxious to serve the public, fortunately for the county and its development and prosperity those who were chosen were able and competent, striving to gain a reputation for themselves and the constituents whom they represented.

It is astonishing how fast the country developed, with the rude facilities which the pioneer had then at his command. Saw mills and grist-mills were erected on the Tioga and Cowanesque Rivers, and soon the settlers were raising a surplus of grain and manufacturing lumber, which found a market by the rivers Cowanesque, Tioga, Chemung and Susquehanna in the southern portion of the State. The representative men of the county lost no opportunity of impressing upon capitalists of Philadelphia and the east the exhaustless resources of the county in timber, iron and coal; and it is not claiming too much when we state that they were largely instrumental in bringing about the passage of the General Improvement act by the Legislature in the year 1826. As early as 1796 the great pine forests which skirted the Susquehanna and other rivers began to be utilized. For nearly one hundred years previous they had been regarded as an impediment to the progress and settlement of the State. In that year thirty rafts of pine lumber, manufactured in the rude saw-mills of those days, floated out of the north branch of the Susquehanna on their way to Baltimore. In 1804 552 rafts, containing 22,000,000 feet of lumber, passed Northumberland; also a large number of boat-loads of wheat, fur, etc., valued at \$200,000, destined to the same port—Baltimore. It was, in our opinion, the increasing trade in lumber, grain and other products from the upper counties, and the uncertain navigation of the Susquehanna, that gave rise to the great canal navigation of Pennsylvania. The trade of the upper counties, it will be seen, was enriching the State of Maryland instead of Pennsylvania. The representatives from Tioga county presented tables and statistics to the members from Philadelphia, giving them a description of the immense trade and traffic which they might secure if a better and safer route or mode of transportation was inaugurated, and thus finally interested them in behalf of the measure. The State entered upon the construction of canals with great zeal and spirit, and expended about \$45,000,000; and, however much their management may be open to criticism, it must be admitted that they proved a great power in developing the agricultural, mineral, industrial and commercial interests of the commonwealth. The canals were the pioneers in the development of the State, and laid the foundation of our prosperity, while the railroads have completed the superstructure of our great internal trade and commerce.

Tioga county was largely benefited by them indirectly, and her peculiar geographical position, with her forests of timber and mines of iron ore and unexcelled semi-bituminous coal, enabled her also to incite New York to the

making of canals and railroads that would approach and penetrate her domain.

There will be no point more appropriate for a recapitulation of the citizens of this county who have held its offices and have represented it in the Legislature and represented the State in the national government. The lists follow:

*State Representatives.*—(The year of election and number of years' service are given.) John Ryon, 1822, two; James Ford, 1824, two; Curtis Parkhurst, 1827, one; John Beecher, 1829, one; Samuel W. Morris, 1813, four; Tioga and Bradford counties at this time formed a representative district, and in 1835 Dr. Bullock and Israel Myers, both of Bradford, were elected for the district; William Garretson, 1836, two; in 1838 Tioga and Potter counties formed a representative district, and Lewis B. Cole, of Potter, was elected; John Wahlee, 1840, one; Daniel L. Sherwood, 1841, two; George Knox, 1843, two; John C. Knox, 1845, two; N. A. Elliott, 1847, one; Jeremiah Black, 1849, 1851; A. J. Monroe, 1850; James Lowrey, 1852, two; Thomas L. Baldwin, 1854, two; L. P. Williston, 1856, four; B. B. Strang, 1860, two, 1866, four; S. B. Elliott, 1860, two; C. O. Bowman, 1862, one; John W. Guernsey, 1863, two; W. T. Humphrey, 1865, two; Jerome B. Niles, 1868, two, 1880; John I. Mitchell, 1871, five; C. V. Elliott, 1876, four; Hugh Young, 1876, one—resigned and Benjamin Dorrance was elected to fill the vacancy; Charles Tubbs, 1880.

*State Senators.*—John Ryon, 1824; Daniel L. Sherwood, who became speaker of the Senate in 1846; John W. Guernsey, 1852, 1853; Stephen F. Wilson, 1862, 1863; B. B. Strang, 1871-74 (speaker in 1874); 1875, 1876; Charles H. Seymour, 1877, 1878.

*Members of the (United States) House of Representatives.*—James Ford, elected in 1828 and 1830, served two terms; Samuel W. Morris, 1836, one term; Stephen F. Wilson, 1864, two terms; Henry Sherwood, 1870, one term; John I. Mitchell, 1876, two terms.

*United States Senator.*—John I. Mitchell, elected in 1881 and the present incumbent.

*United States Bank Examiner.*—Hon. Hugh Young, Wellsboro.

*United States Revenue Collector.*—Massena Bullard, Wellsboro.

*United States Gauger.*—Joseph Maxwell, Blossburg.  
*High Sheriffs* (with residence and year of election).—Alpheus Cheeny, Elkland, 1812; Simeon Power, Lawrenceville, 1815; John Knox, Cowanesque Valley, 1818; Elijah Stiles, Wellsboro, 1821; John Beecher, Wellsboro, 1824; Robert Tubbs, Osceola, 1827; Seth Daggett, Jackson, 1830, resigned, and Francis Wetherbee, of Wellsboro, was elected in 1831; Benjamin Gitchell, Charleston, 1834; John Wakely, Brookfield, 1837; Curtis Parkhurst, Lawrenceville, 1840; J. W. Guernsey, Tioga, 1843; Henry M. Potter, Middlebury, 1846; John Mather, Shippen, 1849, 1855; Henry A. Guernsey, Wellsboro, 1852; Simeon I. Power, Lawrenceville, 1858; Hezekiah Stowell jr., Delmar, 1861; Leroy Taber, Tioga, 1864; Jerome B. Potter, Middlebury, 1867; E. A. Fish, Sullivan, 1870; Stephen Bowen, Morris Run, 1873; D. H. Walker, Covington, 1876; H. J. Landrus, Blossburg, 1879.

*County Surveyors.*—John Norris, 1814-27; Samuel McDougal, 1827-36, 1839-50; E. P. Deane, 1836-39, 1859-63; David Heise, 1850-56; H. S. Archer, 1856-59; D. L. Deane, 1863-65; David Heise, elected, 1865, the present incumbent.

*Prothonotaries or Clerks of the Court.*—John Norris, 1813; Uri Spencer, 1818, 1824; John Patton, 1821; J.

Brewster, 1831; John F. Donaldson, 1836, 1837, 1839-72; A. S. Brewster, 1838; General Robert C. Cox since 1872.

*County Treasurers.*—1808-10, Samuel W. Morris; 1811, Alpheus Cheeney; 1814, B. Thompson; 1815, Benjamin W. Morris; 1817-19, Daniel Lamb; 1822, John Beecher; 1823, 1824, Thomas Putnam; 1825, 1826, William Willard jr.; 1827, 1828, Levi Vail; 1829, 1830, Elihu Hill; 1831-33, 1838-41, Thomas Dyer; 1834, 1835, John Barnes; 1836, 1837, Archibald Knox; 1842, 1843, R. G. White; 1844, 1845, John L. Robinson; 1846, 1847, A. H. Bacon; 1848, 1849, George Levergood; 1850, 1851, S. L. Hibbard; 1852, 1853, George Knox; 1854, 1855, Henry Rathbone; 1856, 1857, O. H. Blanchard; 1858, 1859, O. F. Taylor; 1860, 1861, James S. Watrous; 1862, 1863, H. B. Card; 1864, 1865, A. M. Spencer; 1866, 1867, C. F. Miller; 1868, 1869, H. C. Bailey; 1870-72, R. C. Cox; 1873, 1874, H. Rowland; 1875-77, Thomas Allen; 1878, Thomas B. Bryden (died from an accident about March 30th 1878); 1878-80, Charles F. Veil (appointed); 1881, John R. Bowen, the present incumbent.

*County Commissioners from 1809.*—1809-11, Eddy Howland; 1809, 1810, Caleb Boyer, Uri Spencer, George Hart, Nathan Niles; 1812, Timothy Ives; 1814, Hopestill Beecher; 1815, Justus Dart; 1816, Robert B. Elliott; 1817, John Knox; 1818, Asa Mann; 1819, Elijah Depuy; 1820, John Ryon jr.; 1821, Oliver Willard; 1822, Seth Daggett; 1823, Hiram Beebe; 1824, William Knox; 1825, Elijah Welch; 1826, Elijah Stiles; 1827, James Goodrich; 1828, L. Jackson; 1829, John Cochran; 1830, E. B. Gerould; 1831, Job Geer; 1832, A. Hammond; 1833, C. Alford; 1834, George Knox; 1835, Samuel Miller; 1836, C. N. Sykes; 1837, P. Doud; 1838, George Levergood; 1839, Buel Baldwin; 1840, Levi Elliott; 1841, C. O. Spencer; 1842, M. W. Stull; 1843, H. H. Potter; 1844, E. Howland; 1845, William Rose jr.; 1846, John Fox; 1847, Israel Merrick; 1848, David Ellis; 1849, Leander Culver; 1850, David Caldwell; 1851, Ansel Purple; 1852, Benjamin Vandusen; 1853, Austin Lathrop; 1854, O. B. Wells; 1855, D. G. Stevens; 1856, C. F. Culver; 1857, John James; 1858, L. D. Seeley; 1859, Amos Bixby; 1860, A. Barker; 1861, 1867, 1870, Job Rexford; 1862, 1863, C. F. Miller (appointed vice A. Bixby, deceased); 1863, Myron Rockwell; 1864, E. S. Seeley; 1865, 1872, E. Hart; 1866, 1869, R. Van Ness; 1868, M. W. Wetherbee; 1871, T. O. Hollis; 1873, L. B. Sheives; 1874, E. Klock; 1875, L. B. Smith, E. J. Purple; 1875, 1878, N. A. Elliott; 1878, A. O. Smith; 1878, 1881, James E. Peters; 1881, C. M. Rusey and John J. Reese.

*Registers and Recorders.*—1821, William Bache; 1824, Uri Spencer; 1831, B. B. Smith; 1836, Luman Willson; 1845, 1851, James P. Magill; 1848, John N. Bache; 1854, W. D. Bailey; 1860, Henry S. Archer; 1866, D. L. Deane; 1875, George C. Bowen, the present incumbent.

*County Superintendent of Schools.*—The act creating the office of county superintendent of schools was passed in 1854. Since that time six gentlemen and one lady have discharged the duties of this office, viz.: Rev. N. L. Reynolds, Rev. J. F. Calkins, H. C. Johns, S. B. Price, Elias Horton jr., Miss Sarah I. Lewis and M. F. Cass. Prof. Cass is the present incumbent.

*Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and Oyer and Terminer.*—Robert G. White, president judge, 1851-71; Henry W. Williams, additional law judge, 1865-71, president law judge since 1871; Judge Stephen F. Wilson, the present incumbent; appointed additional law judge in 1871, and elected in 1872.

*Members of Constitutional Conventions.*—1837, Hon. Robert G. White, of Wellsboro, who was assigned to the committee which had Article I under consideration;

1873, Hon. Mortimer F. Elliott and Hon. Jerome B. Niles, both of Wellsboro.

The public buildings belonging to the county of Tioga are the court-house and jail, the county poor-house, and an elegant brick and stone building for the use of the register and recorder, prothonotary, county commissioners and county treasurer. We learned some years ago from Hon. John F. Donaldson, who for over thirty-five years was the prothonotary of the county, the causes which led to the erection of the court-house and former prothonotary's office. He said that during the latter part of the year 1828 the public offices of the county were entered one night and all the dockets and records were taken from the prothonotary's and register and recorder's offices, together with several from the commissioners' office. This caused great excitement throughout the county, but no one could divine at the time the object of such a larceny. It finally leaked out that it was a project to procure the release from the penitentiary of an individual who had been convicted of grand larceny and sent from this county. The difficulty was to trace the theft to the individuals who had committed it. There were no professional detectives in the county, but as nearly every business man was interested scores of them dropped all other pursuits and entered with energy into every scheme calculated to unravel the matter and bring the perpetrators to justice. Numerous arrests were made, and an investigation was commenced before a magistrate at the village of Tioga, which lasted for weeks and was attended by a crowd of people, many of whom were led there by curiosity alone and many others from a desire to discover and bring to punishment the culprits, as also to reclaim the lost records. Among others arrested for the crime was an individual then residing in the eastern part of the county, long since dead, who though not one of the real perpetrators had cognizance of the plot. He was induced by a promise of full pardon and release to give such information as would lead to the recovery of the stolen books. By his direction they were found in the woods, where they had been concealed in a hollow log, about a mile east of the court-house, some time in February 1829, having remained there some three months. The persons who committed the offense were never apprehended, but several who were supposed to be connected with the plot were indicted for conspiracy. After much delay the indictments were quashed in consequence of some informality in the proceedings and through the ingenuity of able counsel, of whom the Hon. Ellis Lewis, afterward chief justice of the State, was one. The purpose in taking the books failed, but the theft occasioned an expense of several hundred dollars to the county. This excitement was not void of beneficial results. It awakened the people of the county to the necessity of erecting safer depositories for the public records.

The court-house was built in 1835, of Tioga county sandstone, and after a lapse of forty-seven years the hand of time has scarcely made an impression upon it. Neither the frosts of winter nor the heat of summer

have had any visible effect upon its walls. The jail and sheriff's rooms are of brick and stone and are deemed strong and substantial.

The new county building for the accommodation of the register and recorder, prothonotary, treasurer and county commissioners is a structure composed of pressed brick and trimmed with Round Island sandstone and galvanized iron. It is located a few feet south of the court-house, facing the public square at Wellsboro. The edifice is two stories high, supplemented with a tower. It is about 57 feet square upon the ground, and divided into four principal rooms, two on the first floor and two on the second. The rooms on the first floor are occupied by the register and recorder and the prothonotary, and are fitted up in an elegant and convenient manner for the use of these officials; the floors are of marble. The county commissioners and treasurer occupy the rooms on the second floor, which are also suitably fitted and well adapted for their use. The entire building is heated by a furnace located in the cellar. Its construction was commenced under the direction of Colonel N. A. Elliott, O. A. Smith and J. E. Peters, with Leonard Harrison as their clerk, in the summer of 1881; and was completed under the present board of county commissioners—J. E. Peters, J. J. Reese and Charles M. Rumsey—in July 1882. It is a model of convenience and good taste, as well as strong and durable, and reflects credit upon all interested in its construction.

The county poor-house is a large three-story brick building, with an L of wood, for the use of the superintendent and keeper. These buildings, together with a number of out-houses or barns, are located about two miles east of Wellsboro, near the old State road, on a farm of about 160 acres. A number of the insane poor of the county are confined in a small wooden structure a few feet west of the main building.

The grand jury at the August term for the year 1881 (composed of John L. Sexton jr., foreman, John B. Bush, A. E. Cleveland, C. R. Taylor, Philip Tubbs, Thomas Nicholas, S. W. Sherman, L. B. Brown, Evan Lewis, A. W. Dummick, Thomas S. Gillet, R. R. English, Henry Mowrey, S. H. Wetmore, Horace Reep, R. B. Ferry, Joseph B. Rumsey, Robert B. Howland and G. W. Potter), in its report to the judges of the court of common pleas, among other things unanimously made the following recommendation: "We also visited the quarters assigned to the insane and imbecile, and found that the building and accommodations are inadequate; and would therefore recommend that the county commissioners be empowered to erect a substantial building, either of brick or stone, with suitable appliances for heating and ventilating the same, the cost of said building not to exceed the sum of thirteen thousand dollars."

The following is a list of post-offices in Tioga county, with the township or borough in which each is located:

Ansonia, Shippen; Antrim, Duncan; Arnot, Bloss; Barfelden, Liberty; Blossburg, Blossburg borough; Brookfield, Brookfield township; Canoe Camp, Richmond; Charleston, Charleston; Chase's Mills, Ward;

Chatham Valley, Chatham; Cherry Flats, Charleston; Covington, Covington borough; Cowanesque Valley, Westfield; Crooked Creek, Middlebury; Daggett's Mills, Jackson; Delmar, Delmar; East Charleston, Charleston; East Chatham, Chatham; Elkland, Elkland borough; Elk Run, Sullivan; Fall Brook, Fall Brook borough; Farmington Center, Farmington; Gaines, Gaines; Gleason, Union; Farmington Hill, Farmington; Hammond, Middlebury; Keeneyville, Middlebury; Knoxville, Knoxville borough; Lamb's Creek, Richmond; Lansing, Letonia, Elk; Lawrenceville, Lawrenceville borough; Liberty, Liberty township; Little Marsh, Chatham; Lloyd's, Morris; Mainsburg, Mainsburg borough; Mansfield, Mansfield borough; Maple Ridge, Jackson; Marshfield, Gaines; Middlebury Center, Middlebury; Miller-ton, Jackson; Mitchell's Creek, Tioga; Mixtown, Clymer; Morris, Morris; Morris Run, Hamilton; Nauvoo, Liberty; Nelson, Nelson; Niles Valley, Middlebury; Ogdensburg, Union; Osceola, Osceola; Potter Brook, Westfield; Round Top, Charleston; Rutland, Roseville borough; Sabinsville, Clymer; Somers Lane, Lawrence; Stony Fork, Delmar; Stokesdale, Delmar; Sullivan, Sullivan; Tioga, Tioga borough; Wellsboro, West Covington, Covington; Westfield, Westfield borough.

The population of Tioga county according to the census of 1880 was as follows:

Bloss township, 2,814 (including Arnot, 2,783); Blossburg borough, 2,140; Brookfield township, 910; Charleston, 2,193 (including the following villages: Card Town 44, Cherry Flats 30, Whitneyville 112); Chatham township, 1,317; Clymer township, 1,211 (including Sabinsville, 170); Covington borough, 343; Covington township, 1,134; Deerfield township, 908; Delmar township, 2,524; Duncan township (including Antrim), 1,791; Elk township, 462 (including Leetonia village, 195); Fall Brook borough, 860; Farmington township, 995; Gaines township, 508; Hamilton township (including Morris Run), 2,060; Jackson township, 1,824; Knoxville borough, 459; Lawrence township, 1,168; Lawrenceville borough, 426; Liberty township, 1,629; Mainsburg borough, 239; Mansfield borough, 1,611; Middlebury township, 1,737 (including Keeneyville, 133); Morris township, 622; Nelson township, 604; Osceola township, 790; Richmond township, 1,512; Rutland township, 1,249 (including Roseville borough, 185); Shippen township, 441; Sullivan township, 1,345; Tioga borough, 520; Tioga township, 1,258; Union township, 1,789; Ward township, 327; Wellsboro, 2,228; Westfield borough, 579; Westfield township, 907. Total, 45,344.

Following is an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants in the several townships and boroughs of Tioga county:

Brookfield, 311; Bloss, 561; Blossburg, 678; Charleston, 617; Chatham, 396; Clymer, 374; Covington township, 389; Covington borough, 158; Deerfield, 270; Delmar, 903; Duncan, 378; Elk, 166; Elkland, 139; Fall Brook, 138; Farmington, 309; Gaines, 158; Hamilton, 428; Jackson, 581; Knoxville, 197; Lawrenceville, 162; Lawrence, 380; Liberty, 507; Mainsburg, 95; Mansfield, 392; Middlebury, 534; Morris, 106; Nelson, 181; Osceola, 198; Richmond, 438; Roseville, 73; Rutland, 353; Shippen, 160; Sullivan, 406; Tioga township, 391; Tioga borough, 192; Union, 506; Ward, 132; Wellsboro, 686; Westfield township, 292; Westfield borough, 197. Total, 13,622.



The following figures show the value of real estate exempt from taxation:

Brookfield, \$8,150; Bloss, \$3,550; Blossburg, \$17,750; Charleston, \$19,500; Chatham, \$13,150; Clymer, \$5,500; Covington township, \$3,800; Covington borough, \$7,300; Deerfield, \$375; Delmar, \$9,100; Duncan, \$2,400; Elk, \$1,400; Elkland, \$12,200; Fall Brook, \$2,700; Farmington, \$6,600; Gaines, \$3,500; Hamilton, \$1,800; Jackson, \$13,650; Knoxville, \$6,600; Lawrence, \$2,200; Lawrenceville, \$3,450; Liberty, \$6,100; Mainsburg, \$12,850; Mansfield, \$37,100; Middlebury, \$6,600; Morris, \$2,000; Nelson, \$6,100; Osceola, \$12,500; Richmond, \$5,600; Roseville, \$3,200; Rutland, \$7,700; Shippin, \$1,400; Sullivan, \$5,500; Tioga township, \$5,200; Tioga borough, \$8,150; Union, \$2,425; Ward, \$2,800; Wellsboro, \$42,600; Westfield township, \$2,000; Westfield borough, \$2,650. Total, \$322,150.

Aggregate value of real estate taxable:

Brookfield, \$170,138; Bloss, \$115,083; Blossburg, \$168,945; Charleston, \$398,218; Chatham, \$205,943; Clymer, \$177,504; Covington township, \$196,644; Covington borough, \$34,482; Deerfield, \$206,832; Delmar, \$427,235; Duncan, \$92,724; Elk, \$118,600; Elkland, \$75,816; Fall Brook, \$41,338; Farmington, \$198,845; Gaines, \$13,733; Hamilton, \$95,323; Jackson, \$272,594; Knoxville, \$53,323; Lawrence, \$153,454; Lawrenceville, \$60,113; Liberty, \$291,768; Mainsburg, \$32,500; Mansfield, \$114,933; Middlebury, \$242,822; Morris, \$102,486; Nelson, \$69,621; Osceola, \$108,431; Richmond, \$295,722; Roseville, \$14,177; Rutland, \$230,993; Shippin, \$92,665; Sullivan, \$394,389; Tioga township, \$206,114; Tioga borough, \$96,456; Union, \$13,770; Ward, \$72,672; Wellsboro, \$346,313; Westfield, \$144,348; Westfield borough, \$68,934. Total, \$6,470,911.

Aggregate value of property taxable for county purposes, \$7,052,444.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### EARLY WAGON ROADS—NAVIGATION—RAILROADS—STAGE LINES—TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION.

**I**N the year 1806 a State road was ordered to be laid out from the Moosic mountains westward, passing through the counties of Bradford, Tioga and Potter. This road entered Tioga county in the present township of Sullivan and ran west through that township to Covington borough, thence west through the townships of Covington, Charleston and Delmar to Wellsboro; thence west into Potter county. This public thoroughfare contributed largely toward the settlement of the county, and gave its inhabitants a more direct communication with the citizens of Bradford county and the towns on the north branch of the Susquehanna and eastward.

Immediately after the war of 1812 the idea of making the Tioga River navigable as far south as Blossburg was thoroughly discussed. Crooked Creek, a tributary of the Tioga River, was declared a public highway in 1817.

The Tioga River, running north into the State of New York, it was thought could be so improved as to render it navigable and safe for arks of coal (which had been discovered near Blossburg in the year 1792 by Robert and Benjamin Patterson) and also for lumber and any other product of the valley of the Tioga and the county in general, and thus a thorough communication be opened with towns along the river in New York and the southern points along the Susquehanna to tide water. The Laurel Ridge of the Alleghenies obstructed a convenient passage directly south into Lycoming and Northumberland counties and central Pennsylvania, and to avoid climbing the mountain and descending its declivities it was deemed feasible thus to improve the river navigation. Committees were appointed in Tioga county to confer with the citizens in the adjoining counties in New York—Steuben and Tioga, to enlist them in the enterprise. Aaron Bloss and others in the year 1817 petitioned the Legislature to appropriate \$10,000 toward improving the Williamson road over the mountains from Blossburg to the Lycoming. The petition was not granted, and there seemed no alternative for the citizens of the Tioga valley but to improve the Tioga River and make it navigable. This theme was under discussion several years, some portions of the river being cleared and widened by individuals living along its course. In view of its ultimate consummation Judge John H. Knapp, of Elmira, erected a furnace at Blossburg in 1825, and commenced the manufacture of iron from ore found in the hills near by.

##### PLANK ROADS.

The citizens of Tioga county, as we have before stated, were public spirited and in favor of any project calculated to improve the facilities for transportation or any thing which would tend to develop their resources. The building of the Corning and Blossburg Railroad in 1840 up the valley of the Tioga accommodated those living along the line of that road, while towns in the valley of Crooked Creek and the central portion of the county, surrounding Wellsboro, were not as well accommodated as they desired. Plank roads at that time were being constructed where railroads were not feasible, and were highly beneficial in many localities where a large amount of "teaming" had to be performed. In April 1843 the Tioga and Elmira Plank Road Company was incorporated. The object of this road was to connect with a plank road leading out of Elmira up Seeley Creek to the State line, the distance over the mountain to Elmira from Tioga being only about twenty-three miles. Work not having been commenced by the Tioga and Elmira Plank Road Company in 1848 a supplement to the act was passed April 5th 1849, extending by seven years the time for building the road, and the following named persons were appointed additional commissioners to complete the work: James Miller, Seth Daggett, Edsell Mitchell, Levi J. Nichols, Henry H. Potter, Josiah Emery, Stephen L. Parmeter, John Stowell, Wright Dunham and Hector Miller. This act was supplemented by another May 14th 1850, creating the Tioga and Law-

renceville Company, with power to extend its road to Wellsboro, and repealing the acts of 1848 and 1849 incorporating the Tioga and Elmira Plank Road Company. The supplement created a new body of incorporators, consisting of W. B. Clymer, William E. Dodge, Edward Bayer, George McCloud, Levi J. Nichols, Josiah Emery, R. G. White, H. H. Potter, Edsell Mitchell, Daniel Holliday jr., D. G. Stevens, Sylvester Beckwith, Seth Daggett, David A. Clark, Vine Depuy, T. J. Berry, T. L. Baldwin, C. H. Seymour, Joseph Aiken, Abel Humphrey, Austin Lathrop, Moses S. Baldwin, Pardon Damon, William K. Mitchell and Lyman Fish; and empowered them to take possession of the highway, etc. The portion of road from Tioga to Wellsboro was put under contract and soon finished. For many years this road was extensively traveled. Before the building of the Lawrenceville and Wellsboro railroad (in 1872), now known as the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim, immense quantities of lumber, merchandise and agricultural products were hauled over it. A number of years afterward, the plank becoming worn out, the company obtained a supplement to its charter allowing it to convert the road into a turnpike. It is thus used now.

The history of this enterprise, from its conception in 1845 to its completion in the year 1851, was at times exciting, and much spirit was manifested during the progress of its various phases. More than thirty years have passed; the animosities and warm blood stirred up have cooled down, the rough and jagged points in the controversy have been worn and smoothed away by time, and it is better that they be not revived again in this history. The road accomplished the end desired. It aided the lumbermen in Middlebury and Delmar to get their timber to market; secured to the merchants of Wellsboro an easier mode of transporting their goods from the depot at Tioga, and enabled those who had begun lumbering on Pine Creek to obtain cheaper supplies for their camps. This in fact was the first public thoroughfare to Wellsboro which had been improved since the building of the State road in the year 1806, to which we have already referred. It will be seen that the list of names of the incorporators includes that of W. B. Clymer, the agent for the Bingham estate, who had in 1845 established the general land office of that estate at Wellsboro, and who was anxious that settlers upon the lands already sold by him should have increased facilities for communication with those of the valley of the Tioga, as well as that there should be additional inducements to new settlers. The name also of William E. Dodge appears as one of the corporators. The firm of Phelps & Dodge owned thousands of acres of pine lands, through which the road passed, and it afforded them great facilities for getting their lumber to market, especially from those lands facing Crooked Creek Valley and the waters of the Tioga. It also benefited H. H. Potter, of Middlebury; Daniel Holliday, of Holliday's; Vine Depuy, T. J. Berry, C. H. Seymour, Joseph Aiken and Edward Bayer, of Tioga; and Hon. R. G. White and Josiah Emery, of Wellsboro; while contributing generally to the

convenience and prosperity of those along its line and at its terminus, Wellsboro. Perhaps no small investment made in the county contributed more to advance the price of lumber and lands, or was of more benefit to the community within its influence, than the Tioga and Lawrenceville plank road. The road from Lawrenceville to Tioga was never finished—only that part leading from Tioga to Wellsboro, a distance of seventeen miles.

#### NAVIGATION PROJECTS.

The Legislature had passed an act in March 1823 for the improvement of the Susquehanna from Northumberland to Columbia, in Lancaster county, and had appointed Jabez Hyde jr., John McMeans and Samuel L. Wilson to superintend the work, and it was expected by the citizens of Tioga county that as soon as this work was completed the upper waters of the Susquehanna would receive the favorable consideration of the lawmakers of the State. Raftsmen who had descended the Tioga and Susquehanna Rivers were returning with glowing accounts of the progress of internal improvements in central Pennsylvania. In fact, the great States of New York and Pennsylvania were preparing for the grand career of public improvements for which they were subsequently distinguished, and the pioneer of Tioga county felt his pulse quickened in view of the pleasing prospects before him.

At the session of 1826 the Legislature passed what has been generally known as the General Improvement act, which aroused the people from the Delaware on the east to the Ohio and Lake Erie on the west and northwest. Steamboat and navigation companies were chartered, also companies for building railroads and canals besides those that were undertaken exclusively by the State. New York had with like public spirit about completed the Erie Canal, leading from Albany on the Hudson to Buffalo on the shores of Lake Erie, and was contemplating the construction of lateral canals, that would serve as feeders. One of these was to commence at Binghamton, near the north line of Susquehanna county, and another would connect the waters of Seneca Lake with the Chemung River at Elmira, eight miles north of the Bradford county line, with a branch extending to Painted Post, ten miles north of the Tioga county line. The atmosphere was completely laden with canal projects. In consonance with a general plan of canal navigation, which was to connect Philadelphia with the waters of the Allegheny and Ohio, canal routes were surveyed from the "City of Brotherly Love" to Lancaster; thence to Harrisburgh on the Susquehanna; thence to the mouth of the Juniata, up that beautiful stream to the base of the Alleghanies, crossing the mountains by inclines, and thence down the Conemaugh or Kiskiminetas to Pittsburgh, at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. Another route proposed led from the mouth of the "blue Juniata" up the main branch of the Susquehanna to Northumberland; and while one arm of the grand trunk would extend up the north branch to Wilkes-

Barre and thence northward, passing through Pittston, Tunkhannock and Towanda, to Athens or Tioga Point, on the northern boundary of the State, the other arm was to reach up the west branch from Northumberland, passing through Milton, Muncy, Williamsport and Jersey Shore to Dunn's Island (now Lock Haven). There dividing, one branch would follow up the Bald Eagle, and the other up the west branch of the Susquehanna to Queens Run, even passing the mouth of Kettle Creek, and extending up the Clearfield and Sinnamoning branches. Another projected canal was to leave Philadelphia and run parallel with the Schuylkill through the counties of Montgomery, Chester and Berks, and have its terminus in the coal regions of the upper Schuylkill at Pottsville; while another was to leave the Delaware at Exton, and by means of slack-water navigation ascend the Lehigh through the counties of Northampton, Lehigh and Carbon, touching the borders of Luzerne at White Haven.

As an earnest of the intention of the State to carry out these projects, on the 14th day of March 1827 the corner stone of Penn lock, named in honor of William Penn, was laid at the city of Harrisburg with great ceremony, in the presence of Governor Schultz, ex-Governor Findlay, the governor of Tennessee, the speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives (Hon. Joseph Ritner), members of the Senate and House, the masonic fraternity, the borough councils, the military organizations and citizens generally, who turned out with music and banners to celebrate this important event in the history of internal improvement in the old "Keystone." The stone thus placed contained the names of the members of the Legislature at the time of the passage of the act and the name of the governor of the State, J. Andrew Schultz, who approved the act.

Is it any mystery, then, that the citizens of Tioga—the Fords, Ryons, Guernseys, Parkhursts, Manns, Spencers, Blosses, Morrisse, Knoxes, Putnams, Bakers, Tubbses, Beechers, Nileses, Davitts, Knapps, Norrises, Wellse, Baches, Lambs, Dyers, Wilsons, Mitchells, Berrys, Bushes, Daniel L. Sherwood, R. G. White, and a host of others—should in their Tioga homes become inspired with the spirit of improvement, when on every hand, north and south, east and west, both in New York and Pennsylvania, the State governments were exercising their whole energies to develop the resources of their several States? The agitation of this subject finally resulted in the incorporation of the Tioga River Navigation Company, and, by a series of supplements, the Blossburg and Corning Railroad Company. Under their charter as a navigation company the parties interested attempted to improve the navigation of the Tioga, and called to their aid Miller Fox, of Towanda, an eminent civil engineer, who subsequently was chief engineer of the Blossburg and Corning Railroad. He made a survey and an estimate of the cost of putting the stream in a navigable condition. Considerable work was done, and in 1836 arks were built at Spencer's Mills, at Canoe Camp, by Christian H. Charles and Charles Sykes, intended for

the coal trade between Blossburg and Syracuse, N. Y., the Chemung Canal having been completed to Corning, near Painted Post. One report of these operations, which we have before us, states that "they only got as far as Chimney Narrows" on their route to Syracuse. This mode of navigation was soon abandoned.

#### TIOGA AND ELMIRA STATE LINE RAILROAD.

Railroads were then attracting the attention of the civilized world, and their utility and feasibility were being demonstrated. Alive to any known means whereby the citizens of Tioga county could obtain a safe, reliable and effective mode of transportation for their products, the Tioga Navigation Company caught the spirit of the hour and obtained from the Legislature a supplement to its charter, allowing it to construct a railroad from Blossburg to the State line at Lawrenceville, a distance of about twenty-five miles, to run parallel with the Tioga River. This was one of the most important events which had transpired in the history of this new county. The settlement of the county had been rapid before this event. The census of 1830 had shown a population of 8,978, with quite a number of grist-mills and between thirty and forty saw-mills, a furnace for the manufacture of iron from the native ores, a foundry, and several other industrial establishments. Semi-bituminous coal had been discovered in great quantities at Blossburg and vicinity; it had been conveyed to Albany and examined by the members of the New York Legislature, and its usefulness for blacksmithing and steam generating had been demonstrated. This in fact had been one of the great levers applied to the New York Legislature to influence it in the passage of the bill for the construction of the Chemung Canal; and now, when the people of Albany were familiar with the use of the coal, a company was formed, prominent among the members of which was Hon. Erastus Corning, to construct a railroad from the head of canal navigation near Painted Post to intersect the Blossburg railroad at Lawrenceville. This step on the part of the capitalists of Albany was the initial one in the founding of the now enterprising and thrifty town of Corning, the half-shire of the county of Steuben; while the action of the Pennsylvania company resulted in the building up of the villages of Blossburg, Covington and Mansfield and other towns along its line in the valley of the Tioga, and finally culminated in the establishment of the immense coal trade of Tioga county, and its present lines of railroad communication. The entire line from Corning to Blossburg was completed in 1840. In the year 1852 a railroad was completed from Blossburg to the coal mines at Morris Run, a distance of about four miles, under the direction of Colonel Pharon Jarrett, for the Tioga Improvement Company.

In 1862 and 1863 it seemed that almost every able-bodied man had left the county and gone in defense of the "old flag;" in consequence of the great drain upon the hardy yeomanry of the county labor commanded a high price. From 1860 to 1872 a large accession to the business interests of Tioga county was realized. In 1862

the Salt Company of Syracuse leased the coal mines of the Tioga Improvement Company at Morris Run, and commenced business on a larger scale. This company operated the mines two years; then sold its interest to the Morris Run Coal Company, which made still larger improvements, and increased the capacity of the mines to more than two thousand tons per day.

By an act of the Legislature approved April 11th 1866 Constant Cook, John Arnot, Charles Cook, Henry Sherwood, Franklin N. Drake, Ferral C. Dinny, Henry H. Cook and Alonzo Webber were incorporated under the title of the Blossburg Coal Company. Immediately thereafter a contract was entered into by the company with Sherwood & McLean to build a railroad from Blossburg to the company's coal fields, which were situated on Johnson Creek, about four miles southwest from Blossburg. The railroad was completed during the summer and a mining town founded, which bears the name of Arnot, in honor of Hon. John Arnot, of Elmira, one of the company. A full history of the operations of this company will be found in the history of Arnot.

A company was formed during the year 1881 called the Arnot and Pine Creek Railroad Company, which is constructing a railroad from Arnot to Babb's Creek in the township of Morris, a distance of about fourteen miles. This road runs through a wild and unsettled country—in fact an unbroken forest—and is designed to be used as a coal, lumber and freight road. At its terminus is the Woodland Tannery of Hoyt Brothers, one of the largest tanneries in the world, a description of which will appear in the proper place. The building of this new railroad has more significance than appears at first. It has been the wish and desire of the people of Tioga county to obtain direct railroad communication with Williamsport and the southern portion of the commonwealth. The completion of this road will place them so much nearer the consummation of their object.

The people of Elmira had long wished for direct railroad communication with the valley of the Tioga, and on the 23d of April 1872 the enterprise took a definite shape. At that date, through the exertions of Stephen T. Arnot, George M. Diven, S. T. Reynolds and others, the Elmira and State Line Railroad Company was incorporated, to build a railroad from Elmira to a point at or near Lawrenceville. The charter directors of the company were George M. Diven, Silas Haight, Jefferson B. Clark, Robert T. Turner, Erastus P. Hart, John T. Rathbun, Thomas J. Lormore, W. R. Judson, Stephen T. Arnot, Samuel H. Wadsworth and William M. Gregg; and the officers were: president, Stephen T. Arnot; vice-president and treasurer, George M. Diven; secretary, S. T. Reynolds.

Enthusiastic meetings were held in the court-house in Elmira, and speeches made by General A. S. Diven and others, who showed the advantages to be derived from the proposed road. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, to make a survey, etc. The citizens of Elmira responded with alacrity. All the necessary steps were finally taken, the Tioga Railroad guaranteeing the

bonds; and in due time the work commenced. The chief engineer was S. M. Seymour, with James M. Morris and Frederic Leach jr., assistants. The contractors were A. Wallace & Co.

The road was finished in October 1876, and the officers invited a company to celebrate its opening by an excursion from Elmira to Arnot and back. The train provided for the accommodation of the excursionists consisted of seven cars. The engine was a ten wheeler, No. 14, with Joseph Schusler engineer, an old and trustworthy employe of the Tioga road, and William Wallace fireman. The train was in charge of Henry F. Shattuck, assistant superintendent of the road, as conductor.

The road proved to be substantially built, well ballasted at every point, and the cars ran as smoothly over it as on an old road. It is about 19 miles in length. From Elmira it rises by a grade of about seventy feet to the mile to the summit, and the descent of six miles to the Tioga Junction is about one hundred feet to the mile. There are two notable iron trestles on the road: one at Alder Run, thirteen miles from Elmira, 732 feet long and 70 feet high, and the Stony Fork trestle, about a mile from Alder Run, which is 480 feet long and 50 feet high.

At the various stations along the road there were large assemblages of people and additions to the party. Arriving at Blossburg the excursion was greeted with cheers, while the proprietors of the Seymour House, Messrs. Morgan & Ward, displayed a fine national flag in honor of the auspicious event. At Arnot coal mines, the southwest terminus of the road, the whole population turned out to welcome the train, the Arnot cornet band playing "Hail Columbia" and other national airs. After spending a short time in examining the coal mines and appliances the excursionists prepared to return. They had taken a new engine at Blossburg, in charge of George Lewis, engineer, and Mart Van Houten, fireman.

At Bush's Park four hundred of the party left the train to partake of the hospitalities which had been provided by A. C. Bush in the park. This park is on the hillside overlooking the beautiful village, and the view of the winding waters of the Tioga and the level and fertile lands of the valley was in the soft autumn sunlight very beautiful. Tables were spread in the large dining hall and theatre hall. After dinner the company assembled in a meeting. Hon. A. S. Diven presided and made a short speech. A preamble and resolutions were passed complimentary to Mr. Bush, who modestly acknowledged the honor. Then followed congratulatory speeches by Fred. E. Smith, of Tioga; F. N. Drake, president of the Tioga Railroad; Judge Williams, of Wellsboro, and W. H. Bogart, of Aurora, N. Y. The company then adjourned to the cars, and were safely returned to their several localities, well pleased with the excursion and with the prospects of benefits to be derived from the new road by the people of Chemung county, N. Y., and Tioga county, Pa.

The road deflects from the Tioga Valley about three miles south of Lawrenceville, and ascends Insko Creek



to the summit of the mountains in the township of Jackson, where it attains an elevation of about fifteen hundred feet above tide. From this point it descends to the valley of the Chemung, intersecting the Northern Central about two miles south of Elmira, and thence continuing to the city, delivering its passengers and freight at the union depot.

This line was soon consolidated with the Tioga road as the Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad. The general office of the company is at Elmira. The officers are:

F. N. Drake, president, Corning, N. Y.; H. H. Cook, vice-president, New York city; D. S. Drake, secretary, Elmira; H. H. Cook, treasurer, New York; L. H. Shattuck, general superintendent, Blossburg; S. B. Elliott, general engineer. The directors are F. N. Drake, J. A. Drake and A. S. Kendall, Corning, N. Y.; M. B. and I. W. Bush, Buffalo; H. H. Cook, New York; E. C. Cook, Bath, N. Y.; C. C. and D. S. Drake, H. D. V. Pratt, and S. T. Reynolds, Elmira; and L. H. Shattuck, Blossburg. C. C. Drake, Elmira, is general passenger and freight agent, and H. F. Shattuck assistant superintendent.

The capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000. The total cost of the road up to December 31st 1880 was \$1,545,620.78. The average cost of the road per mile was \$22,530.91.

The company transports the entire product of the coal mines and coke ovens at Arnot, and the product of the mines at Morris Run, which with other freight make the average annual tonnage from 700,000 to 900,000 tons. The company owns seventeen locomotives and about one thousand cars of all descriptions. The number of men employed is from 260 to 300. The car shop, machine shop and round house are at Blossburg, and a description of them appears in the history of that borough. A telegraph line extends from Arnot to Elmira. The fare for both through and way passengers is at the rate of three cents per mile. The charge for through freight is at the rate of four cents per ton per mile, but to shippers of quantities of 100,000 tons one and one-half cents; way freight per ton per mile, five cents. The length of the road from State Line Junction, N. Y., to Arnot is 50.6 miles; length in Pennsylvania, 44; from Blossburg to Morris Run, 4 miles; aggregate length of main line, branches, leased roads, sidings and other track, 68.6 miles; length in Pennsylvania, 59 miles. The road has a three-rail track—both broad and standard gauge. The United States Express Company operates on the line. At Blossburg the road connects with the Fall Brook Railroad, at Lawrenceville with the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad, and at Elmira with the New York, Lake Erie and Western, the Northern Central, the Lehigh Valley and the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira railroads; and it is presumed that ere this is placed in the hands of the reader connections will be made with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and the Arnot and Pine Creek Railroad will have been completed to Babb's Creek from Arnot. The tonnage henceforth will be

large, for there will be during the next year fifty million feet of hemlock lumber manufactured and transported along the line. The shipments of glass will also be increased; not less than sixty thousand boxes manufactured at Blossburg and Covington will pass over this road on the way to market. The passenger business will also increase, for the country through which the road passes is rapidly gaining in population, as well as the localities at its termini. Could the members of the old Tioga Navigation Company, from which the railroad company derived its origin, arise and see the great coal, lumber and passenger trains that daily pass over this road they would be as much astonished as poor Rip Van Winkle after his long sleep. Enterprises are projected which it is confidently expected will still further develop the resources of the southern portion of the county and increase the business and tonnage of the road.

#### CORNING, COWANESQUE AND ANTRIM RAILROAD.

In 1851 Hon. John Magee, of Bath, N. Y., obtained by lease the coal mines at Blossburg, and became the owner of the Corning part of the Blossburg and Corning Railroad, or that portion of the railroad from the State line at Lawrenceville to Corning, N. Y. The railroad was originally laid with a strap rail on sleepers. He immediately commenced relaying the track with durable and substantial T rails, and induced the stockholders of the Pennsylvania portion to do the same. This insured a first-class road from the mines at Blossburg to Corning, and stimulated the mining and sale of coal to a very great extent. Mr. Magee continued mining for several years and shipping from Blossburg to Corning, where the coal was distributed east and west by canal and railroad, wherever the demand required.

In the year 1856 his eldest son, Duncan S. Magee, commenced the exploration of coal lands situated in the township of Ward, about seven miles east of Blossburg, on the waters of Fall Brook, a tributary of the Tioga River. The exploration after much trouble and expense proving finally satisfactory, the Legislature of Pennsylvania granted a charter March 9th 1859 to John Magee, James H. Gulick and Duncan S. Magee as the Fall Brook Coal Company; the charter was vetoed by Governor W. F. Packer, and passed over his veto by the Senate and House April 7th of that year. The following gentlemen were subsequently elected officers: President, Hon. John Magee; treasurer, John Lang; superintendent, Duncan S. Magee; civil engineer, H. Brewer.

A railroad was constructed during the year 1859 from Blossburg to Fall Brook, by the Fall Brook Coal Company, and the business of mining was prosecuted with vigor.

These mining enterprises did much toward increasing the wealth and population of the county, and toward stimulating the farmers in the vicinity to increase their facilities for production, by creating a ready cash market for every article raised upon the farm.

In 1860 the population of the county was 31,044, an increase of 7,057 since the census of 1850.

In 1866 the Fall Brook Coal Company commenced exploration of coal lands on the mountains near Wilson's Creek, a tributary of Babb's Creek, about twelve miles south of Wellsboro. The exploration was conducted by Thomas Farrer and John Smith, gentlemen experienced in that line. A large coal field was discovered through their investigations, which discovery resulted in the purchase of the lands by the Fall Brook Coal Company and the incorporation April 4th 1867 of the Lawrenceville and Wellsboro Railroad Company; H. Brewer, of Fall Brook, president, and James Heron, of the same place, secretary and treasurer. A preliminary survey of the road was commenced September 23d 1867 by A. Hardt, civil engineer, under the direction of the president of the road. In December of that year Mr. Brewer died, and he was succeeded as president in January following by Hon. Henry Sherwood, of Wellsboro, who continued to act in that capacity until the road was finished from Lawrenceville to Wellsboro, and thence to the mines—a distance of about fourteen miles from Wellsboro by rail. In May 1872 the railroad was completed from Lawrenceville to Wellsboro, and on the 28th of October to Antrim, as the new mining town was named.

About the same time that the last mentioned road was under construction the Cowanesque Valley Railroad Company was chartered. Its line extended from Lawrenceville west to Elkland, in the Cowanesque Valley, a distance of eleven miles. It was completed and opened for business September 15th 1873. For years the subject of a railroad up that most fertile valley of the county had been agitated. As far back as 1840, when the New York and Erie railroad was located in the western portion of the State, it was thought by many that the Cowanesque Valley was the most feasible route to Olean and the lake. Ten years ago some public spirited gentlemen of Corning, among whom were C. C. B. Walker, Austin Lathrop jr. and Stephen T. Hayt, together with the Fall Brook Coal Company and gentlemen living at Elkland, Nelson and Osceola, among whom were Joel and John Parkhurst and C. L. Pattison, put the enterprise in motion and employed Horatio Seymour jr., ex-State surveyor of New York, to lay out the road, which was promptly completed and became a part of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim line, being leased for 21 years from September 15th 1873.

John Parkhurst is president, S. T. Hayt vice-president, C. L. Pattison secretary and treasurer, and A. Hardt chief engineer. A telephone line is established between Elkland and Lawrenceville, which serves the public instead of a telegraph line and is less expensive.

The officers of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad are: George J. Magee, president; Daniel Beach, secretary and treasurer; directors—George J. Magee, Daniel Beach, John Lang, Daniel C. Howell, Horatio Seymour, Alfred L. Edwards and Henry Sherwood. The capital stock of the company authorized by law and by votes of the company is two million dollars. The length

of the main line, from Corning to Antrim, is 53 miles, 37½ miles in Pennsylvania; the Cowanesque branch, extending from Lawrenceville to Elkland, 11 miles; the track from Blossburg to Fall Brook about seven miles; other sidings make the entire length of the road 76 miles, 54 miles being in Tioga county. The cost of the entire road was \$1,900,000, and the total cost of equipment \$500,000. The road is leased and operated by the Fall Brook Coal Company. That company and the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad Company also operate the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railroad and the Geneva and Lyons Railroad, making a total of 144 miles. They have 24 locomotives and about 1,100 cars. The road bed used by the company is the one built in 1840 by the Blossburg and Corning Company, which the Hon. John Magee, deceased, president of the Fall Brook Coal Company, obtained in the year 1851. The Fall Brook Coal Company owns and operates the mines at Antrim and Fall Brook, besides having a large interest in the mines at Morris Run, operated by the Morris Run Coal Mining Company. The product of the mines at Fall Brook is run over the road of the owners to Blossburg, and thence on the Tioga railroad to Lawrenceville, tonnage being paid the Tioga Company; the Morris Run Coal Mining Company sends its coal over the Morris Run branch of the Tioga road, and the main line to Lawrenceville, where it is taken upon the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim road, conveyed to Corning and there distributed according to orders.

The tonnage of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad is large, consisting of six or seven hundred thousand tons of coal, besides a large amount of lumber, leather, bark, agricultural products, etc. Fare is three cents a mile; through freight per ton per mile 6½ cents; local freight 8 cents, and through coal per ton in quantities of 100,000 tons 1½ cents.

The opening of this railroad in May 1872 was one of the historical events of the county, as it marked an era in the development of its commercial, industrial and mineral resources. On the 22nd of May the road was opened from Corning to Wellsboro. It had been built from Lawrenceville to Antrim by General George J. Magee in fulfillment of a plan conceived by his father, the late Hon. John Magee, and Duncan S. Magee, his brother. Hon. John Magee died April 5th 1868. Duncan S. Magee's health failing in the autumn of that year he departed on a trip to Europe to recuperate, but died in the spring following. The whole responsibility of carrying forward to completion the work already begun and in contemplation devolved upon General George J. Magee, one of the executive trustees of the estate. This was a great task for a man of thirty; but Mr. Magee proved equal to the responsibility. Under his direction A. Hardt completed the survey and location of the road.

The celebration of the opening of travel was in all respects a grand success. An excursion train left Corning at 10 o'clock, carrying Governor Seymour, William E. Dodge and other prominent citizens. The excursion was reinforced at every station, while thousands of citi-

zens from Tioga county flocked into Wellsboro to see the iron horse steam into the valley of Crooked and Marsh Creeks, to listen to the speeches of the distinguished gentlemen and otherwise celebrate the important event. As the train arrived at Wellsboro it was saluted by the waving of flags and handkerchiefs, the firing of cannon, and cheers.

A platform had been erected in front of the present depot. Judge Stephen F. Wilson acted as chairman and Colonel A. E. Niles as marshal of the day. Hon. Henry W. Williams delivered an address of welcome.

The Hon. William E. Dodge was then introduced. Among other things he said: "Last evening at 7 o'clock I entered the Erie Railway cars at Jersey City, and here I am in Wellsboro. It took about the same time that it did to get into Westchester county before the railroads were built. It is, therefore, as if you had been taken up and set down in Westchester county. I have seen many railroad openings, but never one like this. Many towns were impoverished by bonds, subscriptions and donations to get their railroads. How is it here? Where are the stockholders? They are all on this platform. There is wherein this opening differs from others. It has not cost you a dollar except perhaps the right of way, which you have cheerfully given. You have subscribed nothing, you have given nothing; you have bonded nothing, but you have got your railroad. What are you going to do about it? I do not suppose that noble and truly great man John Magee built this railroad to gratify Wellsboro. No. He built it for an object. He might have got out his coal by a tram road behind the hills, but he preferred to build a passenger and freight road and ask you to support it. This is what he expected of you. Thanks are well, but something more is needed. You must support this railroad. You must not keep on in the old way before it was built. You must clear more land, raise more grain, build more factories. The more you do of this the cheaper will you get your railroad facilities. If you use it but little the cost will be high. If you use it much the cost will be less. This railroad will add to your comfort and to the value of your property. You make good butter here—as good as in Orange county. It will enable you to compete with Orange county in New York. Twenty years ago you had to send it by the way of Chemung Canal, and it was old butter when it reached the city. Now you can get it down to New York city in fourteen hours. It is so with everything else, you are right in market. You have been set down by the side of New York city."

At the conclusion of Mr. Dodge's speech the Hon. Horatio Seymour was introduced. He said his relation with this great work was slender and remote. Its projector, that great man John Magee, was living now, even in his grave. It was natural to dwell on the changes which had taken place in this valley. Thirty-five years before, the speaker came into the valley of the Tioga, a young man, on horseback. He knew something of the early settlers. They were men of remarkable power and vigor, men of great self-reliance and enterprise. Their

works were quite equal to any accomplished since. There was a class of leading men among the early settlers of southern New York and northern Pennsylvania of wonderful native energy. Among them was John Magee.

Governor Seymour's remarks were received with great satisfaction and delight, and he was enthusiastically cheered at the conclusion. At an opportune moment James Stoll, conductor on the road, presented A. H. Gorton, superintendent, with a beautiful and costly gold headed cane. General George J. Magee was then called for; he arose, thanked the multitude, and retired amid applause. A procession was then formed and marched to Bowen's Hall, where a sumptuous dinner was served, after which toasts were read and responded to. About 5 o'clock the excursionists left Wellsboro for Corning.

Closely allied to this road is the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning, giving the people of the county direct communication with central and eastern New York. This road was completed late in the fall of 1877. On the 10th of December 1877 the first through train from New York via the new line arrived in Corning. Two Wagner palace coaches were attached to the train, and the party included Mr. Wagner himself and other prominent railroad men. An impromptu reception, under the charge of Charles G. Dennison, greeted the party on its arrival. A salute was fired, and Pier's band gave some of its liveliest music, while the citizens assembled in large numbers and expressed their pleasure in cheers and congratulations. F. A. Williams made a brief address of welcome, to which General G. J. Magee responded in a happy manner. James A. Rutter, of the New York Central, and others also spoke. After a little delay the party continued to Antrim, stopping at Wellsboro a few minutes, and returning to Corning in the evening.

#### JERSEY SHORE, PINE CREEK AND BUFFALO RAILWAY.

For many years the people of Tioga county have been trying to secure the building of a railroad along the line of Pine Creek to Jersey Shore, on the west branch of the Susquehanna, there to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie, or to continue to Williamsport and connect there with the Philadelphia and Erie and the Catawissa branch of the Reading Railroad. That object will now be consummated. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company, held at the Ross land office, in the borough of Condersport, Potter county, January 23d 1882, the following officers were elected: President, Henry Sherwood, of Wellsboro; vice-president, George J. Magee, of Watkins, N. Y.; secretary, William Howell jr., of Antrim; chief engineer, Anton Hardt, Wellsboro; treasurer, Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York city; executive committee, Henry Sherwood, Jefferson Harrison, Anton Hardt, W. H. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George J. Magee; directors, W. H. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, George J. Magee, William Howell jr., E. G. Schieffelin, Henry Sherwood, Walter Sherwood, Jefferson Harrison, Jerome B. Niles, Anton Hardt and John W. Bailey.

The stockholders passed a resolution to the effect that operations should be commenced at once for the building of the road from Williamsport, via Jersey Shore, up Pine Creek to the mouth of Marsh Creek, in Tioga county; thence up Marsh Creek to Stokesdale, in the township of Delmar, near the north line of the borough of Wellsboro, connecting with the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railway. The charter for this road formerly belonged to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, but by a late business arrangement it is now practically in the hands of the Vanderbilts, George J. Magee and their associates. The road will be constructed as speedily as money will do it, and will open up a country rich in timber and minerals, and afford a connecting line from the New York Central Railroad at Lyons and Geneva to the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, the semi-anthracite of Dauphin county, and the vast deposits of iron in Lebanon, Lehigh and other portions of eastern and central Pennsylvania. It will also run through the great glass sandrock belt of Tioga, and the hemlock lumber regions of Tioga, Potter and Lycoming counties. When completed it will mark an era in the history of Tioga county, and will stimulate business along its entire line.

#### STAGE ROUTES.

The locomotive has not entirely superseded the stage coach in Tioga county. Along the valleys of the Tioga and Cowanesque and Crooked Creek it is partially banished; but from Elkland, on the Cowanesque, there are two lines, one running up that river and off into Potter county, Pa., and another running north over the hills to Addison, in New York, on the waters of the Canisteo.

From Wellsboro there is a line west and south; from Mansfield one east and one west; and from Blossburg two lines, one leading over the mountains to Roaring Branch, on the line of the Northern Central Railway, and another to Liberty. There it intersects a line from Canton, touching at Gleason and Ogdensburg in Union township, and Liberty, Barfelden and Nauvoo in Liberty township, and passing on by the way of Babb's Creek to Antrim, with a branch leading down to Jersey Shore, in Lycoming county. A line also leads from Morris Run, in Hamilton township, to Fall Brook, there connecting with a line to Canton by the way of Chase's Mills. There are one or two other short lines in the county.

The stage routes therefore have not outlived their usefulness, but they are modest in their pretensions and equipments. None of the coaches have more than two horses attached, while many have only one, the mail being carried in a buggy or cutter. They have none of the *clat*, pomp and circumstance of the old four-horse Concord stages of forty years ago, when such men as John Magee, of Bath, and Cooley & Maxwell, of Elmira, had lines extending all over southern New York and northern Pennsylvania, and such men as J. C. Bennett, of Covington, or the late Benjamin R. Hall, of Blossburg, drew the reins over their prancing steeds, and made their trips from Painted Post to Lawrenceville, up

the valley of the Tioga to Blossburg, and away to the Block House by the Williamson road, ascending the Laurel Ridge Mountain, descending its steep and dangerous declivities to Trout Run on the Lycoming, thence continuing to Williamsport, on the west branch of the Susquehanna, and there connecting with a line leading south by the way of Muncy, Milton, Northumberland, Sunbury and Selingsgrove to Harrisburg, Lancaster, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Those were halcyon days. In a large portion of Tioga county the horn of the stage driver is forever silenced by the whistle of the locomotive; yet here and there is to be found a gentleman of the "old school," to whom the mention of stage coaching brings pleasing memories of the past, like some faint and far-off music, dying sweetly on his ear. To such an one the present generation owes respectful deference, and it should humor his partiality for the days of "auld lang syne."

## CHAPTER V.

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTS OF TIOGA COUNTY.

THE coal discovered in 1792 by the Patterson brothers within the present limits of the borough of Blossburg, and which was pronounced "good" by the German and English immigrants whom they were conducting to their wilderness homes on the Putney estate in western New York, has ever since maintained the character which they gave it ninety years ago. In the year 1801 Aaron Bloss came from the eastern portion of New York, on the Hudson River, and settled where the borough of Covington is situated. In 1806 he removed to "Peter's Camp," on the Williamson road, which was near where the foundry and machine shop of T. J. Mooers is located; and erected a hotel, purchasing the lands upon which the coal had been discovered. Being situated midway between Painted Post in New York and Williamsport in Pennsylvania this hotel soon became a famous resort and stopping place. He immediately proceeded to open the vein of coal, mining it for his own use and securing quite a local trade. The coal, however, began to gain more than a home demand, and its fame soon reached southward into the interior of Pennsylvania, even as far as Philadelphia; and northward and eastward into the State of New York, attracting the attention of the legislators of that State. A Mr. Clemmons had also opened up a vein of coal. He resided about two and a half miles north of Aaron Bloss. Thus was taken the initial step in the development and use of the now celebrated Blossburg semi-bituminous coal, which is known far and wide in America and Europe for its superiority in smithing, tempering of steel, generation of steam, domestic

purposes and coking. It is a large field, embracing the mines at Blossburg, Morris Run, Fall Brook, Arnot and Antrim, and Bache's and Mitchell's mines near Antrim. As early as 1834 the Arbon Coal Company was formed, composed chiefly of gentlemen from Philadelphia, James R. Willson of that city being president, Dr. Lewis Saynisch of Blossburg one of the stockholders, and James H. Gulick of New Jersey agent. As soon as the railroad was completed to Corning, in 1840, the Arbon Company began shipping coal by rail. The company was then represented by James H. Gulick, Brown Whitney and Franklin R. Smith, and existed for three years, mining and selling within that period 49,633 tons. Another company or firm was then organized, which mined and shipped, from 1844 to 1857, 405,116 tons.

D. S. Magee was the successor of W. M. Mallory & Co., and concluded the mining at Blossburg for general shipment, after having mined 78,996 tons, making a total of 533,745 mined at Blossburg.

The Tioga Improvement Company opened up mines on the same vein, situated in a direct line eastward two and three-fourths miles, and constructed a railroad from Blossburg to them in the year 1852. On account of the circuitous route which the engineer, Colonel Pharon Jarrett, was compelled to take in order to reach the openings, the railroad is about four miles in length. They are known as the Morris Run mines, and situated on the east and west sides of the narrow valley of a creek known as Morris Run, which discharges its waters into the Tioga River about a mile and a half southeast of Blossburg. From 1853 to 1863 this company placed on the market 323,174 tons, and then leased to the Salt Company of Onondaga, which from 1863 to 1866 mined and shipped 267,809 tons. The Morris Run Coal Company then obtained possession, and subsequently the Morris Run Coal Mining Company. Up to January 1st 1881 they mined 4,513,120 tons, and during the year 1881 375,000, making a total since 1853 of about 5,480,000 tons taken from these mines, which are far from being exhausted.

The Blossburg Coal Company was incorporated in 1866. Its mines are situated about four miles southwest of Blossburg, on Johnson Creek, a tributary of the Tioga River. From its organization up to the 1st day of January 1881 it mined 2,796,193 tons. The tonnage for the year 1881 was 385,000 tons, making the total 3,181,193.

The Fall Brook Coal Company was organized in April 1859. The mines were opened in that year and a few tons shipped. They are located about two miles east of Morris Run, on the east side of Fall Brook, a rapid stream which forms a tributary of the Tioga River four miles southeast of Blossburg. These mines are very extensive, and produce some of the very best coal in the whole Blossburg region. The production from these mines from 1859 to 1873 was about 2,700,000 tons. In the latter year the company commenced shipping coal from Antrim, and the accounts of shipments have been consolidated. The total amount of coal mined by the Fall Brook Coal Company up to January 1st 1882 was 4,629,887 tons.

This makes the production of coal in Tioga county, exclusive of that mined for home consumption by local coal mines, about 13,290,000 tons since the commencement of the coal trade in 1840. These figures do not include those of Barclay and Carbon Run, in Bradford county, or the McIntyre mines, in Lycoming county, which are in the Blossburg coal field, but only those in Tioga county. Sir Charles Lyell, the celebrated English geologist, in 1841 visited the coal mines at Blossburg, and on returning home published the following account of them:

"It was the first time I had seen the true coal in America, and I was very much struck with its surprising analogy in mineral and fossil character to that of Europe; the same white grits or sandstones are as used for building near Edinburgh or Newcastle; similar black slates, often bituminous, with the leaves of ferns spread out as in an herbarium, the species being for the most part identical with the British fossil plants; seams of good bituminous coal, some a few inches, others several feet thick; beds and nodules of clay, ironstone, and the whole series resting on a coarse grit and conglomerate, containing quartz pebbles very like our millstone grit, and often called by the American as well as English miners 'farewell rock,' because when they have reached it in their borings they take leave of all valuable fuel. Beneath this grit are those red and gray sandstones corresponding in mineral character, fossils and positions with our old red. I was desirous of ascertaining whether a generalization recently made by Mr. Logan in South Wales could hold good in this country. Each of the Welsh seams of coal—more than ninety in number—have been found to rest on a sandy clay or firestone, in which a peculiar species of plant called *Stigmario* abounds to the exclusion of all others. I saw the *Stigmario* at Blossburg in abundance, in heaps of rubbish extracted from a horizontal seam. Dr. Saynisch, the president of the mine, kindly lighted up the gallery that I might inspect the works, and we saw the black shales in the roof adorned with beautiful fern leaves, while the floor consisted of an under clay, in which the stems of *Stigmario*, with their leaves and rootlets attached, were running in all directions. The agreement of these phenomena with those of the Welsh coal measures, 3,000 miles distant, surprised me, and led me to conclusions respecting the origin of coal from plants not drifted but growing on the spot, to which I shall refer hereafter."

He afterward wrote a letter to Dr. Fitton on the Blossburg coal district *Stigmario*, which appeared in the proceedings of the Geological Society of Great Britain, September 2nd 1841. James Macfarlane, A. M., of Towanda, Pa., in his "Coal Regions of America," in speaking of the trade in bituminous and other coals, says:

"Previous to that time (1840-41) the whole sea coast used the Richmond (Virginia) coal for blacksmithing and the manufacture of wrought iron in all its branches. The Cumberland (Maryland) coal first found its way to market over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1842. The Blossburg region was therefore developed at an early period in the history of the coal trade, in fact before coal of any kind was needed in large quantities for any purpose, there being at that time only 800,000 tons per annum of anthracite sent to market. [Not far from 24,000,000 tons are now annually mined of anthracite, J. L. S.] Up to the year 1860 the use of Blossburg coal was confined, with unimportant exceptions, to black-



smoothing and the use of three rolling-mills at Troy, N.Y., wood being the fuel used for steam purposes, and that in a small way only, in the State of New York. In 1861 the tonnage amounted to 112,712 tons, besides 40,835 tons from the Barclay region. From that period, being the commencement of the war, manufacturing of various kinds requiring the use of coal sprung up in the interior of the State of New York, especially rolling-mills. The railroads commenced to use coal instead of wood in their locomotives, and the salt manufacturers at Syracuse also substituted coal for wood in their salt blocks."

He further says:

"The general geological section in the Blossburg region consists of 333 feet of strata, including five workable seams of coal, four of which have been worked at various times in the district. The lowest, or Coal A, known among the miners as the Bear Creek vein, is from three to three and a half feet thick, and was worked, as well as the Bloss seam, at the old Blossburg mines by W. M. Mallory previous to 1858. It produced a good steam coal, but it frequently thinned out. The most important seam, and which is worked at all the mines, is B, which is called the Bloss vein, which is from 13 to 29 feet above A. From this seam most of the coal of the region is produced. It is sometimes interlaid with a thin seam of slate, and when this occurs an allowance is made to the miner of a certain sum for each inch of slate, added to his usual price per ton for mining. This system is a very just one, on account of the additional labor. At other localities in the same mines this slate disappears, and the seam presents a clean bed of pure coal from four and a half to five and a half feet in thickness."

Since the above was published the Fall Brook Coal Company at Fall Brook has opened on this vein where the coal is seven feet thick. Mr. Macfarlane continues:

"The next seam, which is worked to a limited extent, is 25 to 30 feet higher, and sometimes less, and will be called Coal b, but on account of the heavy bed of fire clay on which it rests it is commonly called the Fire Clay vein. It is a variable seam, from one and a half to three and a half, and sometimes five feet thick when impurities occur in the middle. It appears to be a 'rider' or satellite of seam B. It produces good coal, and when it appears in its best form it is a valuable seam. It is being mined only in a portion of the field."

"Coal C occurs from 17 to 18 feet higher, and produces a species of cannel coal. In western Pennsylvania this seam C is the great deposit of cannel coal wherever that variety is found; but cannel coal is always liable to become degraded into bituminous shale, and that is its character at Blossburg. This seam is always stigmatized in this region as the Dirty vein or the Slate vein. It is regarded as worthless and has never been mined."

"Next in the ascending order, at an elevation of from seven to twenty feet above the last, is a small seam, only useful as a geological landmark—Coal c, or the Monkey vein as the miners call it, on account of its small size, it being only from one and a half to three and a half feet thick. It has never been opened for mining purposes."

"Coal D is called at Blossburg the Seymour vein, in honor of ex-Governor Seymour, who was a land owner where it was first wrought. It is from three to four and a half feet in thickness, always free from slate, and produces a bright, beautiful-looking coal, of a columnar structure, and an excellent blacksmith coal. It is worked in a portion of the region. Its elevation above the last-named seam is from 30 to 67 feet, but like all the other

intervals of rock this is sometimes much less. Its elevation above the Bloss vein is from 114 to 162 feet.

"About fifty feet above the last is Coal E, commonly called the Rock vein on account of the heavy, coarse rock over it, which is sometimes conglomeratic. This seam is from two and a half to three feet thick and in a few localities it is of a better size, but it has never been worked. Fifty-six feet of rock has been measured over this seam, but without coal; and it is not improbable that the foregoing series embraces the whole of the lower coal measures of Pennsylvania."

"Several smaller seams of coal, of about one foot in thickness, sometimes occur, of which no mention has been made. The sections at various places in this and neighboring districts prove what has been before noticed, the remarkable uniformity of the coal seams from mine to mine; even the very small ones all preserving their characteristics everywhere sufficiently to be identified by the miners after a very little examination. On the contrary the intervals of rocks undergo constant and rapid changes, both in their size and the materials of which they are composed. Sandstones, shales and conglomerate are substituted for each other in the same geological horizon, so that no enumeration that could be made of them would be of much value. If they are governed by any law, the strata of rock seem to thicken up in passing along the basin from northeast to southwest, and the materials of which they are formed must have been carried by numerous currents running across the basin northwest and southeast, so as to form a variety of rock formed of sand, mud and pebbles on the same geological level in going from northeast to southwest, or down the present basin."

We have now given the reader a general idea in regard to the relative situation of the various coal seams in the Blossburg coal basin. These veins generally pitch toward the southwest or rise toward the northeast.

An analysis of a specimen taken from the Bear Creek or A vein at Fall Brook was made by A. S. McCreath, of the second Pennsylvania geological survey, and may therefore be relied upon as correct. In describing the specimen Mr. McCreath says:

"The specimen consists of bright columnar coal, with numerous thin partings of mineral charcoal and some iron pyrites; and compact resinous cannel-like coal, having a conchoidal fracture. Water, .790; volatile matter, 20.965; fixed carbon, 65.465; sulphur, .725; ash, 12.055; coke, per cent., 78.225; color of ash, gray."

A specimen of the crystalline coal from the Bear Creek vein (A) yielded on analysis by McCreath: Water, .770; volatile matter, 22.180; fixed carbon, 67.191; sulphur, .799; ash, 9.060; coke, per cent., 77.050; color of ash, gray.

A specimen of the B or Bloss vein at Fall Brook contained bright crystalline, tender coal, with columnar structure and cubical fracture; also bright, resinous, slaty, cannel-like coal, having a somewhat conchoidal fracture. The constituents were: Water, 1.050; volatile matter, 18.540; fixed carbon, 69.934; sulphur, .661; ash, 9.815; coke, per cent., 80.41; color of ash, gray.

Mr. Platt in his geological report (G) of the Blossburg coal basin, in speaking of the Seymour bed at Morris Run, or Coal D, says: "The Seymour bed has

only been opened up on the crop, and is not shipped to market. As it underlies a considerable area in this region, and is usually of workable thickness, it was deemed advisable to ascertain its character. A specimen of the coal was taken from under good cover and forwarded to the laboratory at Harrisburg. The coal has a deep black lustre, is very tender and contains an unusually large number of thin partings of iron pyrites. These are generally nothing more than mere knife edges, but the number present in the specimen examined is very unusual. It contained McCreath: Water, .950; volatile matter, 19.830; fixed carbon, 60.759; sulphur, 6.856; ash, 11.605; coke, per cent., 79.22; sulphur left in coke, 4.375; per cent. sulphur in coke, 5.522; per cent. of iron in coal, 5.558; sulphur taken up by iron, 6.352; free sulphur, 504; per cent. sulphur volatilized by coking, 36.180." Mr. Platt continues: "The above analysis is a striking example of how easily the use of a single specimen for analysis may lead into grave error. The analyses of the Seymour vein from Fall Brook, Arnot and Antrim all show that the Seymour coal carries much more sulphur than the Bloss coal, but is regular in its character, not exceeding two per cent. of sulphur. There is no reason to believe that the average character of the bed at Morris Run is materially different; but it appeared that the lump selected for analysis contained numerous small scales of iron pyrites, not visible save by close examination under a strong glass. It is therefore a totally unfair representation of the character of the Seymour coal bed in the region between Fall Brook and Arnot, and is only reproduced here to show that the analyses, though perfectly accurate for the specimens forwarded, must be closely scanned in connection with all the other features of the case before they can be accepted as conclusive of character."

A specimen of the B or Blossburg vein at Morris Run, representing the average run of mines, on analysis by McCreath showed the following: Water, 1.120; volatile matter, 18.570; fixed carbon, 72.097; sulphur, .583; ash, 7.630; coke, per cent., 80.33; color of ash, gray.

The coal is generally bright, tender, columnar, and shows a few thin seams of cannel-like coal. It carries some mineral charcoal and a very small amount of pyrites in thin partings. Mr. Platt remarks that "it is scarcely necessary to call attention to the analysis given above; it shows that the Morris Run coal possesses all the attributes of a steam coal, and is very free from injurious impurities."

The Seymour coal bed, says the report of the second geological survey, is opened and worked for shipment by the Blossburg Coal Company at Arnot. The bed has a slate roof with  $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 3" of iron ore enclosed, and a fire clay floor; runs with considerable regularity in the mine and will average two feet eight inches in thickness. An average specimen of the coal was forwarded to the survey laboratory and yielded on analysis (McCreath): Water, 1.180; volatile matter, 21.86; fixed carbon, 71.574; sulphur, .907; ash, 4.753; coke, per cent., 77.234. The coal is bright, shining and very tender. It carries

numerous thin partings of iron pyrites and an unusually large amount of mineral charcoal. A coke made from this coal yielded on analysis (McCreath): Water, .220; volatile matter, .625; fixed carbon, 90.650; sulphur, .850; ash, 7.655; color of ash, gray with red tinge.

The Bloss coal bed furnishes the greater part of all the coal which has been in the past and is now being shipped from Arnot. It is of its usual excellent character and is very regular in average thickness. There are of course numerous local pinches and swellings in size as there are in all mines, but on an average it yields about three feet six inches of clear coal, or over 5,000 tons to the acre. The coal is divided into benches; the partings being very persistent and recognizable under their change in thickness. The coal separates cleanly from the parting slates usually, except that the coal from the middle bench shows a tendency to stick to the top of the bone coal under it. This, however, is picked clean outside the mine.

Specimens of the coal from the three workable benches were forwarded to the laboratory of the survey for analysis. The upper bench yielded (McCreath): Water, 1.190; volatile matter, 20.755; fixed carbon, 71.697; sulphur, 1.023; ash, 5.335; coke, per cent., 78.055; color of ash, gray. This upper bench averages twelve inches of clean coal. Though a little higher in sulphur it is very low in ash, and is the purest and strongest bench of coal in the whole bed. The middle bed yielded on analysis (McCreath) of water, .940; volatile matter, 20.640; fixed carbon, 64.306; sulphur, .914; ash, 13.200; coke, per cent., 78.420. This bench only averages about eight inches in thickness. It is a good coal, though higher in ash than the upper bench. The lowest workable bench of the coal yielded on analysis (McCreath): Water, 1.110; volatile matter, 18.790; fixed carbon, 63.428; sulphur, .602; ash, 16.070; coke, per cent., 80.100.

The points of difference between the coal measures at Antrim and those of Arnot, Morris Run and Fall Brook are very striking. Some coal beds are absolutely lacking and the interval distances are amazingly changed. The small one-foot vein overlying the Seymour or Cushing bed by 33 feet has not been opened. The Seymour bed at Antrim is given by A. Hardt as five feet six inches in thickness. The coal has a bright black lustre, is very tender, and carries numerous thin partings of mineral charcoal and knife edges of iron pyrites. A specimen analyzed at the State laboratory was composed as follows: Water, 1.460; volatile matter, 21.600; fixed carbon, 65.120; sulphur, 2.820; ash, 9.000; coke, per cent., 76.940; color of ash, reddish gray.

The Bloss bed at Antrim is depended upon for the coal shipped to market. An average specimen representing all the benches together just as the coal goes to market was forwarded for analysis and yielded (McCreath): Water, 2.260; volatile matter, 20.240; fixed carbon, 71.847; sulphur, .548; ash, 5.105; coke, per cent., 77.50; color of ash, gray. The coal has a deep black lustre, generally with seams of bright crystalline coal running through it. It is rather tender, is free from slaty



coal, and carries only a small amount of iron pyrites.

The above analysis represents a coal of most superior character—low in ash, low in sulphur, and with every requisite for a most efficient and valuable fuel. The percentage of combined water runs curiously higher than in the average of specimens of Bloss coal mined in this basin.

West of Antrim, says F. Platt, of the geological survey, is Wilson's Creek, a large stream which cuts down six or seven hundred feet below the hill tops which hold the coals. Coal has been opened up and is now worked on the west side of Wilson's Creek, opposite Antrim; and the Bloss bed on the west side appears to be fully 30 or 40 feet higher than the level of the same bed at Antrim. There is no railroad communication at present to afford an outlet to market for any coal west of Wilson's Creek; but some few mines are opened, and one or two thousand tons of coal are mined yearly and hauled away, mainly on sleds in winter for use in Wellsboro and the adjacent country. The region is entirely undeveloped except these few openings; and it is therefore impossible to obtain more than a very incomplete section of the measures as they exist. At the Bache mine the coal is worked for local supply. The mine runs in south 50° west, and the workings are carried to the south, the coal rising in that direction. In working this coal some of it is hard, breaking up into blocks, while the balance of the coal is only moderately compact. These coals were analyzed separately. The hard coal from the Bache mine (Bloss vein) yielded on analysis (McCreath): Water, 2.380; volatile matter, 20.005; fixed carbon, 70.055; sulphur, .565; ash, 6.995; color of ash, reddish gray. The coal is considerably coated with an orange yellow silt, is usually firm and compact, and has a deep black lustre on clean fracture. It shows numerous thin partings of mineral charcoal, and has a decided tendency to break up into blocks.

The softer coal from the Bache mine on analysis (McCreath) yielded: Water, 2.240; volatile matter, 20.045; fixed carbon, 70.357; sulphur, .588; ash, 6.770; coke, per cent., 77.715; color of ash, gray with a red tinge. The coal, clean looking generally, has a deep black lustre. It is moderately firm and compact, and shows numerous thin partings of mineral charcoal. It breaks with irregular fracture. These coals from the Bache mine, therefore, so unlike in appearance and physical structure, are almost identical in chemical composition. If the analysis of the specimens forwarded from the mine will represent what would be afforded as an average of extensive workings the coal of the Bloss bed west of Wilson's Creek is fully equal to any coal from the same bed now worked in the Blossburg coal basin.

About a mile northeast from the Bache mine the Bloss bed is opened and worked at Mitchell's mine, on the west bank of Wilson's Creek, opposite to the Antrim mines. The mine is worked on a small scale, only to supply one or two thousand tons for local use. It has no railroad communication and its yield is hauled away by teams. The Bloss bed here makes a beautifully defined bench around

the hillsides. The mine runs in north 10° west. The drift has been run in far enough to secure clean, bright, hard coal, with good roof and floor; and some fair average specimens were taken from the run of mine coal and forwarded to the laboratory of the survey at Harrisburg. They yielded on analysis (McCreath): Water, 1.810; volatile matter, 20.350; fixed carbon, 68.126; sulphur, .569; ash, 9.145; coke, per cent., 77.84; color of ash, reddish gray. The coal, considerably coated with silt, has a dull, dead lustre on fresh fracture. It is generally compact, carries numerous thin partings of mineral charcoal, and seems in the main free from iron pyrites. The analysis shows that the Mitchell and Bache are almost identical in composition.

Since the above was examined the Bear Creek coal bed has been opened at Mitchell's, nineteen feet below the Bloss vein; it contains about two feet of workable coal.

Andrew Sherwood, a geologist of considerable fame, who resides at Mansfield in this county, and who was connected with the State geological survey, says, in the published reports (letter G) of Bradford and Tioga counties: "It has been the prevalent opinion for many years that no coal, or very little, existed in Tioga county except in the synclinal axis of the Blossburg coal basin;" and continues: "This is clearly an error, for coal beds of the lower productive measures are now opened and worked in Gaines township, Tioga county, in the next great synclinal, north of the Blossburg basin, from which it is separated by a broad anticlinal valley." The exact course of the "Gaines basin" is thus described by Mr. Sherwood, who has carefully followed out the anticlinals and synclinals of Tioga and Bradford counties:

"Its center line enters Tioga from Bradford county near the southeast corner of Jackson township; crosses Tioga River at the mouth of Mill Creek, Crooked Creek near Potter's hotel, and enters Potter county on the north side of Pine Creek. At the line between Tioga and Rutland townships this basin, on its highest knobs, catches the millstone grit, which is the foundation or bottom rock of the true coal measures. This rock possesses some very marked characters of its own, which serve to distinguish it from every other bed. At some points in this basin it contains pebbles of quartz; at others it is a hard white quartzose sandstone, excellent for the manufacture of glass, and having a very uniform thickness of about thirty feet. The hills have suffered so much erosion from the waters of the Tioga, Mill Creek, Crooked Creek and tributaries that we do not meet with this rock again on going west until after we cross Norris Brook west of Niles Valley, where it again caps the hills; but here again the basin begins to widen and deepen to the southwest, so that on reaching the *barrens* at Long Run, instead of capping the hills, it is low enough to be itself capped by over 100 feet of coal measures."

A mine is opened on the Knox & Billings coal bed, two miles from Gaines post-office. The coal is picked or blasted down from roof to floor clean. It has no regular and persistent parting. The average thickness of clean coal from where measured was about three feet. It is said to run from that up, sometimes being considerably thicker; but from three feet to three and a quarter

feet is probably a fair average, or 5,000 tons to the acre, taking broad areas into consideration. The coal is much used locally by blacksmiths, and is hauled many miles for the purpose. It makes a hollow fire, with great heat; any welding can be done by it, and it holds fire well in the forge. The coal is screened at the mine and several hundred tons are hauled away annually for use in the valley to the northward. No attempt has been made to test it for coking purposes. An average specimen of the Knox & Billings coal was forwarded to the laboratory of the survey and yielded on analysis (McCreath): Water, 3.260; volatile matter, 27.860; fixed carbon, 60.421; sulphur, 804; ash, 7.655; coke, per cent., 68.880; color of ash, reddish gray. The coal, generally coated with a yellowish white silt, has a deep black shining lustre on fresh fracture; is rather compact, showing numerous partings of mineral charcoal. The coal analyzed seemed quite wet.

It is quite evident from the foregoing extracts, taken from the report of Mr. Sherwood, of the geological survey, that quite an extensive coal field exists in the locality designated by him on the western line of Tioga and eastern line of Potter county. As it is undeveloped to a great extent, and the data in relation to it are crude, we must content ourselves, and await future explorations and examinations. The large amount of known reliable data concerning the coal fields in the Blossburg basin in various sections of the county, operated by individuals and companies, shows an area of about one hundred thousand acres.

## COKE.

As coke is closely allied with the coal trade in the semi-bituminous coal region, and as it is now being extensively made by the Blossburg Coal Company at Arnot, it deserves a place among the important industries of the county. It is in its infancy, but we confidently look forward to the time when it will become a great industry at Fall Brook, Morris Run, Arnot, Antrim and elsewhere in this county where semi-bituminous coal is found. For many years the writer has been convinced that coke was the fuel for metallurgy of iron, and whenever an opportunity has afforded has tried to impress upon the coal companies of this county the feasibility of entering upon its manufacture. In pursuance of this idea, and to give the people of the State an intelligent conception of the manner in which coke was made and prepared from bituminous and semi-bituminous coal, he went in the summer of 1875 to Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., and prevailed upon John Fulton, an eminent civil and mining engineer, who was and is now general mining engineer for the Cambria Iron Company, to prepare drawings of the several coke ovens used by that company, and also to write out for publication in the report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics the results of his experiments in the erection of coke ovens, and on the methods of coking coal for furnace use; its efficiency and economy as compared with anthracite coal in the metallurgy of iron. This Mr. Fulton did, giving, as he promised, all the de-

tails connected with the business. The drawings of the ovens the writer had lithographed, and the text published. No paper or work pertaining to the bituminous coal interests of Pennsylvania was ever more eagerly sought after. In fact the demand was not confined to Pennsylvania, but all over the United States, Canada and Great Britain the work was in demand. Eight thousand copies of the report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics containing it were gratuitously distributed, and the report was subsequently embodied in the geological survey. The writer placed this paper by Mr. Fulton before the officers of the various coal companies of Tioga county, and urged them to engage in the manufacture of coke. They then had an intelligent guide in the shape of Mr. Fulton's drawings and experiments. F. N. Drake, president of the Blossburg Coal Company, soon afterward commenced testing the coal at Arnot in open pits, and soon found that the coal was admirably adapted to the manufacture of coke. After this initial fact was demonstrated he proceeded to erect beehive ovens, moving cautiously in the premises, until now he has two hundred ovens in successful operation, with the largest coal washer in the United States, its capacity being about thirteen hundred tons per day of ten hours, or 3,120 in 24 hours. The coke he manufactures is meeting with a ready sale, and is equal in every respect to the Connellsville coke of western Pennsylvania. Coke had been made in an oven at Fall Brook, but Mr. Drake can be justly styled the pioneer in the coke trade of northern Pennsylvania. It is shipped to all points east and west, penetrating into States and territories west of the Mississippi, reaching the furnaces, rolling mills and machine shops in the Atlantic States, and going southward into the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. In 1875 Mr. Fulton in his paper uses this significant language: "It is also manifest that coke is destined to become the leading fuel for blast furnaces, and to retain this position, from its almost inexhaustible source of supply, its calorific efficiency and its continued economy"; and we might add that his predictions are being fulfilled. Not only is coke taking a leading position in the manufacture of iron; but it is invading the household and its presence is welcomed in the kitchen range and parlor stove. It makes a bright, clean, hot fire, devoid of smoke, gas or other offensive element, and is in its prepared form taking in many households the place of anthracite.

A coke made from the Seymour vein at Arnot by the Blossburg Coal Company, of which F. N. Drake is president, yielded on analysis by Mr. McCreath of the geological survey at Harrisburg the following: Water, .220; volatile matter, .625; fixed carbon, 90.650; sulphur, .850; ash, 7.655. This is a splendid showing, and places it in the front rank of fuels in this country.

The Blossburg Coal Company made in the year 1881 56,000 tons of semi-bituminous coke.

## IRON ORES.

Iron ore abounds to a considerable extent in Tioga county. As early as 1825 a furnace was erected at

Blossburg by Judge John H. Knapp, of Elmira, who made pig-iron at that place from ore found in the hill adjacent to the furnace. It was at intervals made there for many years thereafter. There is quite an extensive bed west of Mansfield, and a furnace was built in the year 1854 by a company, including Dr. Joseph P. Morris, James Lowrey, William Bache, Stephen F. Wilson and John F. Donaldson. This furnace has been in operation at intervals ever since. Iron ores are also found in the bituminous coal regions of the county; for a description of which see the article of Andrew Sherwood on the geology and physical geography of the county, which forms a later chapter in this work.

#### GLASS SANDROCK.

The quantity of glass sandrock in Tioga county is exhaustless. It enters the county from the east on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, and is to be found in great quantities in all the southern and many of the western townships of the county. Its presence is particularly striking in the coal regions of the Blossburg coal basin. As early as 1847 a window-glass manufactory was erected at Blossburg by William Dezag, of Geneva, N. Y., which has continued in operation since with few interruptions. For the past fourteen years there has been no suspension of business, save what was necessary for repairs. It obtains its supply from the exhaustless quarries near Blossburg. Another window-glass manufactory is in successful operation at Covington, owned and managed by the same parties, Hirsch, Ely & Co., who obtain their sand from the same source.

There is no place in the United States where glass can be manufactured with less expense than in the Blossburg coal basin, for the sandrock, coal and fire clay employed in the business are at hand and convenient, with railroad facilities for shipping to any desired point.

#### MOULDING SAND.

In the Blossburg coal basin are also found immense beds of moulding sand, which is used by our local founders and shipped to points in southern and central New York.

#### FIRE CLAY.

Large beds or veins of fire clay, suitable for the manufacture of fire brick and pots for glass manufacturers, abound in the Blossburg coal basin. This is used by the glass manufacturers of Blossburg and Covington. Fire brick was manufactured to a considerable extent in Blossburg a few years ago and was considered a first-class article. Shipments of this clay are also made to various sections of the country. A fine opportunity for the manufacture of fire brick is awaiting the enterprising person or company who will institute suitable kilns in the vicinity of Blossburg.

## CHAPTER VI.

### STRIKES AT THE COAL MINES.

THE opening up of the coal mines of Tioga county and the development of the coal and coke trade have not been without troubles and perplexities. To write an impartial history of the various strikes which have occurred from time to time is a delicate and difficult task, viewed from any standpoint; we enter upon the work, we believe, as thoroughly devoid of any feelings of prejudice or favoritism as it is possible to be, and our only desire is to write out the facts and leave comments to the reader. Our history will only date back to the year 1865, a period when the "great strike" occurred, and we shall only refer incidentally to those which preceded it.

In the year 1863 a society was formed at Fall Brook and Morris Run entitled "The Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Union," which was joined by the miners and laborers in those places, with few exceptions. Subsequently the laborers, including the carpenters and all other mechanics, withdrew and had a "union" of their own, separate from that of the miners. Their meetings were secret and none but members were admitted. Each union had a committee whose duty it was to hear all complaints made by individual members and to present such complaints to a full meeting of the union for its action; also to receive applications for work from any one desiring to be employed by the Fall Brook Coal Company, the Morris Run Coal Company and the Salt Company, which latter company was at that time operating mines at Morris Run. These committees virtually dictated the number of men that these companies should employ. A miner making application to Mr. Brewer, superintendent of the Fall Brook mines, for work must obtain from the union permission to work before Mr. Brewer could give him a job. He must also be a member of the union. Another important feature of the miners' union was that when its membership amounted to a certain number no more members were admitted.

The laborers' union was not so strict in regard to numbers, for many miners joined it when they could not obtain membership in the miners' union, and worked in the woods at two dollars and fifty cents per day, when if permitted by the union to work in the mines they could have earned six dollars. It will be borne in mind that the great war of the rebellion was then going on, and every able bodied citizen was wanted at the front. Many of the citizens who were liable to military duty either enlisted, were drafted and commuted at \$300, or furnished substitutes. Native citizens were therefore going into the army, and their places were supplied by those from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, who were exempt from military duty, not having declared even their intention to become citizens. Wages ad-

vanced, labor was scarce, and every article which entered the household was necessarily high. The miners' union and the laborers' union had several times made a demand for more pay, which was sometimes cheerfully given them and at other times, when the companies thought that their demands were exorbitant, a strike would ensue. This would generally be compromised and settled by the company "splitting the difference" with the employees or wholly acceding to their wishes. This state of things existed for one or two years before the final struggle came in 1865.

During the years 1863 and 1864 the demand for tenements for the use of the miners and other employees of the companies named was great. A large force of carpenters and house builders was employed in erecting dwellings, but they could not keep pace with the applications for houses. The Fall Brook Coal Company had by the 1st of September 1864 erected about two hundred dwellings, and the Onondaga Salt Company and the Morris Run Coal Company were exerting themselves to the utmost to build houses; and the saw-mills were run night and day both at Fall Brook and Morris Run to keep the carpenters at work. The companies at Morris Run even erected quite a number of tenements of round logs dovetailed at the corners and chinked with clay in the interstices.

*The Strike of 1865.*—It was during this great demand for houses that the president of the Fall Brook Coal Company, Hon. John Magee, went to Fall Brook and ascertained that quite a number of the occupants of his dwellings at Fall Brook were working either for the salt company at Morris Run or the Morris Run Coal Company, whose mines were about two miles distant from Fall Brook. Mr. Magee was very much dissatisfied with this arrangement and spoke in strong terms to his superintendent, Mr. Brewer, for permitting the miners to reside in the Fall Brook Coal Company's houses and work for rival companies; and he directed that a lease or contract should be drawn up and submitted to the householders embodying a specification that whenever they ceased to work for the Fall Brook Coal Company they should vacate the premises, in order that the company might supply their places with those who desired to occupy the houses and work for the company. Upon investigation it was found that there were miners living in the houses of the companies at Morris Run and working at Fall Brook. An understanding was then had between the companies at Morris Run and the Fall Brook Coal Company that each company should restrict the miners or laborers to the occupation of houses belonging to the companies for which they respectively worked. The contract spoken of, directed by Mr. Magee, was drawn up and submitted to the committees of the miners' and laborers' unions, and they in turn submitted it to a general meeting of each union specially convened for the purpose of deliberating upon the proposition of the company. Both unions refused to comply with the demand of the companies at Fall Brook and Morris Run, and appointed committees to notify the companies of

their determination. The companies, through their agents, then gave the miners and laborers notice that unless they did comply with the terms of the proposed contract the mines would be closed, and stand closed until such an arrangement was made. The unions responded that they could not and would not sign the proposed contract, claiming it was beneath their manhood so to do. The Fall Brook Coal Company, through its manager, on the 31st of December 1864 caused the following notice to be served upon all occupants of houses in Fall Brook:

"Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

"SIR,—You are hereby notified and required to quit, remove from, and deliver up to the Fall Brook Coal Company possession of the premises and house No. —, now occupied by you, which you hold as an employee of the said company. In default of your immediate compliance with this demand legal proceedings will be resorted to for the possession of said premises.

"H. BREWER, Manager.

"*Fall Brook, December 31st 1864.*"

Similar notices were served on the miners and laborers at Morris Run.

Simultaneous with the notices referred to, John Magee, president of the Fall Brook Coal Company, issued the following circular:

"*To the Miners and Laborers employed at the Fall Brook Coal Mines:*

"You have been notified that the business of mining at Fall Brook is this day suspended, and it will continue suspended as long as the miners and others employed by the company arrogate to themselves the right and exercise the power to dictate and control the business of the company. For more than three years you have run the mines very much in your own way; certainly not to the satisfaction or profit of your employers, and it is believed not to the satisfaction of yourselves. The company have therefore resolved to take charge of their own business and manage it hereafter, as they have a right to do, independent of dictation from those they employ. If they cannot obtain men on these terms who will respect the rights of their employers, they will not resume business. Their rights must hereafter be respected, and their superintendent and bosses treated with respect and obeyed in the rightful performance of their duty. If you or any portion of you shall regard the rules adopted for the future conduct of the business at Fall Brook, herewith submitted, to be inconsistent with your rights or the dignity of labor, you will of course leave, and seek employment in some other locality. This you have a right to do; but you have not the right to dictate, control and disorganize the business of your employers. It is well known that a portion—a majority it is believed—of the people at Fall Brook are industrious and well disposed; and it is equally well known that another portion constitute a disturbing element, ever busy in fomenting discontent, seeking to exercise power and dominion over others. These disturbers are respectfully requested to leave. They will have no difficulty in selecting themselves out from the rest.

"The company have at all times paid liberal prices; they have done every thing in their power to make the people comfortable; have respected their feelings, all

their rights, and intend always to do so. Their liberality and kindness have not been generally appreciated. "With you it is left to determine whether work shall be resumed with your aid or stand suspended. To the company it makes but little difference. They have no contracts to perform, no debts to pay. Their coal is safe in the mountains, and it is better to leave it there than to bring it out at an enormous cost under humiliating circumstances. The proprietors are not dependent upon the revenue derived from the mines for their support, and can get on quite comfortably during the time of suspension, be it one, two or more years, without supplies from that quarter. This is not said in a spirit of boasting, but to place before you the fact that we are not in your power. The houses have been built for the accommodation of those employed and willing to do their duty; not for idlers or disturbers of the company's business. Hereafter no one can occupy a house except he executes a contract defining his rights and duties. To this end a special agreement has been prepared and will be submitted herewith, which must be executed by all who wish to occupy our houses in future.

"There shall be no relaxation on this point. The company will maintain the right to control their property. Self-respect and justice require this. If the company had at any time denied you full, generous compensation for your services you would have had some reason to form combinations. As it has been, and is, your action is uncalled for, unreasonable and disorderly, as well as disrespectful to your employers and best friends. The continuance of such unjustifiable conduct cannot and will not be tolerated. The accompanying notice and regulations have been prepared upon mature deliberation on the part of your employers, with a fixed and unalterable determination on their part to insist upon and sustain them at all hazards. The above remarks and considerations are addressed to you, believing that their careful and candid consideration as well as observance by you will conduce as much to your welfare as to that of your employers.

"JOHN MAGEE, Pres't."

From time to time there was subsequent correspondence between the company and the several committees, but the general situation remained unchanged. The mines were closed, and all outside as well as inside work stopped. Those who had not hitherto belonged to either union were forced to remain idle, excepting a man or two at the company's mule barns, the clerks in the office or store, and a contractor who was erecting the Fall Brook Hotel. The miners had been earning at the rate of \$8 per day per man, and some heads of families had three or four boys who worked with them, running up their gross earnings to \$20 or \$30 per day, so they were prepared for a long siege. The laborers had been receiving from \$2.25 to \$2.75, while the mechanics had been getting still higher wages. Many of the men had when the lock-out or strike commenced from \$500 to \$2,000; and while those who had recently arrived, or those with large families of small children, had but a small sum of money or perhaps none at all, yet upon the whole there was a large amount of money in the hands of the people.

For a few weeks the strike took the form of a holiday. Funds were subscribed and money was paid to the needy by the unions, and everything went on swimmingly for a

time. The snow fell unusually deep that winter, being nearly three feet deep on the level. Under the general landlord and tenant act of Pennsylvania it required three months' notice on the part of the landlord before he could commence suits of ejectment. This the miners and laborers understood, and held possession of their houses.

After about four weeks many of the miners, who had really from the first been opposed to the action of the union, on seeing their money going out daily either to supply their own wants or those of poor neighbors and none coming in, quietly moved away, or objected to a longer continuance of the state of affairs which then existed. Here were two large villages, containing about two thousand inhabitants each (Fall Brook and Morris Run), substantially idle, when were the men at work they could be earning from two to three thousand dollars per day; a number of the more conservative miners and laborers tried to effect a reconciliation, while others would not hear the first suggestion which looked toward a compromise.

Several times the strikers had processions, headed by martial music, and in other ways they endeavored to pass away the time as best they could. As a general thing they abstained from the use of strong drink, but occasionally overstepped the bounds of propriety and had a convivial time. The freshest of March 17th 1865 tore up the railroad track between Blossburg and Fall Brook, sweeping away the river bridge near Gulick's Mill and doing great damage near Somerville. The company needed men to assist in repairing the damage, and was obliged to take clerks out of the store, and manage in various ways to put the railroad in shape again. The laborers' union of course would not permit any of its members to work, and progress in repairing the damage done by the flood was slow; some of the most hot-headed and vindictive men belonging to the laborers' union stoned and insulted those who were at work on the track. We believe there were only two miners who worked during the strike, one of whom was Patrick Sullivan; the other's name has escaped our memory.

Time hung heavily upon all concerned, and yet every day was one nearer to the time appointed for the commencement of the suits and issuing of the writs of ejectment. A few days before that time arrived the laborers' union, concluding to accept the conditions of the company, signed the leases and went to work.

The miners, however, persistently refused the terms. The three months having expired suits were commenced at Blossburg before Justice Bosworth by the Morris Run Coal Company and the Onondaga Salt Company, and at Fall Brook, before L. C. Shepard. This was a grave mistake on the part of the companies. They should have commenced their actions before a justice of the peace living remote from the scene of action, for the reason that less censure would fall upon a justice living in some other portion of the county, though he had done precisely as the home justices did; and the home justices would have been relieved from many unpleasant



things which the law compelled them to do. Judgments were obtained by the companies and writs of ejectment issued. Those at Fall Brook were placed in the hands of D. W. Noble, constable of Lawrenceville borough. He and his deputies ejected a number, but met with considerable resistance. About as fast as he ejected a family or families they would be taken in by others, and thus he made slow work. Finally he met with so much opposition and resistance that he appealed to the sheriff, Leroy Tabor, who summoned a posse of two or three hundred of the yeomanry of the county. This large force was also resisted, and several of the number were maltreated and assaulted, among them Jack Kizer of Tioga. This occurred on the 8th of May 1865. On the 10th of that month warrants were issued against six persons who were charged with being either principals or accessories to the assault and beating, who were arrested and held in sums ranging from \$300 to \$1,000 each for their appearance at the next court of quarter sessions at Wellsboro. On the same day warrants were issued for the apprehension of sixty-four persons, who it was charged were guilty of conducting themselves in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and who did by force of arms, guns, clubs, etc., prevent the constable of Lawrenceville borough from executing certain writs, etc. A number of the 64 were apprehended and had an examination. Two of them were committed to jail, a number were released on their own recognizance, and the others were held with surety in sums ranging from \$500 to \$800. On May 15th complaints were made on oath against four others. Warrants were issued and they were arrested and held in the sum of \$200 each to keep the peace and for their appearance at the next court of quarter sessions. Several other warrants were issued and arrests made.

It was evident that the sheriff and his posse of yeomen could not succeed in serving the writs and enforcing ejectments, for he and his posse had not only to encounter the male portion of the community but the female portion also; and it was evident to him that there were miners and sympathizers coming in from other mines and other sections of the State to reinforce the miners at Fall Brook and Morris Run. He therefore appealed to the governor of the State for assistance. The Bucktail regiment was ordered by the governor to go at once to the assistance of Sheriff Tabor. The railroad had been repaired and the telegraph line was in order, and before the miners were aware of their approach about 300 of the Bucktails suddenly steamed into Fall Brook and took possession of the town. A number of the leaders of the miners were immediately arrested, under the direction of the sheriff, by the Bucktails, who were temporarily commanded by Captain Fisher and Lieutenant Snodgrass. The next day after their arrival they commenced dispossessing the miners, removing their household goods to the cars which were standing on the track in front of the depot. When this was accomplished the owners of the goods were placed on board and with a suitable number of guards con-

ducted to Blossburg, where they were unloaded into the street. It was a pitiable sight, and many bystanders shed tears when they saw these poor deluded miners with their wives and little ones thus turned into the streets without a shelter. The same process was adopted at Morris Run and the town was cleared of miners. A force of carpenters immediately nailed up with boards the windows and doors of the dwellings recently occupied, which gave the towns a sorry and melancholy look. The regiment was divided into squads, a portion being detailed to Fall Brook, a portion to Morris Run, and a portion to Blossburg.

Negotiations were soon after commenced between the miners and the companies, which resulted in a large majority of them returning to their respective places, signing the contracts and going to work; not, however, at the price they were receiving on the 1st of January, 1865, for the war was now over and coal had declined materially in the market, and their wages were correspondingly low. They had fallen nearly 50 per cent.

Men who but a few months previous had a thousand dollars in their pockets were now destitute, and were compelled to get some of the more fortunate ones to go their security in order to procure the necessary tools and provisions to commence work again. Those that had nothing when the strike commenced of course were no poorer, but those who had economized and saved up a few hundred dollars with the idea of buying farms and retiring from the mines, and who had now lost all, keenly and sorely felt the changed condition of their affairs.

Mutual confidence was gradually restored between the companies and the miners, and they again entered upon a plane of prosperity. From 1865 until the 20th of September 1873 the mines at Fall Brook and Morris Run were in operation uninterruptedly, and many of the miners recovered in a measure from the strike of 1865. In the meantime coal mines had been opened four miles southwest from Blossburg, and a new town had been founded, known as Arnot. Wages during all these years had been fair and the work steady, insuring certain monthly installments of cash to every household. Tioga county was mining and sending to market annually nearly a million tons of coal, the tonnage being for 1873: Fall Brook, 312,466; Morris Run, 357,384; Blossburg Coal Company, 321,207; making a total tonnage of 991,057. The Tioga county coal fields were attracting attention in the coal markets of the country, when in September 1873 the great panic in the money market of the country caused a sudden depression in all industrial pursuits. Mining was no exception to the general and widespread stagnation in business. The Tioga mining companies felt it severely and were about closing their mines when, upon consultation with some of the leading miners, it was determined to run the mines from two to three days per week in order to give employment to the men. This course of the companies had only been in operation about four weeks, and the miners were getting four days' work per week, when the strike of 1873 was inaugurated.



*The Strike of 1873.*—Several causes led to this strike, the most prominent of which was the establishment of a miners' union similar to that of 1862-5. The companies were opposed to anything which savored of the times of 1865, and, although the miners assured them that the new union was an altogether different institution from that of 1865, they refused to listen to the miners, and declared by a posted notice that they would not employ any one that belonged to it. The agents of the companies pointed out to the miners the numerous societies and organizations which they already had—the Odd Fellows, Free Masons, Knights of Pythias, Ivorites, friendly societies and various church organizations—and thought these should be sufficient for them. The miners claimed a right to form a union. The companies conceded the abstract right, but claimed that such an organization was calculated to cause distrust between the companies and men, and that it would ultimately lead to the re-enacting of the scenes of 1865. Neither party was willing to yield. The companies were determined that no union men should work for them, and did all they could to prevent such an organization being instituted at the several mines. The miners were determined to have a union, even if they did not work for the company. The issue was thus drawn. Other issues and other matters were ultimately involved in the contest, of which we shall speak hereafter, but union-and-no-work or work-and-no-union was the primary question in controversy.

The Morris Run and other companies issued notices like the following:

"MORRIS RUN, December 11th 1873.

"Notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 13th instant this company will pay all their miners for September who do not belong to the miners' union proposed in Tioga county, Pa., and who pledge themselves not to join the same. Also we will pay up all miners who do belong to the union in full as soon as they are ready to settle their accounts and vacate our houses. All miners employed by this company will be expected to give satisfactory replies to the following questions: (1st) 'Are you a member of the union of miners proposed in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, or any society of a similar character?' If the party is not a member then he will be asked, (2nd) 'Are you willing and do you pledge yourself not to join any such society?' If the party is a member he will then be asked, (3d) 'Are you willing and do you pledge yourself to dissolve your connection with such society without delay, and not join the same again?'

"The companies will protect all men working for them from violence.

"MORRIS RUN COAL COMPANY,

"Morris Run,

"Tioga Co., Pa."

We should have stated that, funds not being procurable on account of the panic, the companies owed their men about two months' wages, a case which had not occurred before with the Fall Brook Coal Mining Company since its organization, in the year 1859. But the men were not demanding money; it was a union they wanted, and this they were determined to have, even at the loss of position and work. This they accomplished at Fall Brook, Morris Run and Arnot; but at Antrim they did not

succeed and kept steadily at work. Many of the Antrim miners formerly lived at Fall Brook and had experience in the "great strike" of 1865. The Fall Brook Coal Company, as well as the Morris Run and Blossburg Coal Companies, served notices on the miners to vacate their houses, but the Fall Brook Coal Company did not attempt to eject any of them. Several were sued and judgment obtained against them. A large number, however, vacated their houses and removed to other places, some going to Blossburg, where a long shanty was erected, capable of holding many families, and living there until the difficulty was settled. The citizens of Blossburg contributed liberally to the wants of those there, while much help was obtained for them in various sections of the county. The miners remained away from the mines and were idle until about the 1st of March 1874.

The other issues, heretofore alluded to, which were brought into the controversy were raised by the writing of certain letters to the Bureau of Statistics at Harrisburg by men living in Blossburg, Corning, Hazleton, Mahanoy City and other places, in which the miners were instigated to induce the governor to issue a "quo warranto" to oblige the companies to show cause why they should not surrender their charters. The miners intended to employ Hon. Lin Bartholomew and Hon. George W. Biddle, of Philadelphia, in case the governor issued the warrant. They also endeavored to enlist the United States government on their side by showing that the companies were liable, under the second section of the act of Congress of July 17th 1862 (Vol. XII, page 592 of Statutes at Large), for giving orders on the store and in case the order was not fully traded out keeping the order and giving due bills payable in merchandise for the balance. The section reads thus:

"Section 2nd.—And be it further enacted that from and after the 1st day of August eighteen hundred and sixty-two, no private corporation, banking association, firm or individual shall make, issue, circulate or pay any note, check, memorandum, token or other obligation for a less sum than one dollar, intended to circulate as money or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United States; and every person so offending shall on conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both, at the option of the court."

The companies held that the order given on the store was not "intended to circulate as money" in lieu of the lawful money of the United States; nor was the due bill which the holder of the order received payable in merchandise for any untraded balance; and therefore they were not amenable to the provision of the act above quoted; and lastly, the companies claimed and satisfied the United States officers that when they did settle with their miners or employees they invariably paid them in current United States funds or national bank funds, which were lawful currency of the United States. The United States revenue officers examined into the matter and held that the positions thus taken were correct.

These and many other side issues were agitated. Much warmth and bad blood was stirred up on both sides, and when each had cooled down a settlement was effected, the Fall Brook Coal Company submitting the following terms to those wishing to commence work for that company, which the representatives of the employees accepted: 1st, the company to pay for the remainder of 1874 for mining and other labor the same price as paid in the summer of 1873; 2nd, the weight per ton of coal from drift No. 2 to be 2,200, from drift No. 3 2,100 pounds; 3d, if desired by the miners (upon application to the manager) they were to appoint one man and the company one to see that the scales were properly adjusted; 4th, the company to hire such men as it could agree with and discharge such as it deemed proper; 5th, the leases to be signed and remain the same as at the date of these conditions; 6th, in case of emergency the foreman to consult with a committee of miners.

The following agreement was made between the Blossburg Coal Company and its employees for 1874: 1st, the company to pay the wages paid during the summer of 1873; 2nd, any man working in the mines, who should become dissatisfied with the price offered by the foreman, to be permitted to have another place, and the foreman to arrange with any other man or other men to do said work, and no other man or men to have any right to interfere, and in case the foreman insisted on any miner working a difficult place for less than the workman was willing to work for, and refused to give him other work, then the difference to be settled by arbitration; 3d, the men to appoint two miners and the company one to arrange weights, so that the company might have, to sell, a ton of coal for every ton of coal it paid for mining; 4th, ten-day leases to be signed as usual.

The families that had removed from Morris Run, Annot and Fall Brook generally returned to their respective places after the settlement. The Morris Run Company had made similar agreements to those quoted above, and all were ready for work.

About that time the Fall Brook Coal Company received propositions for a very heavy order of coal, amounting to nearly one hundred and fifty thousand tons annually, but at reduced prices. The managers submitted a proposition to the miners to work for less wages than those stipulated above, but after consultation the miners refused to make any change in their price, and the order was not filled by the company.

*The Strike of 1880.*—The coal trade of 1874 was very dull in the Blossburg region, the total production in that year being 796,388 tons, against 991,057 the preceding year, showing a shrinkage of 195,669 tons. The loss of the mining of nearly two hundred thousand tons was felt severely by both the miners and the companies. Nor had the trade reached its lowest point. In the year 1875 the tonnage of the Blossburg coal region was 581,792, being a shrinkage of 409,265 tons since 1873. The mines were not in operation in some localities more than two days per week. Everything looked dark and gloomy. In 1876 the trade revived a little, there being mined that

year 616,984 tons, being an increase of 35,192 tons over the preceding year. This tonnage did not give the miners more than half time on an average. In 1878 the trade shrank to 602,245 tons, a falling off of 14,739 tons. In the spring of 1879 the trade was dull, and the companies secured contracts at the best attainable figure for the year ending May 1880.

In that spring the *Industrial Register* was founded. It was edited and owned by the writer of this history, and was neutral in politics, giving especial attention to mining, coking, railroading, tanning, lumbering, glass manufacturing and agricultural interests, the local and general news of the day, historical and biographical sketches and family reading. It was published at Blossburg, in the center of the Blossburg coal region. The editor went to work in earnest to build up the industrial interests of the county, of whatsoever nature and kind. He obtained a wide circulation for his paper in northern and central Pennsylvania, southern New York, and wherever he thought capital might be enlisted in tanning, lumbering, glass manufacturing or other pursuits in Tioga county. He wrote up the coal regions of northern Pennsylvania, gave descriptions and analyses of the coal, and showed its superiority for blacksmithing and steam purposes, and also explained through the columns of the *Register* the use of bituminous coke as a fuel. He was in possession of a list of all the principal rolling-mills, furnaces, machine shops and foundries in the United States, and through the columns of the *Industrial Register* or by slips taken therefrom called the attention of iron manufacturers generally to the Blossburg semi-bituminous coal and coke.

The coal trade increased, so that the tonnage for 1879 came nearly up to the old figures of 1873, it being 874,010 tons, and in 1880 it reached 921,555, being 439,773 tons more than was mined in 1875, and giving the miners at least 110,000 more days' work than they had in 1875. The coal trade had been so brisk during the year 1879 that in December of that year the miners demanded an advance of prices. This they were given, although the companies were filling contracts made in the month of May preceding, when coal was low, the demand quiet, and competition lively among coal companies to make sale of their coal. After a few days another advance was demanded by the miners. This the companies refused to give, claiming that their contracts were made when the price of coal was low, and that the advance they had already given was all they could possibly pay and have again left them for their coal. The matter was discussed pro and con for about six weeks, the companies in the meantime assuring the miners that when they made their new contracts on the 1st of May 1880 they would endeavor to secure contracts that would enable them to pay the price they demanded. The editor of the *Industrial Register*, who thoroughly understood the situation of the coal trade, and knew the parties who stood ready to seize the trade of this county in case of a suspension of work in the Blossburg coal region, in the issue of February 12th 1880, under the title of "Coal

Competition," said: "The miners and shippers of semi-bituminous coal in northern Pennsylvania have not for years met with so serious a competition, growing out of the low rates of certain grades of anthracite which is sold in our northern markets, as at present. The dealers in anthracite have sold it in our Buffalo market at less than \$3 per ton, and this cutting of rates has been very embarrassing to our coal companies in Bradford, Lycoming, Tioga and McKean counties." This he designed to call the attention of the miners of Tioga county to the situation of the coal market at Buffalo, where much of the coal of this region then went. He again, on the 19th of February 1880, under the heading "The Situation," made an appeal to the miners, thus:

"In our last week's issue we briefly alluded to the competition with which our northern bituminous coal companies have to contend in relation to the cutting of prices by those engaged in selling certain grades of anthracite at points where the northern coal companies usually find a market. We now propose to make a few suggestions as to the course which we believe is the best to be pursued by the miners and companies under existing circumstances.

"We start out with the propositions that the interests of the miner and his employer are mutual; that it is impossible for them to stem and overcome the competition which now menaces them without they work in harmony; that in this crisis it is their duty to stand by each other, and do all in their power jointly to sustain each other, or else both will suffer to a very serious extent. The miner must take into consideration the difficulties which beset the companies in making sale of their coal at remunerative prices which will enable them to advance the price for mining, remembering that by far the largest amount of coal mined in this section is sold on season contracts, which expire and are renewed on May 1st each year; and the companies must bear with patience the restlessness of the miners, for a majority of them do not fairly understand the condition of affairs, and are not aware of the serious competition which is being made against the companies by those engaged in selling anthracite, Clearfield and Butler county coal, and therefore through their authorized agents should make them (the miners) acquainted with the true condition of the coal trade, explaining to them the competition against which they are obliged to contend. We believe that if the true state of affairs is well understood by the old, reliable and leading miners of the northern coal fields that a mutual understanding will be arrived at, and the threatened storm of a strike will pass over, and sunshine, peace and harmony will prevail, instead of discord, contention, strife and ill feeling.

"Miners, you are friends; you are patrons of the *Industrial Register*, which was established for the purpose of promoting the interests of all who are engaged in industrial pursuits, and we feel it our duty to warn you of the threatened danger that awaits you. You are not aware of the many indirect and subtle influences which are being brought to bear upon you by those interested in stopping the mining and production of coal in this northern coal region. We positively know it has been done heretofore, and we have every reason to believe that there are emissaries among you now for the purpose of making you discontented, and to incite you to a strike or suspension of work in order that a particular coal region of this State may profit by your misfortune. You are men of sense; will you suffer this trick to be played upon you?"

These articles were read with interest, some regarding them in the true light, as being calculated to set before the miner the situation as it was; while some were loud in their denunciation of the writer, heaping all sorts of epithets and anathemas upon him, charging him with being in the interest of the companies and an enemy to the miner. Conscious of being in the right, and having a friendly feeling toward those who had reviled him through ignorance of his good intentions, the next week, under the head of "Coal Trade," he gave some more information which he believed was for their best interest. It read:

"It will be seen by extracts from the state of the anthracite coal trade, to be found in another column, that the anthracite dealers are confidently anticipating a strike in the bituminous coal regions on Monday next. Miners of northern Pennsylvania, can you not see the object of those who are inducing you to strike? They want to profit by your calamity. They want to make catspaws of you, as it were, for the purpose of promoting their interests. They want to stop the production of bituminous coal to obtain a market for their coal where Blossburg coal has usually been sold. If they once get a foothold in our northern markets and displace our semi-bituminous coal the miners of this region can take a long rest; for the northern coal companies will not be able to renew their contracts. As will be seen in another column, the new rates for anthracite are \$3.40 for furnace lump; steamer lump, grate and stove, \$3.45, and chestnut \$3.85, in New York. These prices have been made in anticipation of a strike in this region. Last week there were over forty thousand car loads of anthracite standing on the track, ready to be sent in any direction when there was an opening. In their haste to rush into market and cut rates they find themselves in a position where they have been obliged to put their men on half time in order to get rid of their surplus coal. If our miners stand firm and work for their own interests they will do nothing to stop the production in this section of the State. It is a critical point in our mining history, and we earnestly hope that our miners will act wisely. Two months more of steady work at present prices will bridge us over the critical point and enable the companies to make contracts that will insure the miner an advance in the price of mining.

"By another circular, which we have received since writing the above, we are informed that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company are selling pea coal at Port Richmond for \$2.25 per ton. With the great amount of surplus coal on hand they can readily invade our market, and with an understanding with their miners either to work three or six days per week just as circumstances require they expect to control and influence the market, both in the east and in our northern regions. We hope they will be disappointed in their anticipations of a strike. They will be if our miners consult their own interests."

It seemed that all that could be said or done could not prevent the miners of Tioga county from striking. The miners at McIntyre, Barclay and Carbon Run, however, took a different course. They remained at work, and the mines were run to the fullest capacity. The closing of the mines in Tioga county was of great advantage to the Lycoming and Bradford county miners, and they reaped a rich harvest.

The coke ovens of the Blossburg Coal Company were

in full blast when the strike commenced, and the fires were allowed to go out, involving a loss of two or three thousand dollars. The suspension of mining threw a large force of railroad men and coal yard men out of employment all along the line of the Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad and its connections; also along the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim and Syracuse, Geneva and Corning railroads and their connections, besides the laborers at the mines.

On the 28th of February 1880 F. N. Drake, president of the Blossburg Coal Company, submitted to the miners the following propositions, which were subsequently concurred in by the Fall Brook Coal Company and the Morris Run Coal Mining Company: 1st, the present price of coal will not warrant an advance in the price of mining or other labor connected therewith; 2nd, the several above named companies propose the present price for mining and other labor necessary and the present price of coal as a basis upon which to regulate prices of labor for the future; 3d, if the price of coal shall rise in the future then the price of labor to advance, and if it shall fall then the price of labor to fall correspondingly; 4th, that a committee, or other persons duly authorized by miners and other laborers connected with mining operations, shall meet with Mr. Drake and others, and make the necessary arrangements to carry out the above propositions; 5th, the above proposed arrangement to go into effect as soon as the same can be perfected; 6th, these propositions to be withdrawn in case work is suspended on the part of the men.

These propositions were not accepted by the miners, and they were withdrawn and the strike went on. It was but the repetition of the old programme. Notices were served on the miners to vacate the houses; no ejections were made so far as we were able to learn, but a large number left the mines, among them quite a number of single men, who were very officious in bringing on the strike, and, this object accomplished, left and found employment in other localities, leaving the men with families to bear the burden of the strike. There was a provision in the contracts of the company which released it from fulfilling them in case of a strike, and therefore they had no contracts to fill. But they had been in the habit of supplying numerous foundries, rolling-mills and other industrial establishments with coal, and other and rival companies from the Clearfield, Bradford and Lycoming coal districts were getting their customers, and the Tioga county coal companies were suffering a great loss of trade and the miners a loss of work by the suspension.

During the months of March and April committees were appointed by the miners and Knights of Labor to confer with the companies. A few days previous to one of these conferences a committee called on the editor of the *Industrial Register* and desired him to republish a communication which had appeared in a newspaper at Wellsboro, concerning a miners' meeting which had been held more than a month previous, which he agreed to do. But on the very day of publication a conference was being held with every prospect of a final adjustment; and

after consultation with a prominent miner he decided not to republish the article, as it might jeopardize the negotiations.

The strike continued. A committee of miners was appointed to solicit donations of money and provisions, and another committee was appointed to take charge of the stores and deal them out to the needy. Supplies were purchased by the car load and shipped in, and there was not as much suffering as in 1873 or 1865, for the strike did not last so long. Still there was enough. The first of May finally arrived, the time at which the companies had assured the miners their contracts would be renewed and an advance given them if possible; and work was resumed, to the gratification of all concerned.

## CHAPTER VII.

### LUMBERING AND TANNING.

THE lumbering business of Tioga county can be divided into two eras. The first extended from 1800 to 1865 and we shall denominate it the White Pine era. The first lumbering to any extent was carried on at or near Lawrenceville, on the Tioga, and on the Cowanesque at the same place, and at Beecher's Island, Elkland, Knoxville and other points on the latter river. The first saw-mills were of course rude, and were intended only to supply the demand of the settlers in their erection of dwellings and barns. But only a few years elapsed before the enterprise of those owning pine lands along the banks of the Cowanesque and Tioga Rivers began to extend their trade. The Tioga was navigable for rafts as far south as the mouth of Mill Creek, and small rafts were even run as far south as Mansfield. The navigation of the Cowanesque enabled the lumbermen to gather into the stream the timber as far west as Knoxville. The lumber thus manufactured up to the year 1840 found an outlet by the way of the Tioga, Chemung and Susquehanna to market at Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, Columbia and Baltimore. Lumbering gradually extended up the valley of Crooked Creek to Middlebury, and in time to Delmar and on to Pine Creek. A large force of men was required in the fall and winter in felling trees and cutting saw-logs for the mills; and when the spring rains swelled the streams the lumber was rafted in and floated to market. A hardy and jolly set of men were engaged in this work, and when they arrived in towns in central and southern Pennsylvania they were looked upon with awe and suspicion by the Pennsylvania Dutch, who termed them "wild Yankees," from the "Wildcat district of Tioga." But the Tioga lumbermen were not daunted by these epithets, and found equally significant names for their down-the-river-friends.

Those from the western and southwestern portion of the county who descended Pine Creek reached the west



branch of the Susquehanna near Jersey Shore, and met their friends from the Tioga and Cowanesque at Northumberland; also hosts of rivermen from the Canisteo, Conhocton and east branch of the Susquehanna, as well as those from the Lycoming, Loyalsock, Bald Eagle, Kettle Creek, Clearfield and Sinnamahoning. A thousand raftmen were frequently seen distributed among the various towns of the lower Susquehanna during rafting season, and then, in common parlance, "the Dutch had to stand down the hall." Many young men would take a "trip down the river" then with the idea first of replenishing their stock of pocket money, and second to see the "shows" and have a good time generally. In these days to ride two or three hundred miles and have to walk back savors too much of the play of boys who draw their sleds to the top of a high hill in order to ride down. However, there were many pleasant incidents connected with such a trip.

As time advanced improvements were made in the character of the saw-mills. Steam took the place of water as the motive power, and maul, gang and circular saws were invented and more capital invested in the manufacture of lumber. The pine forests in the township of Jackson, along the valley of Seeley Creek, were invaded by a class of lumbermen who made sad havoc among the evergreens of that region. The lumber manufactured in that vicinity generally found a market at Elmira, and was hauled on wagons to that point, there shipped by canal for Albany, and thence to New York by the Hudson River.

Up to the year 1845 the battle against the pine of Tioga county had been confined to a few localities, but from that year the war was waged with unceasing energy all along the line in every portion of the county until the year 1865, when, after a twenty years siege, the pines had succumbed, with only here and there an exception, where they were preserved by strong land owners like Phelps & Dodge, and the Bingham estate and a few others. In the sixty-five years crusade, according to the most reliable estimates of old lumbermen, there must have been manufactured and taken to market one thousand million feet of white pine lumber, besides the millions of feet used for building purposes. Then there were millions of feet which were allowed to go to waste, or burned to clear the land of the pioneer who desired to cultivate the soil. It is safe, therefore, to estimate that in the year 1800 there stood within the limits of Tioga county 1,500,000,000 feet of white pine lumber, about two thirds of which was sent to market. The average price obtained for the lumber during the sixty-five years would not reach more than eight dollars in market, for there was a period of forty-five years when five dollars was esteemed a round price per thousand for clear stuff, and it was only in the last fifteen years of the crusade that the price began to reach beyond ten dollars, though in the closing years of the war, when there was not much to sell, the price ranged beyond that. Here then was a product of the forest which brought our fathers seven or eight millions of dollars,

which had it been properly husbanded would have brought twenty millions. But perhaps it was better for our fathers to thus dispose of their lumber than to have left it to their posterity, who might not have appreciated their generosity and foresight. A few scattering groves of pine still remain, with here and there a patriarch, whose evergreen boughs chant a sad requiem over his departed companions.

#### THE ERA OF HEMLOCK.

We have said that the era of the white pine extended from 1800 to 1865. The time since the latter date we shall denominate the era of Hemlock. Although hemlock lumber had been used to a considerable extent in various portions of the county, and had been shipped to market, bringing unremunerative prices, before the year 1865, it was about that year that it began to grow in favor with builders and those who desired a cheap class of lumber. It was also about that year that in commercial circles it was learned that the white-grained hemlock of Tioga county was equal and in many cases superior to white pine lumber for building purposes; and we recollect distinctly what credulity an old lumber merchant of New York manifested when in the year 1863 we informed him that a large proportion of the hemlock of Tioga county, and especially that in the southern portion, was so straight-grained that shingles could be pried and made from it. "If such is the case," said he, "it will go up in the market, and I desire to purchase hemlock lands." He did purchase some and has since regretted that he did not purchase more.

Tanning was to some extent carried on in the county before 1865, and very much of the hemlock from which the bark was obtained was allowed to remain in the forest and decay. The increased demand for hemlock leather both in this country and Europe has had a tendency to stimulate the tanning business. Luckily the demand for hemlock lumber has kept pace with the demand for hemlock-tanned leather. The hemlock belt of the United States was narrowing down to the Pennsylvania counties of Sullivan, southern Bradford, northern Lycoming, southern and western Tioga, southern Potter, McKean, Elk and Forest, and tanners from the eastern sections of the United States were looking for desirable locations for the establishment of tanneries. Happily for the citizens of Tioga county, at a period when they had nearly exhausted their supply of white pine timber an opportunity was presented for rendering valuable a timber which they had hitherto looked upon with indifference. So great is the present demand for hemlock lumber and bark that there are about seventy saw-mills in the county, two-thirds of which are manufacturing hemlock lumber exclusively; and the production of hemlock lumber for the year ending July 31st 1882 will reach the enormous amount of one hundred and fifty million feet. This vast amount of lumber only represents the timber cut to keep the tanneries of Tioga supplied with bark for tanning purposes. It remains to be seen whether our people will become as prodigal of

their hemlock lumber as their fathers were of pine. At the present rate of consumption in fifteen years the era of hemlock will practically close in Tioga county.

#### HARD WOOD.

Tioga county originally possessed some very excellent hard wood timber, especially on the ridges and highlands. Much of the beech and maple has been cut down and destroyed in various portions of the county, and yet a large amount remains. In the mining regions these woods have been used for props and other purposes about and in the mines. No great demand has been made for the timber, and hence it has been cut down by farmers, who desired to clear the land. There is quite an amount of black and yellow birch, black cherry, white ash and chestnut still standing in the county, and a limited quantity of white and black oak. There were originally some very fine tracts of white oak in the northern portion of the county, also of hickory and walnut; but they have principally been cut down.

It will be seen from the reading of the preceding pages that the white pine of the county is nearly exhausted; while the great forests of hemlock are being swept away at the rate of one hundred and fifty million feet per annum, which in the estimation of the writer will close the trade in that kind of lumber in fifteen years. There is but a small portion of yellow pine left, and while there is a moderate supply of hard wood which has escaped the farmer and the coal operator there is no very great demand for that class of timber. There is room to hope that the portion remaining will be utilized in the manufacture of articles at home which we now import. But it is only fair to state that a very large proportion of the whole amount of timber in the county is held by coal companies, tanning firms, etc., which exercise control over one-fifth of the whole area of the county. The lumber interest therefore will hereafter be confined to sawing and shipping hemlock, unless we go into the manufacture of agricultural implements, carriages and wagons and small articles, for which not much timber is required.

#### TANNING.

We have incidentally alluded to the subject of tanning in connection with the hemlock lumber trade. The annual production of sole leather in the county for several years has amounted to between 500,000 and 600,000 sides. A huge tannery, the largest in the world, has just been completed at Babb's Creek, in Morris township, by Hoyt Bros., of No. 72 Gold street, New York. Its capacity is said to be one thousand sides per day. Here then is added to the already large production the sum of 313,000 sides, swelling the aggregate production for the year 1882 to the enormous number of 900,000 sides of hemlock-tanned sole leather. This will require the use of bark from 190,000,000 feet of hemlock, to say nothing of the amount required to tan 35,000 sides of harness and rough upper leather.

There are now of every grade and description nineteen tanneries in operation in the county. Some are small,

however (but a few years ago they were thought to be large), while the bulk of the tanning is confined to establishments tanning from 25,000 to 300,000 sides annually.

The business of tanning gives employment directly in the several tanneries in the county to one thousand men, at an average of \$1.50 per day, including foremen and bosses, the total wages amounting to \$450,000 per year. During the time of bark-peeling (seventy days) there are a thousand men more employed, at the average rate of \$1.75 per day, making \$122,500 more. The bark is worth on the tree, less the cost of peeling and hauling, \$250,000 or \$300,000 more, say the latter figures; the cost of hauling, at a low figure, is \$75,000—for some of it is drawn six or eight miles—and the tanneries have already paid out for labor and bark the handsome sum of \$947,500. The lumberman then takes the work in hand to get rid of the trunks of the hemlock trees, and by the time he has them sawed into logs, skidded, hauled to the saw-mill and manufactured into lumber ready for market \$450,000 more has been expended in labor, on the basis of 150,000,000 feet, and on the basis of 190,000,000 feet the sum of \$570,000; making a total for labor in these two industries of \$1,517,500. The greater part of this money remains in the county. After allowing the laborer and manufacturer \$570,000 for their labor the owner of the timber has for his share an amount a little in excess of these figures, providing he makes a sale of his lumber advantageously. If he sells it at \$7 per thousand he has \$760,000 to pay him for the use of his mill, breakage, interest on the money invested, etc. Putting these aggregates together our figures reach \$2,277,500. Finally add the amount received for the 900,000 sides of sole leather, less the cost of bark and other materials used, and the reader can comprehend the vast business directly and indirectly growing out of the tanneries of Tioga county.

### CHAPTER VIII.

#### THE FARMING INTEREST—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FAIRS—PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

THE pioneer settlers of Tioga county came here for the purpose of securing themselves homes, and clearing up farms that would produce wheat, corn, buckwheat, oats, potatoes, beef, pork, butter, wool and flax sufficient for their own use and to leave a surplus for marketing. This they soon accomplished; for the soil, which for ages had been receiving the falling foliage of the forests, was quick to respond to the tillage of the husbandman. Their implements of husbandry were simple and rude, but the alluvial soils of the valley under the culture of intelligent hands soon gave them a comfortable living and kept want from their doors. This



condition of things continued for twenty years, when the spirit of public improvement pervaded the land. The great pines which skirted the rivers of the county, and which had hitherto only been utilized for building purposes, now became a merchantable commodity; and when cut down, instead of being rolled into huge heaps for burning, they were drawn to the saw-mill—which if not already erected the pioneers caused to be built—there manufactured into lumber of various kinds, made into rafts and floated to a southern market. The settlers then had a double occupation, that of farmers and lumbermen. Ready money was what they needed; this could be obtained by cultivating the soil in summer, lumbering in winter, and in the spring harvesting the fruit of the winter's labor in the ports along the waters of the lower Susquehanna.

Later settlers purchased large tracts of timbered lands and gave their whole attention to lumbering, entirely neglecting the tillage of the soil. This of course created a home market for those who did produce grain, pork, mutton and butter. Railroad and mining operations about this time began to attract to the valley of the Tioga a large class of men engaged in these pursuits. A large portion of them came from countries beyond the seas, the Irish, Scotch and Welsh, who for a long time confined themselves to the building of railroads and mining coal in the Blossburg coal regions. This state of things existed for several years, until the home agricultural productions were not equal to the home consumption and many thousand dollars' worth of grain and provisions was shipped into Tioga county from the adjoining counties in New York.

One would have supposed that with an excellent home market for everything produced on the farm the farmers would have stuck to their plows; but they did not. They caught the lumbering fever, neglected their farming, and in many instances purchased the provisions and grain which they should have raised. In their new occupation they handled more money, but that they saved more is very questionable.

In order to encourage farming a number of public spirited gentlemen residing in the various townships of the county organized

#### THE TIOGA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

in the year 1854. We are unable to give the names of the first officers, but those for 1855 were: William B. Clymer, president; Daniel L. Sherwood, George McLeod, B. C. Wickham, Ira Bulkley and J. S. Kingsbury, vice-presidents; F. E. Smith, corresponding secretary; G. D. Smith, recording secretary; John F. Donaldson, treasurer; Robert G. White, A. E. Niles, H. M. Gerould, Lawson Copley, H. W. Calkins, L. D. Seeley, J. W. Guernsey, W. B. Metcalf, Henry Sherwood, Robert Campbell, John V. Swan, R. Toles, Nelson Whitney, D. S. Shore, C. H. House, Moses S. Baldwin, T. J. Soper, D. Ellis, E. T. Bentley, J. Riberolle, Chester Robinson, John Dickinson, Homer V. Elliott and James Leonard, executive committee. The society therefore was composed of

many of the most prominent business men and farmers of the county, who desired that the agricultural interests of Tioga county should be fostered and encouraged. The amount received by the society from membership, dues, State appropriation etc. for the year 1854 was \$450.47, and the amount of disbursements was \$282.37, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$168.10. Here then was a beginning. The society held a fair, which was moderately well attended. It had hitherto been believed that with the present temper of the people, whose minds were engaged with lumbering, mining or railroad schemes, an agricultural society could not be sustained or a fair held. The next year the society held a fair, and the gross receipts showed a more lively interest. The receipts for 1855, with the balance from the year previous, aggregated \$1,036.96, and the expenditures \$736.76, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$300.20. The address before the society in 1854 was delivered by Dr. Murdock, and that in 1855 by Hon. F. E. Smith, of Tioga.

The third annual fair of the society was held on the 8th and 9th of October 1856, at Wellsboro, like the previous ones, and premiums to the amount of \$700 were offered. It was a highly creditable exhibition of the productions of the county. Addresses were made by Julius Sherwood and S. F. Wilson, whose remarks were instructive and interesting. In 1857 a fair was also held, which was well attended. The society was instrumental in doing much good, by showing what the soil of the county would produce under proper cultivation. Fairs were continued up to the breaking out of the Rebellion, when they were discontinued until 1866. In 1859 Horace Greeley delivered the annual address. After the address Charles G. Williams, in behalf of the ladies of Wellsboro, presented the speaker with a handsome basket of flowers, prefacing the same with a neat and appropriate speech. In 1875 Hon. John I. Mitchell, now United States senator, was secretary of the society, and in a communication to the writer he says that the annual fairs were revived in 1866, in which year some four thousand dollars were raised to put up buildings and grade a race-course. The money was expended at Wellsboro on grounds so ill adapted to the purpose that everybody condemned the selection, and that property was practically abandoned. Since that year, however, fairs have been regularly held and made reasonably successful. The amount of premiums paid annually since the organization of the society has ranged from \$300 to \$1,500, latterly being greater than formerly. The annual expenses other than premiums have ranged from \$300 to \$500 for carrying on fairs. The society has no permanent office and the exact figures cannot be given. The lands occupied by the society are owned by private parties, and leased at a rental of \$200. The property is worth about \$10,000, and the buildings \$3,000. The value of personal estate is less than the indebtedness. Hon. Harry White delivered the annual address before the society in 1870, ex-Governor Pollock in 1874 and Prof. F. A. Allen in 1875.

Mr. Mitchell remarks: "Want of means is the principle obstacle. With that want supplied a good show and great benefits may be secured any year. We have twice had a system of life membership, but the misfortunes of the society have compelled a change of organization after each, by which the pledges given were repudiated, and on this account some disaffection exists in the county. This has mostly subsided, and now there is no reason why, with good management, a good fair may not be had every year."

The officers in 1875 were as follows: Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, president; Robert Campbell, vice-president; Walter Sherwood, treasurer; John I. Mitchell, secretary; executive committee—Jerome B. Potter, W. P. Shumway, Nelson Claus, John Karr, John M. Butler, John E. Smith, William Campbell and C. J. Humphrey; marshal, Lucius Truman; assistant marshals, A. B. Horton and A. W. Potter. The fairs of the society have since been held with varied success. In the summer of 1880 quite a large sum of money was raised by subscription in Wellsboro and vicinity and the grounds were put in excellent condition, and it is confidently anticipated that hereafter the fairs of the society will be well attended and the agricultural interests of the county developed, encouraged and strengthened.

The officers of the society for 1881 were: H. W. Williams, president; Henry Sherwood, vice-president; J. W. Mather, corresponding secretary; George C. Bowen, recording secretary; Walter Sherwood, treasurer; Directors—John W. Bailey, J. M. Butler, Charles Toles, Newell Campbell and George English.

The following officers were elected for 1882: President, H. W. Williams; vice-presidents, O. A. Smith, A. Close, W. D. Knox, John Davis, C. L. Pattison, M. F. Cass, M. S. Strait, G. T. Losey, A. J. Corwin, S. F. Richards, A. Pitts, C. M. More, H. J. Landrus; secretary, J. W. Mather; corresponding secretary, J. H. Matson; trustees, C. Toles, A. Kimball, J. S. Coles, N. Campbell, J. W. Bailey, Ira Johnson. The time fixed for holding the next annual exhibition of the society was September 20th to 23d, inclusive, 1882. L. A. Gardner, I. M. Bodine and J. H. Matson were elected auditors to audit the accounts of the society for 1881.

#### THE SMYTHE PARK ASSOCIATION.

Three years ago an organization was effected at Mansfield styled the Smythe Park Association, its object being to improve an island in the Tioga River at that place, by clearing it of the underbrush, erecting a hall, cottage and suitable stock pens on an eminence adjoining it, and finally preparing it for a fair ground, with trotting tracks, etc. The first fair held here, in September 1879, was a grand success, thousands attending it from the valley of the Tioga and the townships adjoining it on the east and west sides of the river. This encouraged the association to still further improve the grounds, and make preparations on a grander scale for the next year. In 1880 the multitude attending the fall exhibition was still greater than the year before, and the second day of the fair

over ten thousand people were present. The Association is constantly improving and beautifying the grounds. The fair in 1881 was also a success. These fairs have been the means of awakening a lively interest in agriculture, the mechanical arts, and whatever conduces to the prosperity of the people in the eastern and southeastern portion of the county. Prominent among the citizens who were engaged in getting up and conducting them were Prof. F. A. Allen, Mart King, C. S. Ross, John Murdaugh, Daniel Pitts, A. M. Pitts, Frederick Elliott, Bert Schrader, Philip Williams, V. R. Pratt, B. R. Bailey, Thomas H. Bailey, Robert Crossley and Dr. C. V. Elliott. The Mansfield fairs marked an era in the history of agriculture in the county, for they incited the society holding its exhibitions at Wellsboro to make renewed efforts.

#### THE PRODUCTIONS OF THE COUNTY

are wheat, corn, buckwheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes and root crops; there has recently sprung up a disposition to cultivate tobacco, and in the valleys of the Tioga and Cowanesque Rivers and Crooked Creek and in other localities it has proved a remunerative crop. The dairy products are very large and the orchard products considerable, some of the very best apples raised in the State being produced here.

We append a statement of acreage and production, so far as we have been able to obtain them from the census authorities: Barley, 1,893 acres, 46,611 bushels; buckwheat, 10,633 acres, 190,238 bushels; corn, 10,504 acres, 348,600 bushels; oats, 24,243 acres, 744,394 bushels; rye, 395 acres, 3,797 bushels; wheat, 8,807 acres, 102,143 bushels; tobacco, 224 acres, 292,198 pounds. It will be recollected that the census was taken in 1880, and gives the production of 1879. The tobacco culture in 1879 was in its infancy in the county, and it has since largely developed.

As we have observed, the dairy product of Tioga county is very large, and butter made here commands a high figure in the New York and other markets. The soil of the county is peculiarly adapted to the growing of the most excellent quality of hay, and the pasture lands are not excelled by any in the State. Bradford county, lying in the same belt, first obtained an enviable reputation for its excellent dairy butter, and for many years the butter made by our farmers in the townships of Union, Ward, Sullivan, Covington and Richmond, and even Charleston and Delmar, was sold in market as Bradford county butter. But Tioga county butter has established a reputation for itself, and is the peer of any other brand in the market. The general absence of lime in the soil enables the Tioga county dairyman to make butter that when properly prepared for market is as fresh, rich and palatable when it is a year old as when first made. Dairywomen in the limestone belts of this and other States are obliged to sell their butter when it is newly made, for the reason that the lime, which enters into its composition from the pasturage on which the cows feed, will in time transform it into an unpalatable

and rancid substance, unfit for table use and ultimately purchased by the soap chandler.

The raising of fine horses and cattle is carried on extensively in the county, some of the finest horses and neat cattle reared in the State being raised in this locality. This is particularly true of fine horses. Nowhere in the State can better and purer stock be found than in Tioga county, as evidenced by the exhibitions at the county and other fairs and by examination of our stock and farm yards.

We have said that the culture of tobacco in the county is in its infancy, but enough has been raised already to demonstrate the adaptability of our soil to its culture. In the month of August 1880 the editor of the *Blossburg Industrial Register* visited the valleys of Crooked Creek and Tioga and Cowanesque Rivers, examined thoroughly the various growing crops in those regions, and gave the results in the issues of that paper dated August 5th and August 19th. These numbers he mailed to all the tobacco leaf buyers whose addresses he could obtain in New York city, Elmira, Syracuse, Lancaster, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities. The result was that a large number of buyers came into Tioga county, examined the various crops and purchased them. This introduced the tobacco of the county into the markets of the country and gave it a good name. It was found that the leaf grown in this county was of a superior quality. The ready sale of the tobacco by the growers led them to go more extensively into the cultivation of it, and during the year 1881 a still larger acreage was cultivated, higher prices than in 1880 being already assured. In the valleys of Crooked Creek, Marsh Creek, Seeley Creek and the Elkhorn, Tioga and Cowanesque, and even on our uplands and plateaus, it has been cultivated with success. Large packing and store houses have been erected in Corning and Elmira, designed to receive the crops of this county and Steuben and Chemung counties in New York. A sound and reliable firm has been organized at Tioga and Wellsboro to purchase the leaf and also manufacture cigars upon a large scale, about one hundred persons being employed at each of those places. Thus has the cultivation and trade in tobacco suddenly reached prominent proportions during the past few years. The amount of tobacco raised on an acre is from 1,500 to 2,500 pounds, and at ten cents per pound it proves the most remunerative crop which the farmer can raise. Even if it does require a considerable amount of fertilizers, in the shape of barnyard and other manures, still the profit on the investment far exceeds that of any other crop raised in the county. Large preparations were made by the growers for the year 1882, with high prospects of continued success.

In the last few years more than formerly sheep-raising has attracted the attention of our farmers who occupy rolling lands and hillside farms. There is no section of the United States better adapted to the raising of sheep than Tioga county. The atmosphere is dry, the pasturage excellent, and the demand for mutton, wool and pelts is good. The farmer who raises sheep can

always find a market at home for his early lambs, wool and mutton. The home butcher buys them gladly for cash, and disposes of them readily. There has been much interest manifested of late in relation to sheep-raising, and with climate, pasturage and market in favor of the producer there is no good reason why Tioga county shall not become a great sheep-raising district.

## CHAPTER IX.

### EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—EARLY ACADEMIES— TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE intense interest which the people of the county early took in internal improvements did not divert their attention from the necessity of establishing schools. They had cheerfully accepted the provisions of the common school law of the year 1834 and its supplements, and wherever there was a settlement in the county, did it not consist of more than half a dozen families, there was to be found the school-house, with its teacher imparting the rudiments of an English education. Some of the most prominent men in the county, who have acquired a national reputation, received in the rural schools of that day the solid and substantial instruction which was the foundation of their later usefulness and distinction. The pioneers of the county were men of enterprise and ability, and recognized the power of intelligence, and hence provided every facility within their power for the education of their children. In addition to the academy at Wellsboro, in 1848 Union Academy in the township of Deerfield, on the Cowanesque, went into operation, and the same year the Willardsburg Academy, at Tioga; of which a more extended notice will appear in the local histories of those townships. It will thus be seen that while the citizens of Tioga county were engaged in mining coal and iron ore, organizing navigation and railroad companies, erecting lumber and flouring mills, building turnpikes, building glass manufactories, clearing up the land and establishing homes, they were not unmindful of the education of their sons and daughters.

In the year 1815 the subject of establishing an academy was agitated in the county. The inhabitants were divided in relation to the point where it should be located, and much spirit was manifested. March 25th 1817 an act was passed by the Legislature and approved by Governor Simon Snyder fixing it at Wellsboro, and appointing the following named gentlemen trustees: Justus Dartt, James Gray, Nathan Rowley jr., William D. Bacon, Uriah Spencer, Robert Tubbs, Eddy Howland, Samuel W. Morris, Isaac Baker, Joseph McCormick, John Knox, Alpheus Cheney, Asa Mann, Nathan Niles jr., John Norris, William Bache, Daniel Lamb and Ambrose Millard.

The academy was erected, and for many years proved

a great benefit to the young men and women of Wellsboro and other sections of the county. The building originally cost \$4,000, \$2,000 of which was appropriated by the State. Among the early teachers were Benjamin Shipman, James Lowrey, Charles Nash and Josiah Emery. It has within the past fifteen years changed owners, belonging now to the Catholics of Wellsboro.

From the report of Miss Sarah I. Lewis, county superintendent of schools for 1876 and 1880, we glean the following facts: The first teachers' institute was organized in Wellsboro, in the year 1836. The second, held in 1857 in the same place, was a very enthusiastic gathering, 119 members being enrolled. Previous to 1857 two county associations were held. Two institutes were held each year from 1857 to 1865, but they were not at all times well attended. In 1868 only 28 members were enrolled. In 1869, under Professor Elias Horton jr., superintendent of schools of the county, the institute was revived. It was held at Tioga and 186 members were enrolled. The instructors were Professor H. S. Jones, of Erie, Pa., Rev. N. L. Reynolds, of Wellsboro, and Professor C. H. Verrill, of Mansfield. Twenty-two teachers went to this institute in a lumber wagon from Union Academy, a distance of twenty-three miles. We may add here that during the entire term of Professor Horton, covering a period of six years, great interest was manifested in the institutes, in which he employed the best talent obtainable. Miss Lewis concluded her report in 1876 by saying that the institute had increased in membership and interest since 1869, and for the seven years preceding 1876 had been held in Wellsboro, with the exception of 1871, when it was held in Mansfield. More teachers attended at the time of her writing than were needed to fill all the schools. In her last report she says: "Institutes are well attended. Three hundred were registered in 1878, and over three hundred in 1879. We had able instructors from abroad, as well as from our own county. The teachers were punctual in attendance and attentive to instruction. Many have said to me during the past year, 'I'll never miss another institute.'"

In speaking of the Tioga County Teachers' Association, which has existed from time to time for the past ten years with varied success, now sinking away and then reviving, Miss Lewis uses these encouraging words: "The Tioga County Teachers' Association is now a fixed fact. Six meetings were held within the two years, and each meeting was more interesting than the preceding one. We met with an irreparable loss in the death of president and faithful friend Professor F. A. Allen, but we are trying to go on with the good work he helped us to begin."

Professor M. F. Case, the present superintendent of schools for the county, has much experience in teachers' institutes and associations in this county, and will no doubt exert himself to the utmost to continue them and assist in their good work. We append a list of the schools in the county, showing the number of male and female pupils in each township and borough.

TOWNSHIP OR BOROUGH.	SCHOOLS.	SCHOLARS.	
		Male.	Female.
Bloss.	5	259	211
Blossburg.	7	276	276
Brookfield.	9	160	169
Charlton.	10	278	307
Chatham.	14	258	239
Clymer.	10	164	145
Coxington Borough.	10	166	131
Coxington Township.	10	166	131
Deerfield.	4½	52	52
Delmar.	23	335	304
Duncans.	4	215	307
Elk.	4	40	37
Elkland.	2	81	91
Elkland and Nelson, Ind.	2	58	47
Fall Brook.	2	58	47
Farmington.	10½	138	157
Gaines.	7	74	71
Hamilton.	4	182	190
Jackson.	14	278	276
Knoxville.	2	53	70
Lawrence.	121	107	107
Lawrenceville.	2	43	57
Liberty.	13	258	206
Mansfield Borough.	20	315	201
Mansfield Borough.	3	115	92
Middlebury.	13	221	205
Morris.	6	15	74
Nelson.	19	89	81
Osceola.	4	81	91
Richmond.	15	214	250
Roseville.	1	26	21
Rutland.	10	161	129
Shippem.	5	56	42
Sullivan.	13	196	107
Tioga Borough.	2	86	76
Tioga Township.	9	147	135
Union.	12	234	228
Ward.	4	48	42
Wellsboro.	8	255	271
Westfield Borough.	2	49	67
Westfield Township.	8	124	127
Total.	296	5,901	5,436


The amount levied for school purposes and building purposes was \$53,942.23; the cost of school-houses was for the year \$8,823.05; paid for fuel and contingencies, fees of collectors, and other expenses, \$17,615.13; amount received from State appropriation, \$9,372.85; total receipts, \$79,007.89; total expenditures, \$67,253.17; number of teachers employed—female 341, male 144; average number of months the schools were in operation, 6.62. The whole number of teachers employed it will be seen was 485. This number is more than there are schools, and is thus explained: A portion of the male teachers taught three months in the winter, while in the same schools females were employed in the summer. Eleven thousand three hundred and thirty seven scholars received instruction in the common schools of the county during the year 1880.

In 1806 the first building, as far as we can learn, erected exclusively for school purposes was located in the present township of Deerfield. The foregoing statistics show a commendable progress in the lapse of three-fourths of a century in the common school facilities of the county, to say nothing of our academies and the State normal school.

The normal school is at Mansfield, and an account of it will appear in the history of that borough. There is also a State soldiers' orphans' school at Mansfield, one of the best conducted institutions of the kind in the State, which for a number of years was under the supervision of the late Professor F. A. Allen and is now managed by Professor V. R. Pratt. It will be treated of in the history of Mansfield.

## CHAPTER X.

## SKETCHES OF THE BENCH AND BAR OF TIOGA COUNTY.


 HERE are but few persons living within the limits of Tioga county whose personal recollections reach back to the time when Hon. John Bannister Gibson and his associates, Hon. Samuel W. Morris and Hon. Ira Kilbourn, held the first term of court, January 11th 1813, in the log house of Samuel Smith jr. at Wellsboro. The prothonotary was John Norris; sheriff, Alpheus Cheeney; commissioners—Eddy Howland, Timothy Ives and Nathan Niles.

The country was then new, in every sense of the expression, with few public roads and no regular mode of public conveyance. But Judge Gibson was peculiarly fitted for the task assigned him. He possessed a knowledge of frontier life, coupled with learning and judicial ability exceeded by none within the broad limits of the commonwealth, and his presence was calculated to inspire confidence and give dignity to the proceedings, whether they were held in a rudely constructed log house on the frontier or within the more stately hall in the center of refinement and culture. He was a native of Spring township, Perry county, Pa., and a son of Colonel George Gibson of the Revolutionary war, who fell at the time of St. Clair's defeat in 1791. In the "old Gibson mansion" is the room in which he was born as also his brother George Gibson, commissary of the United States army, Hon. John Bigler, governor of California from 1852 to 1855 (who died at Sacramento, Cal., August 27th 1872), and Hon. William Bigler, governor of Pennsylvania from 1852 to 1855 (who recently died in Clearfield county, Pa.).

*John B. Gibson* graduated at Dickinson College in the year 1800, and immediately thereafter commenced the study of the law under Thomas Duncan. He was sent to the Legislature from his native county, Cumberland (now Perry), for the years 1810 and 1811, and acquitted himself with honor, giving his support to Governor Snyder and President Madison. In 1812 he was appointed by Governor Snyder circuit judge, and a year later visited Tioga county and held the first court as above stated. In 1818 he went upon the supreme bench. He died May 3d 1853, in the 73d year of his age, and was buried at Carlisle. We cannot better give the reader an idea of the high ability and distinguished services of Judge Gibson, than by quoting extracts from a eulogium pronounced by the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, one eminently qualified to speak of the many accomplishments and the purity and uprightness of this most eminent jurist. Chief Justice Black said:

"It is unnecessary to say that every surviving member of the court is deeply grieved by the death of Chief Justice Gibson. In the course of nature it was not to be expected that he could live much longer, for he had at-

tained a ripe old age. But the blow, though not sudden, was nevertheless a severe one. The intimate relations, personal and official, which we all bore to him would have been sufficient to account for some emotion, even if he had been an ordinary man. But he was the Nestor of the bench, whose wisdom inspired the public mind with confidence in our decisions. By this bereavement the court has lost what no time can repair, for we shall never look upon his like again. We regarded him more as a father than a brother. None of us ever saw a supreme court until he was in it; and to some of us his character as a great judge was familiar even in childhood. The earliest knowledge of the law we had was derived in part from his luminous expositions of it. He was a judge of the common pleas before the youngest of us was born, and was a member of this court long before the oldest was admitted to the bar. He sat here with twenty-six different associates, of whom eighteen preceded him to the grave. For nearly a quarter of a century he was chief justice, and when he was nominally superseded by another as the head of the court his great learning, venerable character and overshadowing reputation still made him the only chief whom the hearts of the people would know. During the long period of his judicial labors he discussed and decided innumerable questions. His opinions are found in no less than seventy volumes of the regular reports, from 2 Sargent and Rawle to 7 Harris. At the time of his death he had been longer in office than any contemporary judge in the world, and in some points of character he had not his equal on the earth. Such vigor, clearness and precision of thought were never before united with the same felicity of diction. Brougham has sketched Lord Stowell justly enough as the greatest judicial writer that England could boast of, for force and beauty of style. He selects a sentence, and calls on the reader to admire the remarkable elegance of its structure. I believe Judge Gibson never wrote an opinion in his life from which a passage might not be taken stronger as well as more graceful in its turn of expression than this which is selected with so much care by a most zealous friend from all of Lord Stowell's. His written language was a transcript of his mind. It gave the world the very form and pressure of his thoughts. It was accurate, because he knew the exact boundaries of the principles he discussed. His mental vision took in the whole outline and all the details of the case, and with a bold and steady hand he painted what he saw. His style was rich, but he never turned out of his way for figures of speech. He never sacrificed sense to sound or preferred ornament to substance. He said neither more nor less than just the thing he ought. He had one power of a great poet, that of expressing a thought in language which could never be paraphrased. When a legal principle passed through his hands he sent it forth clothed in a dress which fitted it so exactly that nobody ever presumed to give it any other. The dignity, richness and purity of his written opinions was by no means his highest title to admiration. The movements of his mind were as strong as they were graceful. His periods not only pleased the ear, but sunk into the mind. He never wearied the reader, but he always exhausted the subject. An opinion of his was an unbroken chain of logic from beginning to end. He was inflexibly honest. The judicial ermine was as unspotted when he laid it aside for the habiliments of the grave as it was when he first assumed it. Next after his wonderful intellectual endowments the benevolence of his heart was the most marked feature of his character. His was a most genial spirit, affectionate and kind to his friends and magnanimous to his enemies. Benefits received by him were engraved on his memory as on a



tablet of brass; injuries were written in the sand. He never let the sun go down on his wrath. His accomplishments were very extraordinary. He was born a musician, and the natural talent was highly cultivated. He was a connoisseur in painting and sculpture. The whole round of English literature was familiar to him. He was at home among the ancient classics. He had a perfectly clear conception of all the great truths of natural science. He had studied medicine in his youth, and understood it well. His mind absorbed all kinds of knowledge with scarcely an effort. Abroad he has for many years been thought the great glory of his native State. Doubtless the whole commonwealth will mourn his death; we all have good reason to do so. The profession of the law has lost the ablest of its teachers, this court the brightest of its ornaments, and the people a steadfast defender of their rights, so far as they were capable of being protected by judicial authority. For myself I know no form of words to express my deep sense of the loss we have suffered."

Such was the character of the first presiding judge at the first court held in Tioga county. His example—his courtesy, urbanity, decorum and impartiality—made a lasting impression upon the members of the bar, and created a high standard for the legal fraternity, which happily has been maintained by his successors, Judges Conyngham, Herrick, White, Williston, Williams and Wilson. Even in the wilderness of Tioga at that early day there was some of the best legal talent of the State, as will appear from our comments on the bar.

The associates upon the bench with Judge Gibson, as we have stated, were Hon. Samuel W. Morris and Hon. Ira Kilbourn. Of Mr. Morris we speak in our history of Wellsboro. Judge Kilbourn was a resident of Lawrenceville, and one of the most active business men of that locality, being engaged chiefly in lumbering. He was a gentleman of extensive reading, an upright citizen and a just judge.

In our further remarks upon the bench we shall only refer to those judges who have presided in this district that were residents of Tioga county, viz., Hon. Robert G. White, Hon. Henry W. Williams and Hon. Stephen F. Wilson.

*Robert Gray White* was born on an island in the Susquehanna River in Northumberland county, Pa., in January 1807. His father died when Robert was quite young, and his mother married again and subsequently removed to a point in Lycoming county on the West Branch, between Jersey Shore and Lock Haven. Here were passed his early years. He entered Jefferson College, Washington county, at a comparatively early age, and graduated with honor. He read law with Judge Parsons of Jersey Shore, at Pittsburgh, and with Judge Shippen at Meadville, Pa. His preparatory studies completed he came to Wellsboro in 1829, when he was in the 23d year of his age, and immediately commenced the practice of the law. He soon took a leading position at the bar, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1838, and treasurer of Tioga county in 1842-43. He was for a time extensively engaged in lumbering in Delmar, Shippen and Pine Creek, owning mills and valuable tracts of timbered lands. In 1851 he was elected

president judge of this judicial district, and he was re-elected in 1861 and served until the close of 1871, thus holding the office twenty years, winning the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, the members of the bar of the district, and all with whom he came in contact. For several years before the close of his official term the work of the district had materially increased, and as he was in quite feeble health an additional law judge was elected, pursuant of an act of the Legislature; Hon. Henry W. Williams, of Wellsboro, occupying that position from May 1865, and thus relieving Judge White from the accumulating business of this fast developing district. He retired from the bench at the close of the year 1871, and at his fine home, a few rods north of the present Parkhurst House in Wellsboro, he spent the closing years of his life in the midst of his family. His wife was the daughter of William Bache sen. Judge White died September 6th 1875, in the 68th year of his age. The court was in session at the time in Wellsboro, and his death was formally announced by Judge Williams, whereupon on motion the court adjourned. After the adjournment a meeting of the bar was organized to take action in relation to his death. Judge Williams was called to the chair, and Hon. M. F. Elliott was appointed secretary. On motion of F. E. Smith a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the great loss the bar and the country had sustained in the death of Judge White. In presenting the preamble and resolutions the chairman, Mr. Smith, made some very feeling and appropriate remarks upon the character of the deceased, and among other resolutions reported the following:

"*Resolved*, That in Judge White we recognize what has been appropriately said to be 'the noblest work of God'—an honest man. Honorable and hightoned in all his thoughts and actions, as such he adorned the profession of his choice; upright and impartial as a judge, the judicial ermine was never soiled by his wearing it. Courteous, kind and liberal as a citizen and a parent, the world was made the better by his living in it."

Remarks were made by many members of the bar, and a committee was appointed, consisting of George W. Merrick, William A. Stone and M. F. Elliott, to make suitable arrangements for attending the funeral. The funeral occurred on Thursday, September 9th 1875, from the judge's late residence, and was largely attended. Business places in Wellsboro were closed during the solemn obsequies. The beautiful ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the burial of the dead was read by Rev. Dr. Breck, and the body of one long known, respected and honored was laid away in the tomb. Mr. White had made Wellsboro his home when he was in the first bloom of young manhood, when Wellsboro was a small hamlet in northern Pennsylvania. For 22 years he practiced at the bar of Tioga, Potter, Bradford and other counties of the district; had engaged also in active business enterprises, and had for twenty years presided over the courts of the district, endearing himself to all classes by his unswerving justice,—tempering it with mercy,—by his high sense of honor, courteous manners,



and all the ennobling traits which elevate mankind; it was no wonder his death was widely and sincerely mourned. His widow survives him, and resides in the R. G. White homestead in Wellsboro, honored and respected.

The court as now constituted consists of Hon. Henry W. Williams, president judge; Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, additional law judge; Hon. George H. Baxter, associate judge; Hon. Harvey Lamkin, associate judge; officers of the court—General Robert C. Cox, prothonotary and clerk; George C. Bowen, clerk of the orphans' court; Henry M. Foote, district attorney; Henry J. Landrus, sheriff; Thomas P. Wingate, crier; B. C. Van Horn, janitor.

The associate judges from 1813 to 1882 have been—Samuel W. Morris and Ira Kilbourn, from 1813 to 1830; subsequently John Ryon, Curtis Parkhurst, Jonah Brewster, Simeon Power, Levi J. Nichols, Edwin Dyer, J. C. Whittaker, Abel Humphrey, Victor Case, Royal Wheeler, Charles F. Veile, E. T. Bentley, L. B. Smith, D. McNaughton, John F. Donaldson, M. K. Retan, Peter Van Ness, G. H. Baxter and Harvey Lamkin.

*Hon. Henry W. Williams*, successor to Hon. Robert G. White, was born in Harford, Susquehanna county, Pa., July 30th 1830. At Franklin Academy he was fitted for admission to the sophomore class of Amherst College, but was prevented from entering college by a severe illness, which disabled him for study for over two years. When he was in his 22nd year he commenced the study of law with Hon. E. B. Chase, of Montrose, Pa. In May 1852 he came to Wellsboro, when he continued the study of law under the instructions of Hon. John W. Guernsey, and was admitted to the Tioga county bar in January 1854. In March 1855 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in 1856 to the United States district and circuit courts.

Mr. Williams immediately upon his admission to the bar took a high rank and won much fame as an advocate, being an eloquent, fluent and logical speaker; and had he continued to practice at the bars of the several courts to which he was admitted, instead of going upon the bench, he would have acquired a national reputation for his oratory and forensic acquirements. He however chose to accept the office of additional law judge, tendered him by Gov. Andrew G. Curtin for the 4th judicial district, composed of the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk and Cameron. This was in March 1865. In the fall of the same year he was elected for a term of ten years from the first of December following. In 1871 he was elected president judge of the same district, and served with distinction for a period of ten years. In 1881 he was unanimously elected for a second term of ten years, from the 1st of January 1882. He has served seventeen years upon the bench as additional and president judge. In 1874 he was appointed one of the board of seven commissioners to revise the new constitution. In 1877 he was appointed one of the delegates to represent the Presbyterian church of the United States in the Pan-Presbyterian council at Edinburgh, Scotland. He

delivered an address before that body, which is to be found in the printed proceedings of the council. In 1881 he represented Pennsylvania in the international Sunday-school convention at Toronto, Canada, and was chosen one of its vice-presidents. He has been for several years one of the State executive committee of the Sunday-school association and of the Young Men's Christian Association. On the 24th of June 1882 he delivered an address before the grand lodge of Ancient York Masons at Philadelphia, it being the 105th anniversary of its establishment. This address is highly spoken of among the fraternity of the State.

Although the duties pertaining to the bench have been laborious, still Judge Williams, as we have seen, has found time to make his impress upon the church, Sunday-school, Christian association and free masonry. While discharging his duties upon the bench he has not neglected those other duties which are incumbent upon all good citizens of a community, State and nation. He holds in an eminent degree the affections and confidence of the people in the 4th judicial district and of the entire commonwealth.

*Stephen Fowler Wilson*, youngest of the seven children of George and Jane Wilson, who were natives of Ireland, was born in Columbia township, Bradford county, Pa., September 4th 1821. He lived on a farm until 18 years of age, attending district school in the winter season, and subsequently attended Wellsboro Academy and became one of the assistant teachers. He began reading law with Hon. James Lowrey of Wellsboro, in 1842, and was admitted to the Tioga county bar February 20th 1845. The committee on examination consisted of Hon. Robert G. White (afterward president judge), Hon. John C. Knox (subsequently attorney general and judge of the supreme court), and John W. Guernsey, subsequently State senator and a distinguished member of the bar. Mr. Wilson passed his examination very creditably and was admitted, Judge John N. Conygham presiding. He commenced practicing immediately, and subsequently went into a law partnership with Hon. L. P. Williston. After remaining with him several years he formed a co-partnership with Hon. James Lowrey, which existed until Mr. Lowrey removed from the county. Mr. Wilson afterward formed a partnership with Hon. Jerome B. Niles, and continued with him until appointed additional law judge for the 4th judicial district. In 1862 he was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania, representing the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren. He made a fine record in the Senate and was very popular with his constituents, and in the fall of 1864 was elected to Congress, representing a district composed of the counties of Tioga, Lycoming, Center, Clinton and Potter. He was re-elected, thus serving four years during the most exciting times of the late Rebellion and the period of reconstruction. In 1864 he represented this district in the national Republican convention at Baltimore, which renominated President Lincoln. Mr. Wilson had acted with the Democratic party until 1854, when he joined what has since been known as the Re-



*Henry W. Williams*



*J. S. Robinson*







*S. F. Wilson*



*H. M. Foulke*

publican party. In the year 1871 he was appointed by Governor John W. Geary additional law judge for the 4th judicial district, composed of the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean and Cameron; in 1872 he was elected for the term of ten years, and he has discharged the duties of the office in a highly honorable and creditable manner.

Judge Wilson is peculiarly distinguished for his frankness and cordiality and his social and companionable nature. He is gifted with a rare fund of good humor, which peculiarly marks the descendants of the sons of the Emerald Isle; yet while upon the bench he presides with dignity and decorum. He takes a lively interest in agriculture and everything pertaining to the field, and is the possessor of a fine farm, well stocked. He was president of the Tioga County Agricultural Society in 1875. He is a valuable member of society, genial, social and public spirited. He is unmarried, yet possesses none of those traits which are said to distinguish the "crusty old bachelor." He has many warm personal friends throughout his district, State and nation, and is noted for his benevolent heart and kindly impulses. He resides at Wellsboro, and for many years has made his home at the hotel of Cole Brothers.

*George H. Baxter* was born in the town of Addison, Steuben county, N. Y., November 9th 1824. His father and grandfather were natives of Connecticut, and removed from that State into Schoharie county, N. Y., and subsequently into Chenango county early in the present century, the former afterward settling in the town of Addison. For a number of years before his death, which occurred in 1838, the father was a justice of the peace. His widow married again, which left George to his own resources, and he worked in the summer on the farm, and in the winter attended the district school, until he was 21 years of age, when he married Sarah, daughter of James and Mary Campbell, of Nelson, Tioga county, Pa. In 1849 Mr. Baxter removed to Nelson, when his wife died. In 1850 he was married to Clarissa, daughter of Thomas and Betsey Manley, of Canton, Bradford county, Pa., by whom he has five children, one son and four daughters.

In the fall of 1849 Mr. Baxter entered into partnership with G. W. Phelps in the mercantile business at Nelson. This continued one year, when he sold out and engaged in the grocery and provision trade by himself. He has been engaged in business from time to time ever since; was appointed postmaster at Nelson in 1861, and held the office 19 years, resigning it to accept the office of associate judge in 1880. He is now actively engaged in farming, owning 250 acres adjoining the village of Nelson. Judge Baxter is a gentleman of good sense, and practical business habits, and honors the position he occupies.

*Harvey Lamkin* was born in the town of Ulysses, Tompkins county, N. Y., November 18th 1812, and educated in a district school. In 1849 he commenced preaching as a Methodist minister. His first appointment as such in Tioga county, Pa., was in the township of Jackson, in

1851, where he labored two years, after which he preached several years in Bradford county and in the State of New York. He was then stationed three years at Mansfield, Tioga county, and three years at Blossburg, at which latter place his energy was instrumental in the erection of the church edifice in which the Methodists now worship. From Blossburg he removed to Tioga, where he preached three years; then spent three years very acceptably at Mainsburg, and was reappointed to Tioga, where he remained two years, when, his strength failing, he took a superannuated relation in October 1881. In the autumn of that year he was elected associate judge of Tioga county upon the Republican ticket; he took the oath of office the first Monday in January 1882, and ascended the bench in the seventieth year of his age.

#### THE BAR OF TIOGA COUNTY.

A large number of the members of the Tioga county bar have arisen to places of distinction and honor, not only in Pennsylvania but in other parts of the land. Ellis Lewis, John C. Knox, John W. Ryon, John W. Maynard, Robert G. White, William Garretson, James Lowrey, John W. Guernsey, Stephen Pierce, Clarendon Rathbone, Butler B. Strang, C. H. Seymour, John I. Mitchell, Henry Sherwood, Jerome B. Niles, Mortimer F. Elliott, Henry W. Williams, Stephen F. Wilson, George W. Merrick, William A. Stone and a host of others have added lustre to their names, reflected credit and honor upon their profession, and given the Tioga county bar an enviable reputation in the counties of the "northern tier." The salubrity of the climate, and the absence of the noise, confusion and bustle of populous towns, have enabled the student and practitioner of law among the hills and vales of Tioga to delve deep in the tomes of legal lore, and cultivate a style of expression which peculiarly distinguishes the speeches of the members of the bar of this section of the State for conciseness, order, symmetry and logic, a depth of reasoning and a happy and felicitous construction of sentences, which are not only attractive to the ear, but convincing to the minds of their hearers. It seems hereditary, handed down from the days of Judge John Bannister Gibson to those of Judges Williams and Wilson.

The attorneys present at the first court held in Tioga county were Robert McClure, Ethan Baldwin, Henry Wilson and Francis Campbell. The first resident lawyer at the county seat was William Patton. He owned the place where Judge Williams is now erecting a splendid residence. Ellis Lewis came soon after, and in one sense of the term can be called the father of the Tioga county bar. During the 69 years of the organization of this bar there have been hundreds admitted to practice, a large number of whom were not residents of the county. To undertake to search the record of the court for every transient practitioner has been deemed unadvisable, for it would swell this article to a volume.

The present members of the bar residing in the county are:



John W. Adams and Henry Allen, Mansfield; Thomas Allen and John N. Bache, Wellsboro; Clark W. Beach, Elkland; A. S. Brewster, Wellsboro; H. L. Baldwin, Tioga; David Cameron and S. T. Channell, Wellsboro; Frank W. Clark, Mansfield; D. L. Deane, A. L. Ensworth, Mortimer F. Elliott and H. M. Foote, Wellsboro; M. L. Foster, Westfield; John W. Guernsey, Tioga; Jeff. Harrison, Wellsboro; Samuel E. Kirkendall, Millerton; Howard F. Marsh, John W. Mather, J. H. Matson, George W. Merrick, John I. Mitchell and Jerome B. Niles, Wellsboro; John Ormerod, Knoxville; Horace B. Packer, Wellsboro; John S. Ryan, Elkland; Clarendon Rathbone, Blossburg; A. Redfield, Lawrenceville; Henry W. Roland, Blossburg; T. C. Sanders, Westfield; C. H. Seymour, Tioga; Henry Sherwood and Walter Sherwood, Wellsboro; F. E. Smith, Tioga; A. Streeter and Butler B. Strang, Westfield; Robert C. Simpson, Wellsboro; L. H. Tuttle, Tioga; L. P. Williston and F. Watrous, Wellsboro; R. T. Wood, Elkland; Ezra B. Young, Wellsboro.

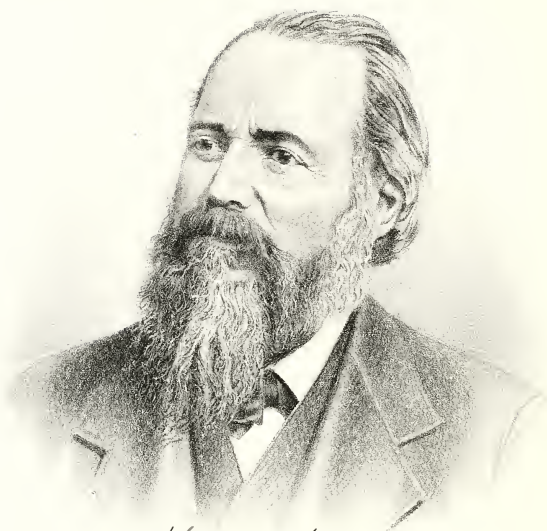
Before proceeding to speak of the present members of the bar we will briefly allude to a few of those early practitioners who did much to give it dignity and establish a high standard for its members. Among these we find the names of Ellis Lewis, James Lowrey, John C. Knox, William Garretson, Josiah Emery, John W. Ryan and others.

*Hon. James Lowrey* was born in Farmington, Conn., in 1802, and graduated at Yale College in the class of 1824. Soon after his graduation he came to Tioga county, and for a term taught in the academy at Wellsboro, and subsequently at Lawrenceville. He however chose law as his profession; entered upon its duties with Hon. Ellis Lewis at Wellsboro, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. After his admission he became the law partner of Judge Lewis, his preceptor, who afterward became chief justice of the commonwealth. For a period of 39 years Mr. Lowrey practiced at the bar of Tioga county, removing in 1865 to Burlington, N. J. During this long period he won the esteem, confidence and respect of the entire bar and the community in general. He was a gentleman of scholastic attainments, a lover and student of the best literature, and did much to stimulate the intellectual life of Wellsboro. He was very modest and unassuming and not distinguished as an advocate, but wise in counsel, enjoying a very large and lucrative practice. In 1835 he was married to Miss Mary W., daughter of Hon. Samuel W. Morris, a lady of culture and refinement. His home and his office were for years centers of attraction for the student and lover of learning, and several of the present members of the bar owe much to Mr. Lowrey's kind and careful instruction in legal knowledge. It has been truthfully said of him that "his professional career was without a stain, and his private life equally spotless in its purity; and he was distinguished alike for his modesty and his learning, for his gentleness of heart and his clearness of head." He represented Tioga county in the popular branch of the State Legislature for the years 1853-4. He never

sought public or political distinction, rather desiring the companionship of his books, pursuing his chosen profession. His close application to business and study undermined his health, and in 1865 he determined to remove from Wellsboro, abandon the practice of law and recuperate his physical strength. He accordingly went to New Jersey and engaged in light farming, which for a time agreed with his shattered constitution, giving him strength and ample leisure for gratifying his taste for reading. He however died suddenly on the 30th of November 1875, in the 73d year of his age, at Burlington, N. J. In his death the bar of Tioga county lost one of its oldest, most useful and most exemplary members. Court was in session at Wellsboro when the news of his death was received, and Judge Williams announced the fact in feeling and appropriate terms. Remarks were also made by Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, who had been a law partner of Mr. Lowrey, and by Messrs. H. N. Williams of Troy, Henry Allen of Mansfield, and J. B. Niles, John I. Mitchell and G. W. Merrick of Wellsboro; and a committee was appointed, of which Hon. H. W. Williams was chairman, to report a suitable preamble and resolutions expressive of the deep grief and great loss of the bar of Tioga county. The court then adjourned.

*William Garretson* was born in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, October 13th 1801. He taught school at Alexandria, Virginia, in 1820. In 1821 he removed to Lewisberry, York county, Pa., and remained there until 1825. While at Lewisberry he studied medicine with Doctor Webster Lewis, brother of Chief Justice Ellis Lewis. In 1825 he came to Wellsboro and commenced the study of law with Hon. Ellis Lewis, but removed to Tioga village in 1827. In 1836 he was married to Miss Emily Caulkins of Tioga. The same year he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and was re-elected in 1837. While a member of the Legislature, among other speeches, he made a powerful argument in favor of our common free school system. He opened a law office at Tioga immediately after his admission to the bar, and John C. Knox, afterward judge of the supreme court, read law under his instruction. Mr. Garretson continued to reside at Tioga until 1869, when he received an appointment in the United States law department of internal revenue at Washington, D. C., where he remained, discharging his duties with credit to himself and the department, until his death, which occurred on the 23d of December 1872. The officials and clerks of the department adopted a series of resolutions commemorative of his services and public and private character, and presented them, neatly and elegantly engrossed, to his family. On the 27th of the same month the bar of Tioga county—the court being in session—upon the announcement of his death by Hon. F. E. Smith, took suitable action. The court appointed F. E. Smith, Henry Sherwood and John W. Guernsey a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the bench and bar. These were reported, adopted and entered upon the record, with the court proceedings, and remarks made by F. E. Smith, Henry Sherwood, John I. Mitchell





*Henry Allen*



JOHN NEACHE

and Henry Allen upon the life and distinguished character of Mr. Garretson.

He was a man of sterling integrity, decided opinions and positive convictions. No one was at a loss to know where he stood upon any public policy or political issue. Open, frank and courteous, he held the good opinion of the members of the legal fraternity and the people of the county.

*John C. Kneass* was born at Knoxville, on the Cowanesque River, and was a son of one of the earliest settlers of the Cowanesque Valley. He studied law with Judge Purple of Lawrenceville, who afterward became a distinguished jurist in the State of Illinois, and with the late William Garretson of Tioga. While engaged in this study he was married to a daughter of Judge Ira Kilbourn of Lawrenceville, and soon after his admission to the bar removed to Wellsboro and immediately became one of the leading practitioners. In 1845 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and re-elected the next year, serving with marked distinction. About the time his term in the Legislature expired he was appointed by Governor Francis R. Shunk judge of one of the western circuits of the State. He served acceptably, being distinguished for his ready and correct decisions and the dispatch of business; and before his term expired he was nominated by the Democrats and elected to a seat upon the bench of the supreme court of the State. The monotony of the supreme court was not agreeable to him and he resigned before the expiration of his term. He was soon afterward appointed by Governor Curtin attorney general of the commonwealth, and at the expiration of the term was appointed judge advocate in the army of the United States; this position he held to the close of the war. He then commenced the practice of the law in Philadelphia, and took rank with the foremost practitioners of that city. In the midst of a successful and busy practice he was stricken with paralysis of the brain and compelled to retire from the bar. For several years he lingered in a helpless condition, and about two years since died and was buried in Wellsboro. Judge Knox was in the zenith of his usefulness when he was stricken, and no man in the broad limits of the commonwealth had brighter or more brilliant prospects. He was an honor to the profession and to the county that gave him birth.

*John W. Adams* was born in Tioga county, Pa., February 8th 1843. He was educated in the common schools of Rutland township and the Mansfield Classical Academy, now known as the State Normal School, and by private teachers who were preparing him for entering college. In vacation he engaged as a clerk in the general mercantile store of Baldwin & Lowell, of Tioga, for a term of three months, but remained with them nearly five years, at the same time pursuing a course of study. Subsequently he read law with Henry Allen, of Mansfield, and was admitted to the Tioga county bar at the November term in 1867. He has also been admitted to practice in the United States district court, the Bradford county courts and the supreme and district courts of

Minnesota. He has never devoted his time exclusively to the law, although he has enjoyed a fair practice; he has been engaged in the mercantile business and in farming. He resides at Mansfield, and is a good business man and lawyer.

*Henry Allen* was born at East Smithfield, Bradford county, Pa., August 10th 1823, and was educated at the high school at Smithfield. He studied law with Judge Bullock, of Smithfield, and was admitted to the bar of Bradford county in September 1854. In March 1860 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the State, and in 1870 in the United States district court. He was district attorney of Tioga county from December 1859 to December 1862; was a law clerk in the office of internal revenue at Washington from September 1st 1864 to October 1865, and resigned on account of ill health; has been a notary public since 1869. Mr. Allen is a zealous and painstaking attorney, looking carefully after the interest of his clients, and a lawyer of indomitable courage and perseverance. He resides at Mansfield.

*John N. Bache*, son of William Bache sen., was born March 8th 1820—in the old log house which was used for the holding of the first courts in Tioga county, and which stood on the southwest side of the public square in Wellsboro. He commenced the study of law in the office of his brother-in-law, Hon. Robert G. White, in 1841, and completed the usual legal course in the Yale law school in New Haven, Conn., where he was admitted to practice in the courts of that State. In 1849 he was admitted to the bar of Tioga county. His earliest cases are docketed for December 1844. Mr. Bache has a distinct personal recollection of nearly all the old lawyers who have practiced at the Tioga county bar, going back to the days of Messrs. Patton, Ellis Lewis, Justus Lowrey and others. Subsequent to these James Lowrey and Robert G. White became the two most prominent lawyers of Wellsboro; but, says Mr. Bache, the bar of those early days was chiefly made up of practitioners from other counties, who attended court at the regular terms, and who chiefly conducted the trials. Among them were Horace Williston, of Athens, Bradford county, who subsequently became president judge of the district; A. V. Parsons, of Jersey Shore, Lycoming county; William Elwell, John C. Adams and ——— Baldwin, of Towanda, with an occasional visit from Judge Burnside, of Bellfonte, Center county, previous to his promotion to the bench. Of Judge Burnside it was said that he carried the jackknife presented to the homeliest man in Pennsylvania, and was not likely to find a successor upon whom he could conscientiously bestow it. Mr. Bache says there are few who can recollect the old court room—the bench, the dock, with its square box flanked by a railing on each side; the big oval table between the bench and dock, with a great deep scallop in its end next to the dock, from which the counsel addressed the court and jury; the long narrow boxes, two on each side, occupied by the jury, and the old fireplace and ten-plate stove of our forefathers at the southwest

end of the room, such being the court paraphernalia and furniture of those early days.

In the early times Parsons and Williston were generally pitted against each other, and especially so after White and Lowrey became the prominent resident lawyers, the former associating Parsons with him and the latter Williston as a general rule.

In 1849 Mr. Bache was elected register and recorder; he served the usual term of three years, and was subsequently elected justice of the peace, which office he soon resigned. As a lawyer his practice was chiefly confined to land titles and collections. The practice of law before a jury was distasteful to him, and on account of the loss of his hearing he has now retired from active practice and turned his attention to timbered and coal lands and geological explorations, in the latter of which he has met with general practical success. He and his brother William first called the attention of the Fall Brook Coal Company to the lands now known as the Antrim coal fields, the development of which, with the railroad, has added so much wealth and prosperity to the county.

Mr. Bache is an active business man, and his recollections of the older members of the bar are sufficient to fill a volume. He resides at Wellsboro.

*Clark W. Beach* was born in the town of Dryden, Tompkins county, N. Y., June 29th 1829, and was educated in the common schools, Wellsboro Academy (1846-47), Alfred Academy, Allegany county, N. Y., and Union Academy at Academy Corners, Tioga county, Pa. He studied law with Hon. Henry Sherwood of Wellsboro, and was admitted to practice at the Tioga and Potter county bars in 1865. He is now located at Elkland.

*A. S. Brewster*, one of the oldest living members of the Tioga county bar, was born in Bridgewater, Susquehanna county, Pa., April 7th 1812. He was educated in the common schools and Montrose Academy, and read law with Hon. James Lowrey at Wellsboro while acting as clerk for his father, who was at that time prothonotary and clerk of the several courts and register and recorder of Tioga county. He was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in February 1835, and soon after was appointed district attorney by James Todd, attorney general of Pennsylvania, and served three years. He was elected major of the 1st battalion 156th regiment 9th division Pennsylvania militia, and served seven years. He was appointed prothonotary and clerk of the several courts of Tioga county by Governor Ritner in 1839, and served one year; was appointed transcribing clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850 and 1851; was postmaster at Wellsboro during the administration of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan; was elected justice of the peace for the borough of Wellsboro in 1863, 1868, 1873 and 1878, and but once was there a vote cast against him. While Mr. Brewster has never practiced very extensively at the bar, he possesses a rare judicial and legal mind. His knowledge of law is extensive and his counsel safe. As a magistrate his decisions are distinguished for their justice and equity. In every official position which he has been selected to oc-

cupy he has discharged his duty with fidelity and honor. He is an honored citizen and a gentleman of the "old school."

*S. F. Channell* was born in Canton township, Bradford county, Pa., November 21st 1848. He received the principal portion of his education in the schools of his native county, and spent two years at Lafayette College, where he pursued an eclectic course previous to his commencement of the study of law. He read law with Hon. Henry Sherwood at Wellsboro, and was admitted to practice in Tioga county in January 1880. He immediately opened an office in Wellsboro, and is a rising lawyer, having been associated with B. B. Strang and others in very important suits. He is an industrious student, devoted to his profession, of fine hysique and personal appearance, and bids fair to soon take a prominent position at the bar. He resides in Wellsboro.

*Frank W. Clark*, son of Elijah P. Clark, was born in Richmond township, Tioga county, Pa., August 21st 1839. He lived on a farm and attended only the district school until he was about 17 years of age. Among his teachers were Simon B. Elliott and his father Lauren H. Elliott, and Peter Van Ness, well known gentlemen of the county. Mr. Clark attended Prof. L. R. Burlingame's high school one winter term, and the next year attended a school taught by Victor A. Elliott; also studied at Wellsboro under the instruction of Prof. Burlingame, and subsequently with L. A. Ridgway of Mansfield, a thorough linguist, who gave him instructions in French. In 1863 he attended a term at the Mansfield Classical Seminary, and subsequently gave instructions to a class in the same school in French. He taught winter schools five terms, and commenced reading law at home in 1864, and then read with Hon. Henry Sherwood at Wellsboro. He was admitted to practice after having passed a creditable examination, February 5th 1866, since which time he has continued in the practice of his profession at Mansfield. Mr. Clark has also been admitted to practice in the supreme court of the State. He has been employed in a number of important civil suits, and was associated with Hon. C. H. Seymour in an ejectment suit for a farm in Sullivan township, which was tried twice in the Tioga county courts—once before Hon. R. G. White, and once before Judge Williams—and in the supreme court at Philadelphia, when Clark and Seymour were successful. Another important suit in which they were employed was that of Joseph P. Morris *vs.* the Tioga Railroad Company. This also was an ejectment suit, for different lots of land in Mansfield borough, and involved a considerable amount, but was finally settled without trial, in June 1881, Mr. Clark drawing the settlement papers.

Mr. Clark defended a client a few years since in the court of quarter sessions on a charge of malicious mischief, in which the defendant was charged with tearing down a fence and letting a drove of cattle into a wheat field. The tracks of the man who tore down the fence, as proved by the plaintiff, were  $12\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, and the presumption was that they could not belong to



any one but the defendant, who was distinguished for his large feet. Mr. Clark says his first impression was that his case was lost, and that his client was guilty, as no other man in the whole county had such outrageously large pedals. After the preliminary examination before the justice Mr. Clark quietly and secretly took his client into a shop and privately measured his feet, and found them to actually measure  $15\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length and 9 inches across the ball of the foot. Mr. Clark told the defendant to keep perfectly mum, and that when the case came to be tried at the court of quarter sessions they would have some fun, and defendant would be acquitted. On the trial in court, after the prosecution had introduced their evidence, a part of which was showing the tracks to be positively  $12\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, and proportionately wide, Mr. Clark placed the defendant in a chair, with his feet in another chair in full view of the jury, and then opened the defense, closing it by offering defendant's feet, or defendant feet and all, in evidence as a rebuttal. He then stepped forward and measured his feet before the jury, showing them to be as above mentioned,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length and 9 inches across. This brought down the house and convulsed the court and jury with laughter. The case was won and the defendant acquitted. His name was John Dyke, and he resides in the highlands between Mansfield and Wellsboro. Hon. Mortimer F. Elliott was one of the counsel for the commonwealth or prosecution, and gracefully acknowledged his defeat.

Mr. Clark relates that during his first experience at school teaching he was fearfully discouraged and homesick. He taught in the Sweet district, on the road between Mansfield and Wellsboro, at the "Iron Ore Beds." He started in with 12 scholars, which number increased to 25. When the first Saturday night came he started for home,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant, on a run, peering over the top of every hill to see if he could see his father's house or barns, or the church spires in the village of Mansfield. Once at home, however, he gained courage, and with determination marked on his brow returned to his school Monday morning, and soon became resigned to the situation; but the recollection of the first week's experience has ever been regarded by him with any but feelings of delight.

Mr. Clark has been a trustee of the State normal school, and borough clerk, and the Democratic nominee for district attorney. For the latter office he ran many votes ahead of the Democratic State ticket, but the county was so overwhelmingly Republican that no Democrat, however competent and able, could hope to succeed. He has from time to time been a member of the Democratic county committee. There is a vein of quiet humor running through the character of Mr. Clark, which makes him a very companionable gentleman. Whatever business is intrusted to him is performed with fidelity, and his correct business habits and elegant and legible penmanship make him a favorite with those who desire legal documents drawn. He resides and has his office in Mansfield.

*D. L. Deane*, son of E. P. Deane, the county surveyor, was born January 22nd 1840, in Delmar township. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of the township and in Union Academy at or near Knoxville, Wellsboro Academy, and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, which he attended in the winter of 1865. He read law with Hon. M. F. Elliott of Wellsboro, and was admitted to practice in the spring of 1870.

Before he commenced the study of the law he had distinguished himself on the field as a soldier, and by holding several positions of honor and trust in the county. In June 1863 he enlisted in the 1st battalion Pennsylvania volunteers, and re-enlisted in August 1864 in the 207th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers. He participated in the capture of Fort Steadman, March 25th 1865, and in the assault upon and capture of Petersburg, April 2nd 1865, in which he lost his left arm by a gunshot wound. He was honorably discharged from service at the general hospital at Chester, Pa., in June 1865, and returned to Tioga county. He held the offices of register of wills, recorder of deeds, and clerk of the orphans' court of Tioga county from the 1st of December 1866 to the 1st of January 1876, covering a period of three terms. He has also been assessor, school director, councilman and Burgess of Wellsboro. In addition to his knowledge of the law Mr. Deane is a practical surveyor, and served one term as county surveyor. It can be truly said of him that he has been a good soldier, a competent and trustworthy official, and a painstaking attorney, distinguished for his urbanity and courtesy; and, like his distinguished father, whatever he finds to do, he does it well. He resides and has an office in Wellsboro.

*Mortimer F. Elliott*, eldest son of Colonel N. A. Elliott, was born at Cherry Flats, Tioga county, Pa. He received his education in the common school and at Alfred University, Allegany county, N. Y.; and read law with Hon. Stephen F. Wilson and James Lowrey of Wellsboro. He was admitted to the bar of Tioga county late in the year 1864. At that time there were practicing here such eminent lawyers and advocates as James Lowrey, Josiah Emery, Henry W. Williams, Henry Sherwood, Julius Sherwood, John W. Guernsey, Butler B. Strang, Stephen F. Wilson, Stephen Pierce, F. E. Smith and Pardon Damon, and it would seem likely to have been years before a young lawyer could gain a hearing and a practice among such able and distinguished men. Mr. Elliott, nothing daunted by the array of talent, opened an office, and soon took rank with the older practitioners and found himself among the most favored. His close application to the business intrusted to his care, and his power as an eloquent advocate before a jury, gave him a wide reputation and extensive practice. He had measured minds, so to speak, with the best advocates and shrewdest lawyers, and was never found wanting either in knowledge of the law or in the matter of calling out testimony and presenting it to the court and jury. Such an impression had he made upon the people of the

county and of this judicial district that in 1871 he was the Democratic candidate for president judge of the district. Although the Republican majority was very large he reduced it several thousand votes in the district. His opponent was the Hon. Henry W. Williams, a gentleman extremely popular; but Elliott had not only the Democratic votes to rely upon, but many of the Republicans gave him their suffrages. In 1872 the Democrats and Liberal Republicans held a convention at Wellsboro, and there was every prospect that they would unite upon a county ticket. In the distribution of the candidates the Liberal Republicans presented Victor A. Elliott, now judge in Denver, Col., as candidate for representative from this county in the convention elected to revise the constitution. The Democratic portion of the convention, headed by Samuel E. Kirkendall of Miller-ton and John L. Sexton jr. of Fall Brook, insisted that Mortimer F. Elliott should be the nominee; that it was essential that a young and progressive Democrat, one who possessed the intelligence, the legal knowledge, and withal the spirit of true democracy and the constitutional reforms needed, should be the man. Mortimer F. Elliott was nominated and elected; took his seat in the convention, and discharged his duty with an eye single to the great reforms brought about by the convention of 1873; and had the proud satisfaction of seeing the constitution ratified by the people by a vote of 253,560 to 109,198, gaining a majority of 144,362, a majority unparalleled in the history of any public measure adopted by the people at large in the commonwealth. Mr. Elliott has since persistently refused until recently a tender of any public office. He has industriously confined himself to his profession, rising higher and higher, extending his practice wider and wider into contiguous counties, in the supreme court of the State, and the district and supreme courts of the United States. As a lawyer he stands at the head of his profession in the northern tier counties. As an advocate and public speaker he has few equals in the commonwealth, and being in the prime of life, his faculties unimpaired by any of those excesses which frequently beset public men, his future is indeed bright and flattering. At the Democratic State convention of 1882 he was nominated for Congressman at large, much against his will, and even after his name had been withdrawn by his order; the times seemed to demand his acceptance, and he yielded. He is exceedingly popular with the people, not only of his native county but elsewhere in the State. He resides at Wellsboro.

*Henry M. Foote* of Wellsboro was born in Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1846, and educated in the common schools and Wellsboro Academy. While a student in the academy during the winter of 1864 he enlisted in the 187th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers at the organization of that regiment, and remained in service until the close of the war. Subsequently he read law in the office of Hon. John I. Mitchell and David Cameron, and was admitted to practice at the Tioga county bar February 1st 1876. He opened a law office in Wellsboro, and commenced the practice

of the profession. He received the Republican nomination by the Crawford county system for district attorney and was elected to that office in 1880, and has discharged his duty with credit and honor. During his term there has been an unusual amount of criminal business, including one indictment for murder, and many minor cases, which he has prosecuted with intelligence and vigor.

*Marsena L. Foster* was born in the town of Richford, Tioga county, N. Y., December 29th 1843, and was educated in the common schools of his native town. August 18th 1862 he enlisted in the United States service, and was honorably discharged July 11th 1865. He was married in Georgetown, S. C., August 31st 1865, and studied law subsequently with Hon. Isaac Benson of Coudersport, Potter county. He was admitted to the bar of Potter county March 16th 1880; in April of the same year to the McKean county bar, and August 29th 1881 to the Tioga county bar. Mr. Foster has recently located in the county, at Westfield, and no doubt will obtain a fair share of practice.

*John W. Guernsey*, one of the older members of the Tioga county bar, was born in the city of Hudson, N. Y., January 28th 1811. When he was about four months old his father removed to Bridgewater, Susquehanna county, Pa., and settled on a new farm. He died when the subject of this sketch was only about eight years old, leaving a feeble widow and eight children, with no means of support save their own exertion. At nine years of age young Guernsey was thrown entirely upon his own resources. Possessing ambition and an indomitable will he educated himself at the academy at Montrose, and at Richardson's high school at Harford, Susquehanna county.

He came to Tioga county in 1831. In 1833 he commenced the study of law with Hon. James Lowrey of Wellsboro, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Tioga county in 1835, to the supreme court of the State in 1837, and to the United States court in 1839. In 1840 he was appointed deputy United States marshal, and that year took the census of the entire county of Tioga. In 1849 he was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania, and in 1864 to the House of Representatives of this State, and re-elected in 1865. He continued in active practice of his profession in the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Bradford and Lycoming until the year 1874, when from enfeebled health he ceased practice almost entirely.

During his forty years' practice Mr. Guernsey stood high in the scale of his profession among the many distinguished lawyers of the northern tier, and elsewhere in the State. As a legislator he also took a prominent position. His social position has always been the most pleasant and happy; his wife, who was the daughter of the late Hon. Samuel W. Morris of Wellsboro, brought to his home culture and refinement. Possessed of a competence earned in the pursuit of his profession, he is enjoying the evening of his age in his quiet and beautiful home in the village of Tioga.

*John C. Horton* was born at Spring Mills, Allegany county, New York, April 1st 1843. He was educated at Spring Mills Academy in his native county, Lewisville Academy, Potter county, Pa., and Union Academy, Tioga county, Pa. He read law one year with George W. Ryon at Lawrenceville, finished his studies with Hon. Charles H. Seymour at Tioga, and was admitted to practice at the Tioga county bar at the August term in 1868; to the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1873, the United States district and circuit court for the western district of Pennsylvania in 1875, the Bradford county bar in 1877, and to the Westmoreland county bar in 1879. He was notary public from 1870 to 1876, and several years clerk of the borough of Blossburg. He has been engaged in several important civil and criminal cases. His office and residence are in Blossburg.

*Samuel E. Kirkendall* was born on Oak Hill, in the town of Barton, Tioga county, N. Y., about six miles from the village of Waverly, March 29th 1834. When he was eight years old he removed to Tioga county, Pa., with his father's family, who settled in the township of Lawrence, about two miles east of the borough of Lawrenceville. He attended the common schools during the winter months, and worked at farming and in the lumber woods in summer, until he was sixteen years old; then went to a private school in Lawrenceville for about a year, and was finally transferred to the Lawrenceville Academy, which he attended about two years, under the instruction of Rev. Sidney Mills, Rev. T. B. Barker and Prof. W. L. Merris, who were successively principals of that institution. When only 19 years of age he received a certificate authorizing him to teach in the common schools of the county, and he taught in the winter and attended school in the summer until the spring of 1857. He then commenced the study of law with Kasson Parkhurst of Lawrenceville, in whose office he remained two years, and was admitted to the bar of this county in 1859. Mr. Kirkendall did not immediately enter upon the practice of the law, but, moving to Millerton in the fall of 1860, continued to teach for 13 years and was regarded as one of the first educators of the county. In 1873 he abandoned teaching altogether, and has since devoted himself to his law practice exclusively. Soon after that date he was admitted to practice at the Bradford county bar, as many of his clients came from that county. Politically Mr. Kirkendall has always been a Democrat, and he has been honored by his party by being twice nominated for the office of district attorney and twice for representative; but, as he lived in the "banner Republican county of the State," these honors ended with the nomination and the support of the party at the polls. Mr. Kirkendall is now in active practice, located at Millerton, in the extreme northeastern portion of Tioga county and about 11 miles from Elmira. He is a genial and affable gentleman, a ripe scholar and a good lawyer; and in physique is one of the finest looking members of the bar.

*John W. Mather* was born at Dundee, Yates county, N. Y., November 5th 1847, and was educated in the

common school at Lawrenceville, Pa., and by Rev. Sidney Mills as private tutor, and at the Mansfield State normal school, graduating at the latter institution in the class of 1871. He taught school several terms; studied law with Hon. Mortimer F. Elliott and John Bosard at Wellsboro, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county at the August term of 1873. He was admitted to practice in Bradford county in 1878, and in the supreme court of the State in May 1881 at Harrisburg, Pa. He has been the secretary of the Farmers' Agricultural Society of Tioga County since 1878. Mr. Mather is a young lawyer of promise; has been engaged in a number of very prominent suits, and is fast winning his way to honor and fame. He resides at Wellsboro and has a fine office.

*George W. Merrick*, a son of Israel Merrick jr., an early settler at Wellsboro, was born there March 27th 1838. He was attending school when the civil war broke out. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company H of the 6th regiment of the Pennsylvania reserve corps, and served with it in the battle of Drainsfield and the second Bull Run battle. In 1862 he was honorably discharged on account of ill health. Before he had fairly recovered he recruited a company for the first battalion Pennsylvania volunteers, six months men; was chosen captain of the same, and went to the front and participated in the battle of Gettysburg. At the expiration of the six months he recruited a company for the three years service, which became Company A of the 178th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers. He was subsequently commissioned major and joined the army at Cold Harbor. He was in command of the regiment in the desperate action of June 18th 1864 in the assault upon Fort Hell, and received a gunshot wound in his right knee, rendering amputation of the leg necessary. This wound disabled him from further active military duty, and the brave, impetuous and patriotic officer retired from the service. He returned home, studied law, and was admitted to practice at the several courts of Tioga and adjoining counties. He held the office of postmaster many years, and resigned in May last, when he became the independent Republican candidate for the office of secretary of internal affairs of Pennsylvania. Major Merrick is a gentleman of strong and decided convictions, which he expresses freely when called upon or when the occasion requires it. He is a close and logical reasoner, a good advocate and public speaker, and ranks high among his brethren of the bar of Tioga county and wherever his business calls him. He resides at Wellsboro, has a fine office, and is held in high respect by his fellow citizens.

*John I. Mitchell* was born in the township of Tioga, Tioga county, Pa., July 28th 1838. He studied in the common schools of his native township and in the Lewisburg University, Union county, Pa., but did not graduate. He taught school in his native township; served in the war of the Rebellion as lieutenant and captain; studied law with Hon. F. E. Smith, of Tioga, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. In 1866 he removed to Wellsboro. In 1868 he was elected district attorney for the county,

and served three years. In 1870 he became half owner of the Wellsboro *Aglitor*, a strong Republican newspaper, and assisted in editing it for one year. In 1871 he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, taking his seat in that body in January 1872. He remained in the Legislature five years, during which time he served at intervals as chairman of the committee of ways and means and on other very important committees. His knowledge of parliamentary rules and his fluency of speech made him the acknowledged Republican leader of that body. Without solicitation on his part, shortly after he had finished his legislative career in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, he was nominated by a Republican conference of the sixteenth Congressional district for Congress, and was elected. The district was composed of the counties of Cameron, Lycoming, McKean, Potter, Sullivan and Tioga. He was re-elected at the close of his first term, thus serving four years in the popular branch of the national legislature. Before his Congressional term had expired he was chosen by the Legislature of Pennsylvania United States senator from this State for six years from the 4th of March 1881. He has thus had ten successive years of experience in the Legislature of his native State and in the councils of the nation. He has just completed his forty-fourth year, and few men of his age have attained such high honors and distinction. He is extremely popular with his constituents, particularly in Tioga county and his Congressional district, and he has won their esteem irrespective of party, by his close attention to their wants, answering with scrupulous precision every letter or communication addressed to him, either from his political opponents or his party friends. The recent disruption in the Republican party of the State has made him the generalissimo of the independent Republican forces. He maintains a law office in Wellsboro, with David Cameron as law partner. He also resides in that borough. Senator Mitchell is a gentleman of fine presence and courteous manners, and a representative type of the sons of old Tioga.

*Jerome B. Niles* was born in the township of Middlebury, September 25th 1834. He was reared on a farm, and attended the common school until the fall of 1856, when he entered Union Academy at Knoxville, Pa., where he remained a year. He was married July 18th 1858. In the fall of 1858 and of 1859 he taught the district school at Wellsboro. He did most of his law reading at home in Middlebury, finished with Hon. Henry Sherwood, and was admitted to the Tioga county bar at the September term of 1861. Prior to this he had been constable and collector of Middlebury, and two terms a school director. At the session of the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1862 he was message clerk of the House of Representatives. In the spring of 1862 he was appointed mercantile appraiser of Tioga county, and in the fall of the same year was elected district attorney, which office he filled with much credit. In 1864 he was again message clerk of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. In 1865 he was re-elected district attorney, and that year removed to Wellsboro, and entered into part-

nership for the practice of law with Hon. Stephen F. Wilson; he continued in that relation until Judge Wilson went upon the bench in 1872. In 1868 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and re-elected in 1869 without opposition. Tioga county at that time was entitled to only one representative in the popular branch of the Legislature. It was during these sessions that Peter Herdic's new county agitation was at its height. Mr. Niles took an active part in the defeat of the Minnequa scheme, and was in favor of keeping the territorial limits of Tioga intact. The act incorporating the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway was passed during the session of 1870, Mr. Niles as representative and Butler B. Strang as senator having received the unanimous vote of their respective districts to favor this project. In 1872 Mr. Niles was elected a member of the constitutional convention, representing the counties of Cameron, McKean, Tioga and Potter, and was the author of the article in the new constitution in reference to the formation of new counties. In 1881 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives and served on the committees of ways and means, the judiciary general and as chairman of the committee on counties and townships. He introduced and secured the passage of an act making taxes a first lien upon real estate. He was appointed a member of the State revenue commission.

Mr. Niles has been admitted to practice in the courts of Tioga, Potter, Cameron, Clinton, Lycoming and Bradford counties, and to the supreme court of Pennsylvania and the United States circuit and district courts, and enjoys a very large and lucrative practice. He has for many years been the counsel for the county commissioners, and represents large real estate interests, among them the Dent estate, the Bingham estate and the Pennsylvania Joint Land and Lumber Company. He has a large and well fitted office in Wellsboro, with a most valuable and extensive law library, and is one of the leading practitioners at the Tioga county bar. He is a gentleman of pleasing address, an able advocate, a good counsellor and a careful and painstaking lawyer. He commenced life poor, and by the force of industry and application to business, either private or public, has won a competence, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the courts in which he practices, of his fellow members of the bar, and of the community in which he resides. He is a descendant of one of the pioneer settlers of the county and takes a lively interest in its history.

*Horace B. Packer* was born in Wellsboro, October 11th 1851, and was educated at Wellsboro Academy, and Alfred University, N. Y. He studied law with Hon. Stephen F. Wilson and Hon. J. B. Niles; was admitted to practice at the bar of Tioga county August 26th 1873, and has since been admitted to various other county courts, the supreme court of the State, and the United States district court. Upon the petition of all the members of the Tioga county bar he was appointed district attorney in 1875, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of William A. Stone. He discharged the



AARON NILES



*J. B. Niles*





duties of the office one year by appointment, and was elected to the same office for a term of three years, during which he performed the business of the office in a manner highly creditable to himself and honorable to the commonwealth. Mr. Packer is a young man of fine educational and legal attainments, of exemplary habits and close application to business, with a fair and increasing practice, which is surely leading him to the front rank of his profession. His residence and office are in Wellsboro.

*Clarendon Rathbone* was born at Sutton, Mass., March 23d 1796. He read law in Cayuga and Madison counties, N. Y., and was admitted to practice in the Madison county courts May 9th 1820, and to the supreme court of the State of New York on the 27th of October of the same year, Ambrose Spencer chief justice. He was admitted to the bar of this county at the December term in 1821, and to the supreme court of Pennsylvania, middle district, at Sunbury in 1830. He was appointed deputy attorney general July 11th 1826 by Frederic Smith, attorney general; again appointed by the same February 6th 1827, and in February 1828 by Calvin Blythe, attorney general. September 7th 1826 he was admitted to the bar of Tioga county, N. Y., at Elmira; was admitted to the Locoming county bar October 3d 1831, and subsequently to practice in Bradford, Clinton, Potter, McKean, Dauphin and Lancaster counties, and in the Dominion of Canada. He became a member of the American Legal Association in 1851. He was commissioned captain of the 8th company Lawrenceville first battalion 129th regiment Pennsylvania militia by Governor J. Andrew Schultze August 3d 1828.

Mr. Rathbone first located at Lawrenceville in the year 1820. He was then about 24 years of age; full of ambition, and one of the finest young men in personal appearance in the county. When admitted to the bar of Tioga county so well had he made his mark, and so favorable were the impressions he created among the members of the bar, that he was five years afterward appointed deputy attorney general. Besides attending to his duties at the bar he early became interested in public improvements looking toward the development of the vast timber and mineral resources of Tioga county, and assisted materially in bringing about the passage of the act for the construction of the Chemung Canal in the State of New York, and the incorporation of the Tioga Navigation Company, which resulted in the building of the railroad from Corning to Blossburg in 1840. In that year he removed to Blossburg, where he was largely interested in coal and other lands. It is impossible in a brief sketch like this to enumerate the public services and enterprises with which he has for the past 62 years been identified. His social, legal and business standing has always been good, and his worthy and honorable connection with the masonic fraternity, coupled with his gentlemanly demeanor and courteous and affable manner in his social, business or legal transactions, has universally commanded respect. For the past few years he has not practiced his profession

to any great extent, but he retains his standing in the courts of the county, State and nation. He is the oldest living member of the Tioga county bar, and is now in his 87th year. He resides at Blossburg.

*Augustus Rodfield* was born November 6th 1826, in the town of Cato, Cayuga county, N. Y., and was educated at Moravia, N. Y. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and served until its conclusion. He read law with Hon. George W. Merrick of Wellsboro, and was admitted to the Tioga county bar August 28th 1871, and subsequently to the Bradford county bar. He has served two terms as justice of the peace, and is now engaged in the publication of the *Lawrenceville Herald*.

*Henry W. Roland* was born in Delmar township, December 7th 1848, and was reared on a farm. He was educated in the common schools and Wellsboro Academy, and taught school in Delmar and Morris townships three months. He read law with William A. Stone, then of Wellsboro now United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, located at Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the Tioga county bar at the August term in the year 1876. In October following he opened a law, insurance and general collection office at Blossburg, where he has since resided. He was borough clerk for the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, U. S. census marshal in 1880, and is now the efficient clerk of the borough. His business is considerable in the way of conveyancing, drawing contracts, writing insurance policies, and general collections. Mr. Roland is a gentleman of pleasing manners, and a good counsellor, giving strict attention to the business intrusted to his care, which is on the increase.

*John W. Ryan* was born at Elkland, Tioga county, Pa., March 4th 1825, and educated at Millville Academy, Orleans county, N. Y., and Wellsboro Academy. He commenced reading law in the office of the Hon. John C. Knox at Wellsboro; completed his studies with Hon. James Lowry at the same place, and was admitted to the Tioga county bar in December 1846. Soon after his admission he opened an office at Lawrenceville, and rapidly rose in his profession. In 1850 he was elected by the Democrats district attorney, and discharged the duties of that office in a highly satisfactory manner. Mr. Ryan was not only an able counsellor, but a powerful advocate. These acquirements soon gave him reputation and his practice extended on the west to Potter and McKean counties and on the east to Bradford, where he met in legal combat the best lawyers and ablest orators of these sections. At the breaking out of the Rebellion Mr. Ryan was a war Democrat, and did much to encourage enlistments, stamping the county and inciting the people to patriotism and to arms. The writer of this sketch well remembers one of his patriotic appeals, made at a war meeting held at Fall Brook during the year 1862. He assisted largely in raising Company A of the famous Bucktail regiment. He removed from Tioga county to Schuylkill county in January 1863, and has since resided at Pottsville in that county and has represented the 13th Congressional district in Congress. Although the fame of his later years is claimed by Schuyl-

kill county, still the recollection of his ability at the bar of Tioga county and elsewhere in the northern tier is fresh in the memory of the older practitioners here, and no sketch of the bar of this county would be complete without the mention of her distinguished son.

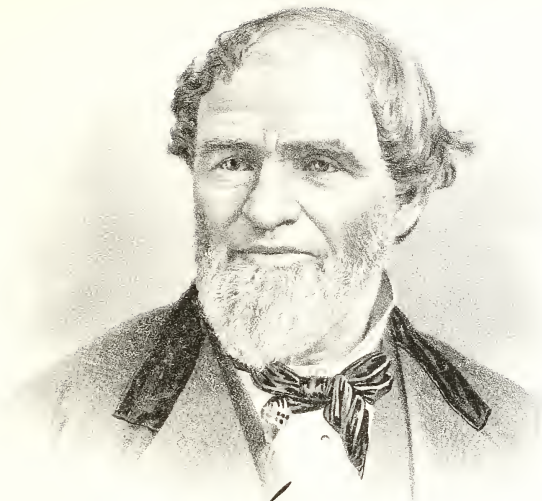
*James S. Ryon*, son of Harris T. Ryon and great-grandson of Hon. John Ryon, was born at Elkland, Tioga county, Pa., in 1847; educated at the Osceola Academy and Mansfield State normal school; studied law with Hon. George W. Merrick of Wellsboro, and was admitted to the Tioga county bar in 1877, and commenced the practice of law at Elkland, where he now resides.

*T. C. Sanders* was born in the town of Clarksville, Allegany county, N. Y., July 5th 1835. His father was a native of Rhode Island, and returned to that State when the subject of this sketch was about 9 years of age. Young Sanders spent about five years in the university at Alfred, Allegany county, N. Y., and graduated from it in 1861. He served the first two years of the late war in the United States army, and located at Westfield, Tioga county, late in the year 1863. He was admitted to the bar of Tioga county February 2d 1876, and in 1879 went into a law partnership with the Hon. Butler B. Strang at Westfield, in which relation he still continues. He has been admitted to practice in the courts of Potter and McKean counties. Mr. Sanders is a good counselor and a thorough lawyer, preparing his cases with care, and looking carefully into the details of all the legal transactions of the firm of Strang & Sanders.

*Charles H. Seymour* was born in Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., June 21st 1820, and educated in the common schools and academy, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He studied law with John W. Guernsey of Tioga, and was admitted to the bar of this county in 1847 and subsequently to the several county courts in northern Pennsylvania, the supreme court of the State, and the United States circuit and district courts. For many years he was a leading member of the Tioga county bar, and in November 1876 he was elected senator from this (25th) district. While engaged in the discharge of his senatorial duties at Harrisburg he contracted a malarial disease, which undermined his health and was the indirect cause of his death at his home in Tioga, June 6th 1882. Mr. Seymour was one of the best counsel in the county, and a profound lawyer and advocate. The bar of the county attended his funeral in a body, and passed eulogistic resolutions concerning his character and ability. He had acquired a competence, and left quite a valuable estate.

*Henry Sherwood* was born in the city of Bridgeport, Conn., October 9th 1815. He was educated in the district school in Chemung county, N. Y., and in a select school at Havana, N. Y. He studied law with Hon. Robert G. White, at Wellsboro, and was admitted to practice at the Tioga county bar September 7th 1847. He was a gentleman of courteous manners and pleasing address, and an eloquent advocate, and soon took a leading position at the bar in Tioga and other northern counties. For the past 25 years he has been engaged

in all the important civil and criminal causes tried in Tioga county, and in this district has practiced law before Judges Williston, White, Williams and Wilson, and at a special court before Judges Anthony, Wilmot and Streator. He has been admitted to practice in all the counties in northern Pennsylvania, the supreme court of the State, the United States district and circuit courts of the State and the United States court at Washington. During the Rebellion he was a war Democrat, aiding in procuring enlistments, and paying from his private purse money for the subsistence of enlisted soldiers on their way to the front; and was elected to Congress as a Democrat from this district in 1870 over Hon. William H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, whose majority in 1868 in the county of Tioga was 3,282. Mr. Sherwood reduced it in 1870 to 1,691. Mr. Armstrong's majority in the district in 1868 was 2,028, and in 1870 Mr. Sherwood overcame this large majority and was elected by 27 votes. Mr. Sherwood's record in Congress was honorable to himself and highly creditable to the constituency that placed him there. He has been a life-long Democrat, but he never suffered his political convictions to interfere with his social or business relations or his devotion to the practice of his profession. He has several times represented this district in Democratic State and national conventions. He has ever taken a lively interest in agriculture, in railroads, and whatever had a tendency to develop the resources of the county and advance the industrial interests of this section of the State. He assisted largely in the organization of the Tioga County Agricultural Society in 1854, being one of its executive officers; in 1859 he was president of the society and engaged Hon. Horace Greeley to deliver the annual address, and introduced Mr. Greeley in a neat speech to the very large assemblage present. He was indefatigable in his efforts to secure the construction of the Wellsboro and Lawrenceville railroad (now the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim); was president of the company from the time of its organization until the completion of the road in 1872, and is still a director. He has always been a strong advocate of the building of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad, showing the great benefits which would accrue to the people of Tioga county by stimulating the agricultural and other industrial interests. At the reorganization of the company in January last he was elected president, and he is doing all in his power to hasten the speedy completion of the road. His boyhood years were spent upon a hill-side farm in the town of Catharine, N. Y., then in Chemung, now in Schuylar county, where he learned lessons of industry, economy and frugality, which traits, coupled with perseverance and intelligence, have enabled him to secure a competency for his declining years. He has a beautiful home in the northern portion of Wellsboro, and a large and commodious law office on Main street and the public square, with a very extensive and complete law library; and is associated with his only son, Walter, under the firm name of H. Sherwood & Son, in the practice of law. Mr. Sherwood is now in his 67th year,



*Henry Sumner*



MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT  
WELLSBORO.





as well preserved as men generally are at 50; distinguished for his temperate habits, legal ability, kindness of heart, vivacity of spirit, and polished address, and his great desire to build up and develop the resources of northern Pennsylvania.

*Walter Sherwood*, only son of Hon. Henry Sherwood, was born at Knoxville, Tioga county, November 21st 1843. His parents removed to Wellsboro in January 1846, and he was educated in the common schools of the borough and the Wellsboro academy. He was six months an assistant teacher and one year principal of the high school. He read law with his father; was admitted to the bar of Tioga county at the May term in 1867; entered into partnership with his father in the practice of law in the fall of 1869, and has held the same relationship since. He has frequently represented the Democracy of the county in State conventions, and for a number of years has been the able chairman of the Democratic county committee. He was tendered the chief clerkship in the auditor general's department at Harrisburg by General William P. Schell, but declined the honor, preferring to devote himself to the large and lucrative practice of the firm. He has been a councilman several years, and is now burgess of Wellsboro. Mr. Sherwood is a young man of fine ability, and particularly distinguished for the careful and legal manner in which all business intrusted to the firm is conducted. He is methodical in the arrangement and details of the office, a laborious and careful attorney, possessed of executive ability in an eminent degree. He is a good advocate at the bar and wise in counsel. Public spirited, like his father, he takes a lively interest in every project calculated to benefit the community in which he lives, in the management of municipal affairs, the prosperity of the county and the development of its resources. He is one of the directors of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad Company. Among the younger members of the bar he occupies a prominent position.

*Robert C. Simpson* was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, September 27th 1823, and such education as he received in school was obtained in that county before he was eleven years of age. He is however one of the best informed citizens of the commonwealth. He was for many years agent for the Bingham estate, and for several years past has been one of the trustees, with his office at Wellsboro, and the large amount of business which he had to transact in the several courts of northern Pennsylvania in the matter of titles, conveyances, &c., led to his admission to the bar of Tioga county "*ex gratia*" in the year 1880. Mr. Simpson is a gentleman of fine literary and social acquirements, distinguished for his courtesy, his honorable and upright life, and his high standing in the masonic fraternity.

*Frederic E. Smith* was born in Amherst, Hampshire county, Mass., in November 1822. He prepared for college at Marion Collegiate Institute, Marion, N. Y.; entered the sophomore class in Union College, Schenectady, in September 1849, and graduated at the same in July 1844. He was subsequently principal of Wolcott

Academy, Wolcott, N. Y., one year, and of the academy at Clyde, N. Y., one year. He commenced reading law with Hon. Chauncey F. Clark of Wolcott, N. Y.; completed his studies with Hon. John W. Guernsey at Tioga, Pa.; was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in 1849, to the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1852, and the United States courts in 1865. In 1849 he formed a copartnership with Hon. C. H. Seymour in the practice of law, which continued until 1853. In June 1853 Mr. Smith married Miss Stella F. Bigelow, daughter of Hon. Levi Bigelow. In 1856 he was one of the presidential electors nominated on the Fremont ticket. In 1867 he was appointed U. S. register in bankruptcy, which office he still holds. In June 1879 he became a partner with Horace and S. W. Pomeroy in the banking business at Blossburg, retaining his residence at Tioga. Mr. Smith has been a very successful practitioner both at the bar and at his office. He is a gentleman of rare literary as well as legal attainments, a good counsellor and advocate, and an eloquent public speaker, easy in gesture and choice in rhetoric. He has a beautiful home in Tioga village, and one of the most complete law and literary libraries in the county. In politics he was primarily a Jackson Democrat, latterly a staunch Republican. He is a gentleman of culture and taste, and ranks high with his compeers at the several bars where he is called to practice.

*William A. Stone* was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, Pa., April 18th 1846; was reared on a farm, and attended district school. He enlisted as a private during the Rebellion, and served until honorably discharged. Subsequently he attended the State normal school at Mansfield, and graduated in 1868. He read law with the firm Wilson & Niles Hon. S. F. Wilson and Hon. J. B. Wiles, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county at the August term in 1870. In 1872 he was transcribing clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. He was elected district attorney of Tioga county in 1874, but resigned at the close of 1876 and removed to Pittsburgh, where he was admitted to practice at the several courts of Allegheny county, the supreme court of the State and the United States circuit and district courts. He took an advanced position at the Allegheny bar, and was soon appointed United States jury commissioner, and subsequently United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, which office he now holds. Mr. Stone is a gentleman of good legal talent, and an honor to the county that gave him birth. He is a man of generous proportions, being about six feet and a half tall and weighing 266 pounds, which circumstance earned for him the title of "the Giant of Delmar." He however is not a dangerous personage, except when he is prosecuting some culprit for a violation of the law; on the contrary he is a most genial and companionable gentleman. He married a daughter of the late Judge Robert G. White.

*Augustus Streeter*, lately residing at Westfield, was born December 12th 1823, at Furmanstown, in the township of Shippen, on Pine Creek, and received the principal portion of his education at Union Academy, in Deerfield

township. He commenced reading law July 7th 1851 with A. J. Monroe in the borough of Knoxville. Butler B. Strang was a student in the same office at that time. Mr. Streeter was admitted to practice at the bars of Tioga and Potter counties in December 1854, and continued in practice until quite recently, when, his health failing, he gave up business. He never meddled with political affairs to any great extent, and never held any official position. His first case in court after his admission was in 1855, when he and Butler B. Strang defended William Champlin, a resident of Westfield, charged with the crime of arson in burning two hay stacks. Champlin was twice tried. At the first trial the jury disagreed, and at the second the defendant was acquitted. Singular to relate, after an active service of 27 years, Mr. Streeter's last case was that of the same man charged with the killing of his son. He was indicted for murder. The prosecution concluded he could not be convicted, and he was discharged without trial. Mr. Streeter was a gentleman of industrious habits, a good counsellor and a fair advocate. Upon his death appropriate action was taken by the members of the bar of Tioga county.

*Butler B. Strang* was born in Greenwood, Steuben county, N. Y., March 16th 1829. He is the son of a Methodist minister who was stationed at Lawrenceville in 1838, and who, his health failing, removed in 1840 to Westfield, where our subject has since resided. Mr. Strang read law with A. J. Monroe of Knoxville, and was admitted to the several courts of the district in 1852 and subsequently to the supreme court. In 1856 he was elected district attorney, and served three years with honor and credit. In 1860 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and was re-elected six years successively, making seven years in that body. He was chairman of the judiciary general committee two sessions and of ways and means one session, and was speaker of the House in 1870. He was elected to the Senate in the fall of 1870 and served two terms. During that period he was chairman of the judiciary general committee two sessions, and two sessions chairman of the finance committee, and speaker of the Senate in 1874, being the last regular speaker of the Senate under the old constitution. He was a member of the first committee which visited Washington, in conjunction with the committee of council from Philadelphia, to initiate the Centennial Exhibition and bring it to the attention of Congress. He was chairman of the Legislative centennial committee, appointed to assist in the erection and care of the Pennsylvania buildings, but resigned that position to Senator Horatio Gates Jones of Philadelphia. He was chairman of the commission appointed by Governor Hartranft to devise a code for the government of cities, and made an elaborate report, accompanied by a bill. This was never adopted in full by the Legislature, but many of its provisions have since been enacted into laws, and a committee of prominent citizens has recently been appointed in Philadelphia to recommend the form of government prescribed in that report. Mr. Strang received quite a large vote in the

Republican State convention at Lancaster in 1875 for State treasurer, when he did not desire the office or nomination. During his public life of nearly twenty years few men in the commonwealth exerted a greater influence than Butler B. Strang. Possessing a clear mind, and a knowledge of parliamentary usages, and being an able and effective debater, he was the acknowledged Republican leader of the House and Senate of Pennsylvania. Schooled in the adversities of pioneer life he knew the wants of his constituents and the State at large. No man could express his views in a more lucid manner than Mr. Strang. We believe he received the unanimous vote of the district for the Senate in 1870, thus showing his popularity at home. He was a strong and earnest advocate of the construction of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad, and was largely instrumental in the passage of the act for its construction which was vetoed by Governor Geary. He gave dignity, honor and credit to the county of Tioga in the legislative halls, and in other circles wherever he moved.

He was for many years an active member of the Tioga county bar, and was counsel in many important suits; but for the last ten years, owing to ill health, he has rarely appeared at the bar. It is no discourtesy to other distinguished gentlemen, living or dead, who have represented Tioga county in the Legislature of the State to say that none have made a brighter or better record than he. He has accumulated a competence and lives in a beautiful and convenient cottage in Westfield borough, on the banks of the Cowanesque, near the spot where 42 years ago, when a lad of 12 years, he commenced the great battle of life. He has well earned the quiet he now enjoys.

*Lauren H. Tuttle* was born in Tioga, this county, March 29th 1848, and educated in the borough schools of his native village and at Starkey Seminary, Yates county, N. Y., at which latter institution he graduated with honor. He studied with Hon. F. E. Smith and Hon. Charles H. Seymour of Tioga, and was admitted to practice at the Tioga county bar in the year 1874, when he opened an office in Tioga borough. He was elected justice of the peace in 1877, and re-elected in 1882. He is in active practice and resides at Tioga.

*Robert T. Wood* read law with Hon. James Lowrey at Wellsboro, and Hon. John W. Ryon at Lawrenceville; was admitted to the bar of Tioga county at the September term of 1853, and opened an office at Elkland. In August 1861 he was appointed captain of Company L 2nd Pennsylvania cavalry. In August 1864 he was appointed captain of Company H 207th Pennsylvania volunteers, and served until the close of the war, and on the 25th of March 1865 was brevetted major by President Lincoln. He was district attorney of the 3d district of Dakota Territory two terms of three years each. He returned to Tioga county and edited the *Elkland Journal* as a Republican newspaper from 1878 to 1880. He is now engaged in active practice of his profession at Elkland. Major Wood was a gallant soldier, and is a shrewd and successful lawyer and an ardent Republican.

*E. B. Young* was born in Springfield township, Bradford county, Pa., October 24th 1846. He was educated in the district schools of Bradford county, the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute at Towanda, Pa., and the Mansfield State normal school, where he graduated in June 1868. He read law with Hon. John I. Mitchell, commencing January 11th 1869, and was admitted to the Tioga county bar April 6th 1874, and to the United States district and circuit courts in June 1880. He is a young man of fine literary acquirements and legal learning, and is fast making his way to the front in his profession. He has an office and residence in Wellsboro.

## CHAPTER XI.

### TIOGA COUNTY'S PATRIOTISM IN THE CIVIL WAR— ROLLS OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

**T**IOGA county was not settled or formed until some years after the close of the Revolutionary war, and consequently none of her sons were actors in those scenes which "tried men's souls." A number of the old veterans came into the county as pioneers and identified themselves with its early settlement, and they now sleep within its borders.

During the war of 1812 a number went forth to battle, and when the British burned Buffalo, and a messenger came riding through the valley of the Tioga announcing that fact, the hardy pioneer threw down his ax and hastened to the frontier.

But it was reserved until 1861 for the sons of Tioga to display their courage and the love of country. There were then about 32,000 inhabitants in the county and about 4,000 between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, liable to military duty. Over two thousand of that number went into the Union army, and were engaged on the battle fields from the Pennsylvania line to the Gulf of Mexico, wherever the rebellion existed. Many lie buried in southern soil, who died on the field of battle, in hospital, or in prison, and many returned with honorable wounds and honorable records. Every mail from the south and every click of the telegraph was watched with intense anxiety by those at home who had fathers, brothers and husbands in the great and terrible struggle with secession; and scarcely a day passed that either the mail or the telegraph did not bring sad news from the front, of some loved one who had passed away in the battle for the life of the nation. Scarcely a family in Tioga county but had some near and dear friend in the army. The anxiety and suspense were terrible.

Notwithstanding companies were formed in various sections of the county and large bounties offered by township, borough and county authorities, many enlisted in companies and regiments gotten up in other sections

of the State, and very many went over the line and attached themselves to companies or regiments formed in Steuben, Chemung and other counties of New York. It has been estimated by those competent to judge that fully five hundred privates from Tioga county were enlisted in this manner and lost their identity as belonging to Tioga county; and it is therefore concluded that Tioga county's sons to the number of 2,500 were engaged in the war for the Union. The historian who should gather a full and complete list of the citizens of Tioga county who participated in the war would find it a life-long task. The searching of either township or county records or those in the adjutant generals' offices of Pennsylvania and New York will not show the facts, for the men were accredited to the township and county where they enlisted, and not as hailing from Tioga county. It is only by a personal acquaintance with the soldier that the true record can ever be made up. This personal acquaintance no one possesses, and the only way that an approximately true record can be made is for the survivors to communicate with some central organization.

We append a record in part, showing the commissioned officers of some of the Tioga companies. A complete roster would be too voluminous for our space. The date following the name is that from which the officer's rank dated.

#### THIRTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was organized at Harrisburg in June 1861.

##### COMPANY H

had the following officers from Tioga county:

*Captains.*—Julius Sherwood; resigned Sept. 3 '61. James J. Carle, to rank as captain from Oct. 25 '61; on detached duty at the time of muster-out of regiment.

*First Lieutenants.*—James J. Carle; promoted captain. John W. Rose; resigned May 9 '62. Silas S. Rockwell; honorably discharged Sept. 16 '63. James B. Goodman; mustered out with company June 11 '64, and appointed brevet captain. John W. Rose; promoted first lieutenant to rank from April 22nd 1861.

*Second Lieutenants.*—John Hinman, Oct. 25 '61; resigned Jan. 18 '63. James B. Goodman; promoted first lieutenant to rank from Dec. 14 '62. Frank A. Foster, Sept. 17 '63; died May 10 '64 of wounds received in battle.

*Quartermaster.*—A. A. Scudder; appointed brevet captain March 31 '62; honorably discharged March 12 '65.

#### FORTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The 42nd regiment was organized at Harrisburg in June 1861, to serve three years, and was mustered out of service June 11th 1864, at Harrisburg; re-enlisted veterans and recruits were transferred to the 190th Pennsylvania volunteers. The 42nd regiment was also known as the 13th Pennsylvania reserve.

Alanson E. Niles was commissioned major, to rank from Sept. 10 '62; and W. T. Humphrey assistant surgeon, to rank from June 13 '61; he was promoted surgeon of the 149th Pa.

## COMPANY A.

*Captains.*—Philip Holland, April 23 '61; killed in the battle of Charles City Cross Roads, Va., June 30 '62. John G. Harrower, June 30 '62; resigned June 20 '63.

*First Lieutenants.*—John G. Harrower, April 23 '61; promoted captain. Neri B. Kinsey, June 30 '62; promoted captain of Company C, with rank from March 1 '63. Edwin B. Leonard, March 1 '63; mustered out with company June 11 '64.

*Second Lieutenants.*—Edwin B. Leonard; promoted first lieutenant to rank from March 1 '63. Daniel Orcutt, March 1 '63; killed in action May 8 '64.

## COMPANY E.

*Captains.*—Alanson E. Niles, April 22 '61; promoted major. Samuel A. Mack, March 1 '63, mustered out with company June 11 '64.

*First Lieutenants.*—Lucius Truman, May 20 '61; promoted quartermaster 190th Pennsylvania. Samuel A. Mack; to rank from Sept. 10 '62; promoted captain. George A. Ludlow, March 1 '63; honorably discharged Sept. 26 '63. William Taylor; discharged April 28 '64.

*Second Lieutenants.*—Samuel A. Mack, April 22 '61; promoted first lieutenant. George A. Ludlow, Sept. 10 '62; promoted first lieutenant. William Taylor, Sept. 10 '62; promoted first lieutenant.

## COMPANY F.

*Captain.*—John A. Wolf, May 4 '63; transferred to 190th Pa.; appointed brevet major.

*First Lieutenant.*—John A. Wolf, Feb. 1 '63; promoted to captain.

## COMPANY G.

*Captain.*—Hugh McDonald, May 27 '61; mustered out with company June 11 '64; appointed brevet major.

*First Lieutenant.*—Jesse B. Doan, May 27 '61; resigned Jan. 4 '62.

## FORTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized Oct. 21 '61, at Harrisburg. It was engaged in the battles of James Island, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Blue Springs, Campbell Station, Siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad and Poplar Spring Church. Francis M. Hill was lieutenant-colonel. John F. Trout was commissioned major to rank from July 10 '64; mustered out with regiment July 17 '65. D. Dickinson was commissioned adjutant, to rank from Oct. 19 '64; mustered out with regiment July 17 '65.

## COMPANY F.

*First Lieutenant.*—George P. Scudder, April 14 '62; killed in action at Bethesda Church, Va., June 3 '64.

*Second Lieutenants.*—George P. Scudder, Oct. 16 '61; promoted first lieutenant. J. E. Woodmanson, April 14 '62; resigned July 31 '62. Adolph Campbell, July 11 '63; honorably discharged Dec. 9 '64.

## COMPANY G.

*Captains.*—Nelson Whitney, Oct. 14 '61; resigned July 30 '62. Reese G. Richards, Aug. 1 '62; mustered out with company July 17 '64.

*First Lieutenants.*—Samuel Haynes, May 21 '62; discharged at expiration of term, Oct. 20 '64. John B. Emery, Oct. 2 '64; commission not delivered. John J. Rogers, Oct. 19 '64; mustered out with company July 17 '64.

*Second Lieutenants.*—John J. Reese, Oct. 14 '61; resigned July 30 '62. Ephraim Jeffers, March 1 '63; honorably discharged Sept. 2 '64. Thomas J. Davis, Jan. 24 '65; mustered out with company July 17 '65.

## COMPANY H.

*Captains.*—E. G. Schieffelin, to rank from Oct. 17 '61; resigned Jan. 15 '63. John F. Trout, Sept. 4 '62; promoted major. Edgar F. Austin, March 1 '63; honorably discharged Oct. 11 '64. Luke D. Seeley, Dec. 1 '64; mustered out with company July 17 '65.

*First Lieutenants.*—Enoch F. Howard, Oct. 17 '61; resigned Aug. 19 '62. Edgar F. Austin, Sept. 4 '62; promoted captain. Luke D. Seeley, March 1 '63; promoted captain. Hiram Pickering, Dec. 1 '64; mustered out with company July 17 '65.

*Second Lieutenants.*—Reuben H. Close, Oct. 17 '61; resigned May 1 '62. John B. Greenfield, March 1 '63; honorably discharged July 7 '64. Levi B. Robb, Jan. 11 '65; died April 9 '65, of wounds received in action April 2. Nathan Edwards, April 10 '65; mustered out with company July 17 '65.

## COMPANY I.

*Captains.*—Francis M. Hill, Oct. 18 '61; promoted lieutenant colonel. William Chase, April 1 '63; honorably discharged Jan. 18 '65. Charles M. Hart, Jan. 19 '65; mustered out with company July 17 '65.

*First Lieutenants.*—George D. Smith, Oct. 18 '61; killed in action at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14 '62. William Chase, Sept. 4 '62; promoted captain. Charles M. Hart, July 1 '63; promoted captain. James E. Catlin, March 1 '65; mustered out with company July 17 '65.

*Second Lieutenants.*—George M. Ackley, Oct. 18 '61; resigned July 31 '63. James M. Cole, Aug. 1 '62; killed in the battle of South Mountain, Maryland, Sept. 14 '62. Charles M. Hart, Sept. 14 '62; promoted first lieutenant. Dewitt C. Hoig, July 1 '63; killed on picket line at Cold Harbor, Va., June 6 '64. James E. Catlin, June 6 '64; promoted first lieutenant.

## FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

## COMPANY D.

*Captain.*—S. D. Phillips, Aug. 23 '62; mustered out with company May 29 '63.

*First Lieutenant.*—Albert B. Cloos, Aug. 22 '62; mustered out with company May 29 '63.

*Second Lieutenants.*—Alva Davidson, Aug. 22 '62; honorably discharged Feb. 17 '63. Martin Dodge, Feb. 17 '63; mustered out with company May 29 '63.

## COMPANY L.

*Captains.*—Robert T. Wood, Sept. 17 '61; resigned Sept. 29 '62. Charles R. Taylor, Nov. 1 '62; honorably discharged at end of term, Nov. 5 '64. Robert B. Ferry, Feb. 23 '65; honorably discharged by reason of consolidation June 17 '65.

*First Lieutenants.*—Charles R. Taylor, Oct. 8 '61; promoted captain. Martin V. Hallet, Oct. 8 '61; honorably discharged at end of term, Oct. 11 '64.

*Second Lieutenants.*—Martin V. Hallet, Oct. 8 '61; promoted first lieutenant. Robert B. Ferry, Oct. 16 '64;

promoted captain. William A. Faulkner, March 20 '65; honorably discharged on the consolidation (June 17 '65) of this regiment with the 20th cavalry; mustered out of service July 13 '65.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT.

*Lieutenant-Colonel.*—Melvin L. Clark, May 18 '65; mustered out as captain of Company B June 25 '65.

*Major.*—Joseph S. Hoard, Oct. 5 '61; promoted lieutenant-colonel.

##### COMPANY B.

*Captains.*—Victor A. Elliott, Feb. 26 '62; honorably discharged Sept. 22 '62. Melvin L. Clark, Sept. 22 '63; promoted lieutenant-colonel. Dyer J. Butts, June 1 '65; absent as paroled prisoner (1st sergeant) at date of muster-out of company.

*First Lieutenants.*—Abram Young, Oct. 5 '61; honorably discharged Sept. 23 '62. Franklin P. Wylie, Sept. 24 '63; honorably discharged Dec. 24 '63. Victor A. Elliott, Jan. 16 '64; promoted captain. George Hollands, June 1 '65; mustered out with company as sergeant June 25 '65.

*Second Lieutenants.*—George Gaylord, Oct. 5 '61; resigned Aug. 9 '62. Melvin L. Clark, Aug. 9 '62; promoted captain. Henry S. Horton, Sept. 24 '62; mustered out at expiration of term, Dec. 19 '64. Justus B. Clark, June 1 '65; mustered out with company as sergeant.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

*Major.*—Charles Ryan, Aug. 29 '62; mustered out with regiment May 29 '63.

##### COMPANY A.

*Captains.*—J. J. Hammond, Aug. 16 '62; resigned Feb. 28 '63. John I. Mitchell, Feb. 28 '63; mustered out with company May 29 '63.

*First Lieutenant.*—Romanzo Bailey, April 19 '62; mustered out with company May 29 '63.

*Second Lieutenants.*—John I. Mitchell, Aug. 16 '62; promoted captain. H. L. Prutsman, Feb. 28 '63; mustered out with company May 29 '63.

##### COMPANY B.

*First Lieutenant.*—Nelson Doty, Aug. 16 '62; honorably discharged March 31 '63.

##### COMPANY I.

*Captain.*—Ransford B. Webb, Sept. 24 '64; mustered out with company Aug. 3 '65.

*Second Lieutenants.*—Ransford B. Webb, April 11 '64; promoted captain. William E. Zinn, Feb. 24 '65; mustered out with company Aug. 3 '65.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was in the following engagements: Chancellorsville, Bethesda Church, Weldon Railroad, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Hatcher's Run, Tolopotomy, North Anna and Petersburg. The surgeon was W. T. Humphrey, and the chaplain Rev. J. F. Calkins.

##### COMPANY A.

*Captains.*—Alfred J. Sofield, Aug. 16 '62; killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1 '63. Lewis Bodine, May 4 '64; honorably discharged Nov. 14 '64. B. H. Warriner, Nov. 14 '64; mustered out with company June 24 '65.

*First Lieutenants.*—Lewis Bodine, July 2 '63; promoted captain. John Rexford, May 4 '64; honorably discharged as second lieutenant July 8 '64. George Blackwell, July 9 '64; honorably discharged Aug. 31 '64. John

Walbridge, Nov. 14 '64; mustered out with company June 24 '65.

*Second Lieutenants.*—Lewis Bodine, Aug. 26 '62; promoted first lieutenant. George Blackwell, May 4 '64; promoted first lieutenant. B. H. Warriner, July 9 '64; promoted captain. George D. Brooks, March 9 '65; mustered out with company.

##### COMPANY G.

*Captain.*—Thomas B. Bryden, Aug. 30 '62; honorably discharged March 25 '63.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH.

*Major.*—George W. Merrick, Feb. 28 '64; honorably discharged Sept. 20 '64.

##### COMPANY A.

*Captains.*—Morgan Hart, April 13 '64; discharged March 9 '65. Robert Young, March 10 '65; mustered out with company Aug. 3 '65.

*First Lieutenants.*—Robert Young, Feb. 18 '64; promoted captain. Timothy B. Culver, March 10 '65; mustered out with company as second lieutenant Aug. 3 '65.

*Second Lieutenants.*—Gerould Dennison, April 13 '64; honorably discharged Sept. 2 '64. Timothy B. Culver, Sept. 3 '64; promoted first lieutenant. William A. Stone, March 10 '65; mustered out with company as first sergeant Aug. 3 '65.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND NINETIETH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized in the field, in Virginia, in March and April 1864, from veterans of the 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th regiments, Pennsylvania reserve volunteer corps. It participated in engagements at Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chapel House and Hatcher's Run.

*Major.*—John A. Wolf, June 6 '64; mustered out with regiment June 28 '65.

*Quartermaster.*—Lucius Truman, June 6 '64; mustered out with regiment at Arlington Heights, June 28 '65.

*Assistant Surgeon.*—J. G. Chambers, July 23 '64; mustered out with regiment.

##### COMPANY C.

*Captain.*—Neri B. Kinsey, June 6 '64; appointed brevet major Oct. 1 '64; honorably discharged March 8 '65.

##### COMPANY E.

*First Lieutenant.*—R. J. Chestenot, June 6 '64; killed in action June 17 '64.

#### TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT.

*Colonel.*—Robert C. Cox, Sept. 8 '64; appointed brevet brigadier-general April 2 '65; mustered out with regiment May 31 '65.

*Major.*—Victor A. Elliott, Sept. 14 '64; mustered out with regiment May 31 '65.

*Quartermaster.*—W. L. Weseman, Sept. 8 '64; mustered out with regiment May 31 '65.

##### COMPANY A.

*Captain.*—Elmer Backer, Sept. 8 '64; mustered out with company May 31 '65.

*Second Lieutenant.*—Thomas O. Doud, Sept. 8 '64; mustered out with company.

##### COMPANY B.

*First Lieutenant.*—J. Schambacker, April 3 '65; mustered out with company May 31 '65.



## COMPANY D.

*Captain.*—S. D. Phillips, Sept. '64; appointed brevet major April 2 '65; mustered out with company May 31 '65.

*First Lieutenant.*—Albert B. Cloos, Sept. 7 '64; mustered out with company.

*Second Lieutenant.*—Chauncey C. Ackley, Sept. 7 '64; mustered out with company.

## COMPANY E.

*Second Lieutenant.*—W. L. Keagle, Sept. 7 '64; mustered out with company May 31 '65.

## COMPANY H.

*Captain.*—R. T. Wood, Sept. 4 '64; appointed brevet major April 2 '65; mustered out with company May 31 '65.

*First Lieutenants.*—J. E. Parkhurst, Sept. 12 '64; died May 24 '65. Amasa Culver, May 24 '65; mustered out of company as second lieutenant May 31 '65.

*Second Lieutenants.*—Amasa Culver, Sept. 12 '64; promoted first lieutenant. Oliver P. Babcock, May 24 '65; not mustered.

## COMPANY K.

*Captain.*—John J. Reese, Sept. 10 '64; appointed brevet major April 2 '65; mustered out with company May 31 '65.

*First Lieutenant.*—John Karr, Sept. 10 '64; mustered out with company.

*Second Lieutenants.*—Thomas D. Elliott, Sept. 10 '64; honorably discharged March 23 '65. William L. Reese, April 3 '65; mustered out with company.

## THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, NINETY DAYS MEN.

This regiment was organized at Harrisburg, July 4th 1863. The following officers were from Tioga county:

*Lieutenant-Colonel.*—E. J. Schieffelin, July 4 '63; mustered out Aug. 7 '63.

*Quartermaster.*—Hugh Young, July 4 '63; mustered out with regiment Aug. 7 '63.

*Assistant Surgeon.*—W. W. Webb, July 10 '63; mustered out with regiment.

## COMPANY E.

*Captain.*—Morgan L. Bacon, July 1 '63; mustered out with regiment.

*First Lieutenant.*—John L. Murdaugh, July 1 '63; mustered out with company Aug. 7 '63.

*Second Lieutenant.*—Abram B. Dewitt, July 1 '63; mustered out with company.

## COMPANY F.

*Captain.*—William Cole, July 7 '63; mustered out with company Aug. 7 '63.

*First Lieutenant.*—W. S. Boatmen, July 4 '63; mustered out with regiment.

*Second Lieutenant.*—Robert H. Steele, July 7 '63; mustered out with company.

## COMPANY G.

*Captain.*—Luman Stevens, July 7 '63; mustered out with company Aug. 7 '63.

*First Lieutenant.*—Giles Roberts, July 4 '63; mustered out with company.

*Second Lieutenant.*—E. D. Rutherford, July 7 '63; mustered out with company.

## COMPANY K.

*Captain.*—Horace S. Johnson, July 7 '63; mustered out Aug. 7 '63.

*First Lieutenant.*—Romanzo C. Bailey, June 29 '63; mustered out Aug. 7 '63.

*Second Lieutenant.*—Henry R. Fish, July 7 '63; mustered out with company.

## SMALLER CONTINGENTS.

**FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT** (Ninety days militia).—Assistant Surgeon Lyman Hall, July 11 '63; mustered out Aug. 27 '63.

**FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, COMPANY D.**—Captain Hiram W. Calkins, Sept. 4 '61; resigned Aug. 2 '62. First Lieutenant Charles O. Etz, Sept. 4 '61; killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1 '62. Second Lieutenant William O. Mattison, Sept. 4 '61; resigned June 25 '62.

**FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, COMPANY E.**—Second Lieutenant W. W. Richardson, Jan. 23 '66; mustered out with the company as sergeant Jan. 24 '66.

**EIGHTIETH REGIMENT** 7th Pa. Cavalry, COMPANY C. First Lieutenant C. C. Hermans, March 1 '63; died Aug. 22 '64, of wounds received at Lovejoy Station, Georgia. First Lieutenant A. J. B. Dartt, Oct. 1 '64; mustered out with company Aug. 23 '65. Second Lieutenant Henry B. Calkins, March 1 '63; honorably discharged July 5 '64. COMPANY G.—James W. Childs, second lieutenant, March 25 '62; resigned April 24 '64. COMPANY L.—Otis Gerould, first lieutenant, Dec. 1 '64; mustered out with company Aug. 23 '65.

**ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT, COMPANY B.**—John Irwin, captain, June 22 '64; mustered out at expiration of term, Oct. 6 '64. COMPANY D.—John Irwin, first lieutenant, July 24 '62; second lieutenant, Sept. 21 '61; promoted captain. J. A. Gage, second lieutenant, July 24 '62; killed in action May 12 '64.

**ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—Assistant Surgeon A. M. Sheardown, June 24 '63; resigned Dec. 10 '63.

**ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT** (12th Pa. Cavalry).—Second Lieutenant Tracy O. Hollis, Oct. 8 '62; resigned March 3 '63; subsequently joined 2d Pa. heavy artillery and was promoted sergeant, also doing duty on secret service until the spring of 1866.

**ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.**—Surgeon W. B. Hartman, July 11 '64; mustered out with regiment June 3 '65; assistant surgeon March 5 '63.

**ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.**—Assistant-surgeon C. K. Thompson, Feb. 27 '65.

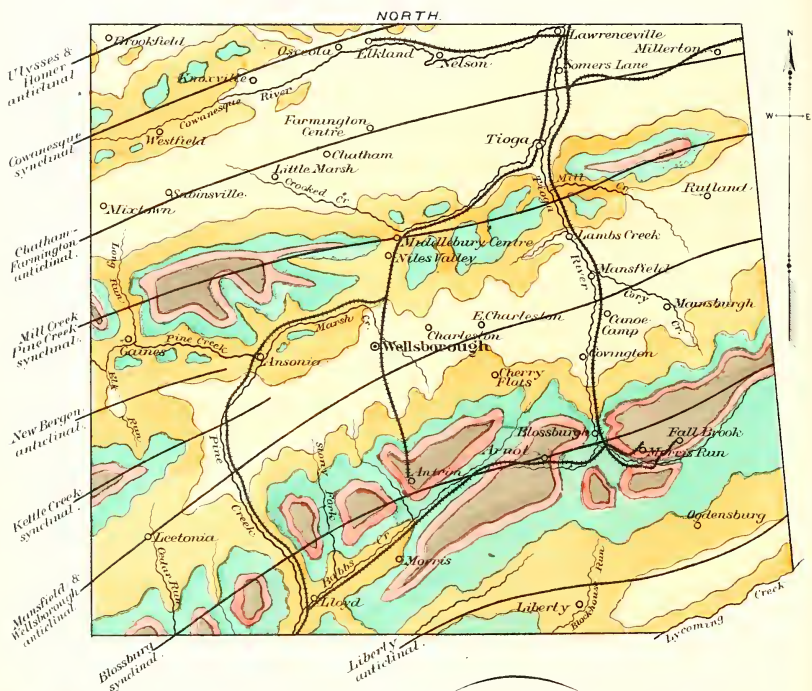
**ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT** (16th Cavalry), COMPANY D.—First Lieutenant William H. Beardsley, Dec. 1 '64; mustered out as sergeant May 27 '65. COMPANY I.—Second Lieutenant George D. Beecher, Dec. 13 '64; mustered out with Company A Aug. 11 '65.

**ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.**—Major Robert C. Cox, Nov. 18 '62; mustered out with regiment August 8 '63. COMPANY A.—Captain Anson A. Amsbury, Oct. 1 '62; mustered out with company Aug. 8 '63. First Lieutenant Lucien O. Beach, Oct. 1 '62; honorably discharged March 23 '63. First Lieutenant Samuel W. Love, March 26 '63; mustered out with company. Second Lieutenant Charles Biter, Oct. 31 '62; honorably discharged Feb. 4 '63. Second Lieutenant William L. Keagle, March 26 '63; mustered out with company. COMPANY C.—Captain William B. Hall, Nov. 10 '62; resigned April 11 '63.

**ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.**—This regiment was organized in the field, in Virginia, in May 1864, from veterans of the 2nd, 5th, 6th and 10th regiments Pennsylvania reserve corps, and participated in the battles of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chapel House and Hatcher's Run. Colonel James Carle, June 6 '64; appointed brigadier-general March 13 '65; mustered out with regiment June 28 '65. COMPANY B.—First Lieutenant Livingston Bogart, June 17 '64; mustered out with company June 28 '65.







# GEOLOGICAL MAP OF TIOGA COUNTY PA., BY Andrew Sherwood.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT.—Assistant surgeon George D. Maine, March 23 '65; mustered out with regiment Aug. 24 '65.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—Surgeon W. H. Davis, July 8 '64; mustered out with regiment Nov. 4 '64.

TWO HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT, COMPANY K.—Second Lieutenant S. D. Cudworth, April 2 '65; mustered out with company as first sergeant May 30 '65.

## CHAPTER XII.

### TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF TIOGA COUNTY.

BY ANDREW SHERWOOD.

**T**IOGA COUNTY is bounded on the north by Steuben, in the State of New York; on the east by Bradford; on the south by Lycoming and Clinton; on the west by Potter; its north line is  $34\frac{1}{2}$  miles long; its south line,  $33\frac{1}{4}$ ; its west line,  $31\frac{1}{4}$ ; its east line,  $28\frac{1}{4}$ ; its southeast line along Lycoming Creek, 5. Area, 1,125 square miles—just 40 more than the State of Rhode Island.

The mean annual rainfall is 40 inches; the mean summer temperature, 63 degrees Fahrenheit; the mean winter temperature, 23 degrees Fahrenheit. The climate is therefore a cold one, which results from its elevation, but more from its geographical position, being on the north slope of the Allegheny backbone, where cold, dry northwest winds prevail in winter, carrying the mercury at times down to 25 or 30 degrees below zero. Under such conditions the peach will not thrive, except in sheltered locations among the hills.

The mean altitude above tide water is about 1,500 feet; lowest point in the county, 820 feet; highest point, about 2,300 feet. Lawrenceville above tide, 1,006 feet; Nelson, 1,186 feet; Elkland, 1,142 feet; Somers Lane, 1,018 feet; Tioga Junction, 1,021 feet; Summit, east of the Junction, 1,593 feet; Trowbridge, 1,440 feet; Millerton, 1,246 feet; State Line, 1,092 feet; Mitchell's Creek, 1,022 feet; Tioga, 1,042 feet; Mill Creek, 1,077 feet; Lamb's Creek, 1,111 feet; Mansfield, 1,140 feet; Canoe Camp, 1,163 feet; Covington, 1,208 feet; Blossburg, 1,348 feet; Morris Run, 1,678 feet; Arnot, 1,682 feet; Fall Brook, 1,842 feet; Holiday, 1,151 feet; Middlebury, 1,178 feet; Niles Valley, 1,192 feet; Wellsboro, 1,319 feet; Summit near Antrim, 1,862 feet; Antrim, 1,672 feet; Roaring Branch, 940 feet. In the foregoing reference is had to the top of the rail at the railroad stations. Other places are as follows: Pine Creek where it leaves Tioga to enter Lycoming, 820 feet—the lowest point in the county; mouth of Babb's Creek, 833 feet; mouth of Marsh Creek, 1,100 feet; mouth of Long Run, at Gaines, 1,230 feet; Pine Creek where it enters Tioga from Potter, 1,255 feet; Osceola, 1,130 feet; Knoxville, 1,190 feet; Westfield, 1,250 feet; Roseville, 1,200 feet; Mansburg, 1,240 feet; State Normal School (Mansfield, a new building, 1,224 feet; top of Normal Hill, 1,362 feet; highest mountain land near the head of the Tioga River,

about 2,300 feet; highest mountain land north of Gaines, on "the barrens," about 2,300 feet; highest mountain land four miles east of the Tioga River from the mouth of Mill Creek, about 2,200 feet; summit of Briar Hill, on the road from Blossburg to Liberty, 2,200 feet.

From these figures it will be seen that there is considerable inequality in the surface of Tioga county. Pine Creek—the Indian "River of the Pines" and the Tioga and Cowanesque Rivers have plowed deep furrows through it, while three mountain ranges occur within its borders, and another skirts it on the southeast, which latter is the Barclay and Kalston Mountain, rising from the waters of Lycoming Creek and Roaring Branch.

The Blossburg Mountain is projected north, 60 degrees east, from the southwest corner of the county, and beyond through Blossburg into Bradford county, where it stops with the bold knob known as Mount Pisgah, one of the most conspicuous topographical features in northern Pennsylvania, being separated from the main mountain mass, with which it was once connected, by a broad valley of erosion, and rendered prominent by its altitude as well as its isolation. The range is known locally as the Armenia Mountain, and holds by far the most valuable coal field in the northern tier. Its accompanying synclinal axis is not exactly in the center, but nearest the north side, and crosses Pine Creek two miles above the mouth of Babb's fork, the Tioga River at Blossburg, the Northern Central Railway at Troy and the Susquehanna River at Horn Brook. Its northern acclivity, where it overlooks the valley of Wellsboro and Mansfield, crosses Pine Creek near the northwest corner of Morris township, the Tioga River about two miles above Covington village, and the Bradford county line in the southwest corner of Columbia township. Its southern acclivity, where it overlooks the Liberty Valley, runs from a point near Oregon Hill along the north side of Zimmerman's Creek, and about a mile north of Ogden's Corners, crossing the Bradford line at the south corner of Armenia township, so that it comprises the south part of Elk, about all of Morris and Duncan, the north part of Liberty and Union, the south part of Covington and Sullivan, and all of Bloss, Hamilton and Ward townships. It is drained northward by the Tioga and its tributaries, and southward by the numerous branches of Pine Creek.

The Tioga takes its rise in a tamarack swamp on the eastern crest of the mountain, in Armenia township, Bradford county, where it is known as Tamarack Creek. At the county line it is joined by Morgan Creek and other small streams, after which it is known as the Tioga River. Its general course for the first twelve or fifteen miles is to the southwest. At the mouth of Carpenter's Run, two miles above Blossburg, it turns to the north-northwest, and after running about five miles in that direction it breaks through the outside mountain wall three miles below Blossburg, into the valley of Mansfield and Wellsboro. The point where it turns is in the deepest part of an oblong oval basin on the line of the synclinal axis which holds the Blossburg coal field. Within this basin it is joined by South Creek, Fall Brook,

Carpenter's Run, Taylor's Run, Morris Run, Coal Run, Johnson Creek and East Creek, all rapid streams, which have removed thousands of acres of coal.

The end of the Kettle Creek Mountain is seen jutting into Tioga county about five miles, but stops short two or three miles west of Pine Creek, and about twelve miles south of west from Wellsboro. The road from Elk Run to Leetonia passes over the end of this mountain. The New Bergen anticlinal axis, which separates it from the Mill Creek-Pine Creek Mountain, also stops west of Pine Creek, and southwest from Ansonia. The New Bergen Valley opens out into the Wellsboro Valley at the same place.

The Mill Creek-Pine Creek Mountain comes into Tioga county about midway of its western line, and is projected north, 70 degrees east, crossing the Tioga River at the mouth of Mill Creek, and ending in a point, boldly, just at the edge of Bradford county. It holds valuable beds of coal in the western part of the county, north of Pine Creek. Its accompanying synclinal axis crosses Long Run about three miles north of Gaines, runs close to Middlebury Centre, and crosses the Tioga River near the mouth of Mill Creek, and the Bradford county line near the northeast corner of Rutland township. Continuing eastward, it crosses the Northern Central at South Creek, the Susquehanna near Athens, and the State line at the northeast corner of Bradford county. The mountainous region includes the greater part of Gaines and Shippen, the south edge of Clymer, Chatham and Jackson, the northern end of Delmar and Charleston, the south side of Middlebury and Tioga, the northern edge of Richmond, and the northern side of Rutland townships. Like the Blossburg Mountain it is drained southward by numerous branches of Pine Creek—as Marsh Creek, Long Run, etc.; and northward by the Tioga and its tributaries—as Crooked Creek, Mill Creek, etc. These streams, through their transporting power, have well nigh accomplished the destruction of a once continuous and extensive coal field, valuable tracts only remaining in the western townships. As the Gaines coal field represents an oblong oval basin on the line of the synclinal axis, so the Tioga River where it cuts through the mountains marks the transverse axis of another similar basin, but smaller.

The Cowanesque Mountain enters the county from Potter where the river of the same name crosses the county line, and is projected north 75 degrees east, as far as the northeast corner of Deerfield township, where it ends in a long pointed knob known as Norway Ridge, just within the State of New York. No coal is left on this range in Tioga county. The synclinal axis crosses the Potter line with the Cowanesque River, and the State line northeast of Elkland, the Tioga River near Lindleytown, the Chemung below Elmira, and runs a little north of Owego. The elevated ridges remaining in this synclinal trough are found in the south part of Brookfield, the northern part of Westfield and the central part of Deerfield township. The drainage is all through the valleys of the Cowanesque and its branches, Potter Brook, the North Fork, Troop's Creek, Holden Brook,

Camp Creek, etc. These streams have cut deep channels, producing a vastly changed condition of the surface since they commenced their operations.

These ranges are so many spurs from the great western plateau of the Allegheny Mountains. Their summits are elevated several hundred feet above the surrounding country, rising up boldly and with great regularity to a nearly uniform height, and making a sky outline which, at a little distance, appears to be nearly horizontal in some places for many miles in succession. These chains are nearly parallel and separated from each other by broad northeast and southwest anticlinal valleys. Standing on the top of one of these chains and gazing away five or ten miles, as the case may be, to the top of another, either to the north or south, the spectator looks over one of these anticlinal valleys lying far below, and which may be described as a rolling hill country covered thickly with farms and dotted with villages. Running through the center of each of these valleys, and in the same direction with them, is a flattened arch, or what the geologist would call an anticlinal axis, from which the rocks dip down and away to the north and the south and pass under the mountains. In the heart of the mountains, and running in the same direction with them, is an inverted arch, or what the geologist would call a synclinal axis, from which the rocks rise out to the north and south, over the anticlinals.

There are three great anticlinal valleys. The Liberty Valley lies between the Barclay and Ralston Mountains on the south and the Blossburg Mountain on the north. It is about four miles wide in Tioga county, widening to ten miles in Bradford county, and about fifty miles in length. At the Susquehanna River it opens on the highlands of eastern Bradford, and a little west of Nauvoo, in Tioga county, where Zimmerman's Creek turns to the south, it heads up in a broad amphitheatre against the great southwestern plateau. It embraces parts of Morris, Liberty and Union townships, where the surface features are those of low rounded hills, intersected by small streams. In Liberty the land is gently rolling, becoming more hilly to the northeast. The whole district included in this fine valley is well adapted to agriculture. It is drained by the head waters of Little Pine and Lycoming Creeks, which take their rise in the Blossburg Mountain and flow to the south, across the anticlinal axis. These streams are Zimmerman's Creek, Blockhouse branch, Roaring branch, West Mill Creek, East Mill Creek and Sugar Works Run. Good beds of fossiliferous iron ore are found in this valley.

The Mansfield and Wellsboro Valley lies between the Blossburg Mountain on the south and the Mill Creek Mountain on the north. It is from six to eight miles in width. The surface is rolling, consisting of a succession of hills and valleys, varying but little in general appearance. The soil is moderately good, and the region may be described as being rich in agricultural resources. Hay, grain, fruit, vegetables and the products of the dairy are among the chief productions. It includes a large portion of Delmar, Charleston, Richmond, Sulli-

van, Rutland and Covington townships. Its accompanying anticlinal axis is two miles south of Wellsboro and a mile and a half south of Mansfield. It crosses the Northern Central Railway three miles north of Columbia Crossroads, and the Susquehanna River two miles below Milan. At Pine Creek this axis is deflected more to the southwest, running in between the Blossburg and the Kettle Creek Mountain, and leaves the county about three miles north from its southwest corner. At the Bradford county line the valley opens out into a rolling country. It is well watered throughout by the Tioga River and Pine Creek, Marsh Creek, Stony Fork, Wilson Creek, Catlin Hollow Creek, Hills Creek, Lamb's Creek, Mann's Creek, Elk Run, Corey Creek, Canoe Camp Creek, Mill Creek, etc. Pine Creek where it crosses the anticlinal valley is a stream of considerable volume, flowing in a deep canyon, with very narrow flats at the bottom. The Tioga, on the contrary, has a broad and fertile valley. Some valuable beds of fossiliferous iron ore are found in the Mansfield and Wellsboro Valley, but mainly in the eastern part of the county.

The Chatham-Farmington Valley lies between the Mill Creek-Pine Creek Mountain on the south and the Cowanesque Mountain on the north. It is about five miles wide in Clymer township, but widens to eight or ten in Farmington. At the Tioga River it opens on the highlands of southern New York, in which axes of upheaval and depression are diminished in force, and the country has been eroded to a more uniform level. At Pine Creek, southwest of Sunderlandville in Potter county, and forty miles from the confluence of the Tioga and Cowanesque Rivers at Lawrenceville, it heads up, the mountains closing around it. It embraces the larger part of Clymer, Chatham, Elkland and Osceola, with all of Farmington, Nelson and Lawrence, and a part of Tioga, Middlebury, Deerfield and Westfield. In topographical features it closely resembles the Mansfield and Wellsboro Valley, and the soil is alike productive and adapted to the wants of a farming community. The drainage of this valley is through the Tioga and Cowanesque Rivers and Crooked Creek, with such branches of the same as Potter's Brook, Mill Creek, the Jamieson, the Elkhorn, etc.

Such in the main are the salient features in the topography of Tioga county. But perhaps the reader will think that the valley wherein he dwells, which has changed so little within his memory; that the hill which rises behind his home,

"Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun,"

that these, with all their varied outline of surface, are essentially the same as when they came from the hand of the Creator. But whoever entertains such a belief cannot be a close observer of nature. He who is the first great cause has set certain forces at work which have never ceased to operate through countless ages. Marvel not therefore when I tell you that the active agent in scooping out every valley in the county, from that of the largest river, cut down five hundred or a thousand feet, down to that of the smallest rill, is the stream flowing at its bottom.

We see then how the country has derived its contour of surface in a great measure from the structure and condition of the underlying rocks. As they are hard or soft, and as the angle which they make with the plane of the horizon is steep or gentle, have they yielded to or resisted the action of water in motion, frost, etc. The direction of the streams and the outline of the hills are largely the result of the same causes. The existing inequalities have followed the action of erosive agents upon sedimentary rocks; while the inclination of the strata, which lie in the form of anticlinal and synclinal waves, together with the alternations of hard and soft beds, have in a great measure controlled and tended to modify the effects of this wearing process. As I understand it, the sediments which now constitute our rocks were in a nearly horizontal condition at the time of their deposition in the ancient Appalachian ocean. But the contraction of a cooling globe, by which the surface has been forced, through lateral pressure, to accommodate itself to a smaller space, has resulted in folding and crimping the strata, and thus elevating the Appalachian Mountains. This action of internal forces through every age since the coal, taken in connection with subsequent erosion, has given rise to that principal feature in the topography of Tioga county—namely, long ranges of synclinal mountains, with their intervening anticlinal valleys, running in a northeast and southwest direction.

We will now turn to the rocks which underlie the country we have thus briefly described. We will begin with the lowest rocks which reach the surface, and describe the formations in the ascending order, when it will be seen that the geology of Tioga county is wonderfully simple.

The Chemung is the lowest formation in the county. It is the surface rock in all three of the great anticlinal valleys, except along their borders, near the synclinal mountains, where, owing to the dip, it begins to be overlaid by the Red Catskill formation. It consists of shale and sandstone, with bands of calcareous rock. The color is gray, bluish, and greenish, with some of an olive and some of a reddish tint. It is a thousand feet thick in the Chatham-Farmington Valley, seven hundred in the Mansfield and Wellsboro Valley, and three hundred in the Liberty Valley. Only the upper part of the Chemung is visible in Tioga county, the lower part coming to the surface farther north, in the State of New York. It is everywhere loaded with fossil remains, consisting for the most part of marine shells, though fish and plant remains are not wanting. The characteristic shells are *Spirifer disjunctus* and *S. mesostalis*; *Productus hirsuta*, *P. Boydii*, *P. speciosa*, *P. archistriata*, and *P. varispina*; *Athyris angelica*, *Rhynchonella contracta*, *Streptorhynchus pandora*, *Atrypa spinosa*, *Mytilarca Chemungensis*, *Grammysia elliptica*, *Pteronites Chemungensis*, *Orthis impressa*, *Edmondia burgltonensis*, *Ambocoella umbonata*, *Aciculopecten rugosus*, *Leiorhynchus mesostalis*, *Strophodontia Cayuta* and *S. perplana*. There are others, but these are among the most common. They are not usually all found in any one place, but some in one place and some in another.



The bones of fishes are occasionally met with, scattered here and there through the rocks. They often retain their natural color, and appear to have belonged to fishes of large size, but widely different from the finny tribes of the present day. Perhaps the nearest approach to them is found in the gar-pike and the sturgeon. When old ocean was here it must have teemed with this ichthyic life, if we may judge from the numerous remains of this character, especially in some of the iron ore beds. The plant remains are of a Carboniferous type, and indicate the approach of that gorgeous flora which mantled the earth in the time of the coal. Of these, the stems of reed-like plants are perhaps the most abundant, although ferns and lycopodites are not unknown, while fucoids are rather common.

Exposures of Chemung rocks are frequent. One of the best in the Liberty Valley is on a small stream running into the Roaring Branch from the north, about a mile above Green's saw-mill, where the rocks are dipping at a high angle to the south. A good deposit of iron ore comes to the surface in the main road a mile southeast of Ogden's Corners. There are four beds in a space of thirty feet, ranging in thickness from eight inches for the thinnest up to four feet for the thickest or uppermost bed. Two of the beds, aggregating two feet and over, lie ten feet below the upper bed and twelve feet above the lower one, and are separated from each other by only twenty inches of rock. They can be worked as one bed. But the upper bed is the best, containing as it does over 39 per cent. of iron; while the middle beds together contain about 34 per cent., and the lower bed about 29 per cent.

One of the most extensive outcrops in the Mansfield and Wellsboro valley occurs on Pine Creek, along the road to Round Islands, where three hundred feet or more of Chemung rocks are exposed, containing fossils. They must be declining to the southwest, for even the top of this thick mass is not visible at Leetonia, in the deep vale of Cedar Creek. But they are visible at the forks of Elk Run, in the New Bergen Valley. Sandy, shaly, and calcareous beds of a gray and bluish color and containing fossils are exposed around Wellsboro, as in the hill north of the village and along the railroad below the depot. Half a mile south of Stony Fork, on the site of an old salt lick, a well has been bored three hundred feet deep for salt. A stream of water issues from it, enough to fill a two inch pipe, which is quite strongly impregnated with salt. Important beds of iron ore are found in this valley, but mostly in the eastern part of the county. They occur in at least three different horizons, all in the upper Chemung. The lowest of these is in the river bed about three-quarters of a mile below Mansfield. The thickness of this bed is unknown, as doubtless some of it has been eroded by the river, so that less than a foot remains where it is visible. This, however, is remarkably rich, containing over 43 per cent. of iron, and is characterized by small flattened pebbles of quartz imbedded in it. One hundred and sixty feet above this bed, on the Wilson estate, is another which is 16 inches thick, and characterized by a peculiar seedy or oolitic structure, while it contains over 31 per cent. of iron. It is regarded as the equivalent of the bed worked on Whipple's Hill, and on Bixby's Hill, where it contains over 35 per cent. of iron; also of the bed opened at Roseville, Austinville, etc.; evidence of which is found in the fish remains so common to this bed. The Roseville ore contains about 42 per cent. of iron. The third or upper horizon is 375 feet above the bed mentioned as occurring

on the Wilson estate, and 528 feet above the river, near the top of Pickle Hill, where it has been mined to considerable extent for the Mansfield furnace. Here at one place, near the school-house, it contains nearly 43 per cent. of iron. The northern dip takes it beneath the river at Lamb's Creek. The same bed has been mined extensively about three miles from Mansfield, on the road to Wellsboro. Several thousand tons of ore from this bank have been manufactured into iron since the year 1854. It is from two to three feet in thickness, and is characterized here as everywhere by its numerous fossils, mostly *Spirifer* and *Productus*. It contains about 39 per cent. of iron. Not far from the horizon of this ore, on a hill about a mile north of Mansfield, there is a bed of limestone six feet in thickness, which has been used in the iron works, and which contains about 29 per cent. of lime, and about 23 per cent. of carbonic acid, and may in time become valuable as a fertilizer. It is made up in large part of comminuted sea shells, ground up and broken into fragments by the waves. The upper Chemung also contains beds which will furnish good flagging. A flagstone quarry has been opened on a hill a mile and a half north of Mansburg, which has gained considerable celebrity. Stones of great breadth and smoothness have been obtained here and sent away in large quantities. But that Chemung rocks should ever have been thought to contain anthracite coal seems almost incredible. Yet the "Arenio shaft" in Charleston, a quarter of a mile south of Dartt Settlement, excavated, it is said, at an expense of more than \$10,000, will long remain to testify that such was once the case. The excitement over this *ignis fatuus* was continued through months and even years; a day was set apart for a basket picnic, when speeches were to be made and the coal opened. It is needless to say that no coal was ever found.

In the Chatham-Farmington Valley some good exposures of Chemung rocks may be seen on Waddell's Brook, in Clymer; on Elkhorn Creek, in Tioga and Farmington; along the Cowanesque Railroad, two miles west of Lawrenceville; and along the Tioga Railroad, opposite the village of Tioga. At the last named locality nearly eight hundred feet of rocks are visible. It is probably the finest exposure of Chemung strata in the county, and was visited in 1841 by Sir Charles Lyell, one of England's greatest geologists. The beds are rich in organic remains. In the Elkhorn rocks the writer has discovered a new genus of ganoid fishes, which Dr. Newberry has described under the name of *Heliodus*, in the Geology of Ohio. None of the iron ores mentioned above have been found in the Chatham-Farmington Valley so far as is known, except around the head waters of Long Run, in Clymer township. In Jackson the surface is strewn in many places with sandstone boulders, mostly a coarse gritty rock, weathering white, and belonging probably in the horizon of the Chemung conglomerate.

The Red Catskill formation overlies the Chemung, making a red border to all the anticlinal valleys, and a red frame in the base and sides of the synclinal mountains. It consists of red shale and sandstone, bluish shale and gray sandstone. The sandstone is nearly all false-bedded. Red is the predominating color, both of the rocks and of the soil resulting from their disintegration. The thickness varies from say two hundred feet in the Cowanesque Mountain to three hundred or more in the Mill Creek-Pine Creek Mountain and four hundred or more in the Blossburg Mountain. The fossils are principally fish and plant remains, with some of the



Chemung shell- in the lower part. Several different genera of armor-clad fishes are represented, of which *Holoptichius* appears to have been the most abundant. There are bones, scales and teeth, usually in the most perfect state of preservation, the enamel of the teeth and scales often retaining something of its original lustre. The scales of some species are a quarter of an inch in diameter; of others two inches or more; while some of the teeth are an inch in length. These wonderful fishes have been invested with additional interest for all time to come through the glowing descriptions of the lamented Hugh Miller.

The typical locality of Red Catskill rocks in the Blossburg Mountain is along the railroad midway between Blossburg and Covington. It is known as "Red Rock," and is noted for abundant fossils of the kind named above, more than a ton of which I have myself obtained.

These strata are well exposed in the Mill Creek-Pine Creek Mountain on Seeley Creek, a branch of Lamb's Creek, four miles northwest of Mansfield. Chemung shells are found pretty high up among the red beds at this place; while fish remains are abundant in the upper part of the ravine, in red shale with calcareous layers. *Holoptichius*, *Bothriolepis*, *Dipterus* and other large ganoid fishes are represented. *Dipterus Sherwoodi* from this locality is the first relic of that genus found on this continent, and is named in honor of the discoverer by Dr. John S. Newberry, in the *Geology of Ohio*, Vol. II, Part II, Paleontology, page 61. Another good exposure occurs on Shutter's Hill, above the railroad, southeast of Tioga. The so-called "Hathaway ore," said to combine new and wonderful properties, gives interest to this locality. But that no ore or mineral of any value whatever exists at this spot is perfectly certain; and the time and money spent in honey-combing the hill with shafts and trenches is time and money wasted. A. S. McCreath, State chemist at Harrisburg, has written to me as follows:

"The specimen of 'Hathaway ore' you sent to this laboratory has been analyzed with the following results:

"Silica,.....	59.630
"Alumina,.....	18.560
"Sesqui-oxide of iron,.....	8.571
"Sesqui-oxide of manganese,.....	.290
"Lime,.....	.672
"Magnesia,.....	2.252
"Potash and soda,.....	5.109
"Sulphuric acid,.....	.123
"Phosphoric acid,.....	.279
"Titanic acid,.....	trace
"Water,.....	4.560
	100.046

"The analysis shows that it is simply a ferruginous slate, containing the ordinary constituents of that rock, with a mere trace of titanic acid. The analysis has been very thorough and satisfactory. Nothing exists in the slate aside from what is mentioned in the above table. It contains no gold, silver, mercury, copper, tellurium or palladium. I have likewise examined with great care certain alloys, so-called, which have been forwarded to me by Mr. G. W. Hathaway and Mr. T. G. Hall, and have made special tests for a 'new metal' which they claim to have discovered. It scarcely seems necessary to say that I have found nothing unusual in these substances. They are not alloys; unless an exceedingly silicious, cold-short white cast iron can be termed an alloy. I have been especially careful in the examination of these substances, on account of the local interest manifested in the subject."

The Red Catskill is succeeded by the Gray Catskill or Vespertine, extending well up the sides of the synclinal

mountains. It is composed of thin-bedded gray sandstones, with occasional bands of red shale, while one stratum is a peculiar greenish limestone. The sandstones are false-bedded. The thickness varies from say five hundred feet on the Cowanesque Mountain to six hundred feet in the Mill Creek-Pine Creek Mountain and seven hundred in the Blossburg Mountain. The carbonized remains of plants allied to those of the coal are occasionally met with in the thin, gray and foggy sandstones, but no shells. They are usually in a fragmentary condition, as if broken and ground up by waves and streams before they were floated off and deposited at the bottom of the sea, where they were imbedded in sand. At the very top of this formation is sometimes found a thin seam of coal mixed with fire clay, as on the north branch of Painter Run, in Tioga township.

Above the Gray Catskill occurs a second series of red rocks, called the Umbrial. It is composed largely of red shale, so soft that they do not often reach the surface, though we may know of their presence by the color of the overlying soil. With the shales are beds of greenish-gray sandstones; while toward the top are black and dark colored slates and slaty sandstone, with such plants as *Calamit*, *Lepidodendron*, etc., and sometimes a thin seam of coal. Beneath the above is also found a bed of argillaceous iron ore, which is five feet thick on Painter Run, and was formerly mined at Blossburg.

The Coal is the last and highest of the rock formations, and is only found in places along the center line of the synclinal mountains, as in the Blossburg and Pine Creek coal regions. The coal measures consist of alternations of sandstone and shale with seams of coal, all together aggregating 225 feet in the Gaines coal basin and 275 in the Blossburg basin. The formation was ushered in with the coal conglomerate, from 30 to 60 feet thick, boulders of which are scattered far and wide. It is a coarse, gritty, white and quartzose sandstone, filled in some places with pebbles of quartz. Wherever this rock reaches the surface the scenery is almost always highly picturesque. East of the Tioga River, on Painter Run, it caps the mountains; and west of Niles Valley, at "the sand-bed barrens," large masses have disintegrated, forming beds of pure white sand. The coal is represented by eight or ten different veins, separated by intervals of rock, generally some kind of sandstone or shale, and all in a vertical section of from two to three hundred feet. These veins are not always all present in one place, but some of them are often wanting. Only three of them are persistent and can be said to have any commercial value, viz., the Bloss coal, the Seymour coal and the Bear Creek coal, in the Blossburg region; and about the same number of veins in the Gaines region. The coal at Blossburg was first developed by Aaron Bloss, a man by the name of Clements, and another by the name of Knapp; that at Gaines by Henry Baker and a man by the name of Hurd. The Bloss vein has thus far supplied nearly all the coal shipped to market. Perhaps originally the finest natural exposure of coal measures in the county was in Coal Run, at Blossburg. Before any mining was done there some of the lowest beds of coal were visible, together with a bed of sandstone filled with the remains of a strange and wonderful vegetation, which flourished ages before man appeared. How different were the conditions then, when plants of a tropical character found here a congenial home; where in place of hill and valley, a "great dismal swamp" extended for miles and miles! To some it may be a matter of wonder how beds of coal were formed, one above another, and having a lateral extent of many miles; and probably few who sit before their fenders and toast their moc-

casins have ever stopped to consider the origin of coal. But it is no longer to be doubted that coal is of vegetable origin, because it consists of vegetable tissues, while the accompanying shales and sandstones contain numerous roots, leaves and trunks of trees. The peculiar conditions under which it was produced were doubtless similar to those existing in the peat bogs of our own time, only on a much grander scale. In those ancient and widely-extended marshes, just as in the great Dismal Swamp of Virginia at the present day, vegetation flourished and decayed until a deposit of carbonaceous matter sufficient to form a coal bed had accumulated, when the land subsided beneath the waters and strata of sand and clay were deposited; for all sandstones were once beds of soft, incoherent sand, and shales were soft mud or clay at the bottom of the sea. This process was continued during a long period of time, until all the veins of coal had been produced. The coal beds mark the eras when the surface remained stationary, while the sandstones point to times of subsidence. Such movements seem to have been common in those early ages, when the earth's crust was much thinner than now; for it is a well-established fact that our earth was once a vaporous mass, "without form and void"; that afterward it condensed to a burning, fiery mass, over which, in the cooling process of time, a thin crust had formed which gradually thickened until the warmth no longer radiated from the still heated and molten interior. With a thinner crust—warmed through and through from beneath—grew, as in a great hot-bed, many curious and tropical plants, even far to the northward, in lands now locked in eternal ice. As in imagination we picture the landscape when God said, "Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed," we feel like Gulliver in Swift's wondrous tale, who lost himself in an immense cornfield, where the corn grew up tall as trees; only our forest is composed not of corn but of gigantic ferns and palms. We are surrounded with tall calamities and sombre sigillaria; but God has not yet planted a beautiful flower, or sent forth a warbling songster. No quadruped comes forth by day or night to seek its prey; only swarms of insects darken the air. The stillness of death reigns in this old forest so wide and deep, and we seem to see—to use the language of peerless Hugh Miller—"in the multitude of trunks darkened above by clouds of foliage, the slim columns of an elder Alhambra." But those graceful columns, the sigillaria and the lepidodendron, have been extinct for unnumbered centuries. We may tunnel into the mountain where their blackened trunks are sleeping the dead and stony sleep of ages; but, as in the tumuli of the mound-builders which dot the prairies of the west, no spirit comes forth to tell us of their history. Yet he is blind who cannot see in the adaptation of means to a preconceived end the evidence of design. It was design that produced them; it was design that preserved them; and the vast stores of fuel which they have contributed to make in this western world compel us to believe that the Designer has intended glorious things for ultimate America. For while there are 518 square miles of coal lands in Belgium, 2,000 in France, 4,000 in Spain, and 12,000 in Great Britain and Ireland, the number of square miles in North America cannot be less than 150,000. The contrast is not only striking but profoundly interesting, as shadowing forth a glorious future for the western hemisphere. We delight to think that here shall be reached a higher civilization than the world has yet seen; that here a republic is already established which shall be a terror to tyrants, and the glory of which shall last a thousand years. Our heart exults over the destiny in store for America, "the gem of the ocean,"

with her broad and fertile acres which shall feed her unborn millions, and containing as she does the stored-up fuel of the world, mountains of iron and richest mines of gold and silver. We live in the glimmering dawn of the day that is to be; yet looking down the vista of time we catch a glimpse of its noonday glory, when America's ships shall whiten every sea, when her cities shall be vast bives, when her farms shall be gardens, when her poets and philosophers shall flourish, and when her fame shall be greater than that of Greece or Rome. Oh, that her foundations may be laid in righteousness, that the greatest kingdom of earth may become the kingdom of that Stone which was cut out of the mountain without hands!

We can only speak briefly of the different soils overspreading the county, and which usually conceal the rock formations we have described. These are mainly derived in one way or another from the destruction and decomposition of the underlying strata. Sand was once sandstone and clay was once shale. An active agent in producing and distributing the soil has been ice, called by Agassiz God's great plow. It seems clear that ice in the form of glaciers once moved across the county in a direction from northeast to southwest, corresponding very nearly with the direction of the mountain chains. We know the direction they took from the striae or groovings left in places on the surface of the harder rocks, and produced by stones frozen in the bottom of the glacier. Fine examples of polished and striated surfaces have been observed on the head of Lamb's Creek; also near Cherry Flats; near Ogdensburg, and farther east; and again south of east from Vestlown; while the coal conglomerate on the very top of the mountain east of the river, in Tioga township, is polished smooth as glass. Near the last locality is a boulder of Red Catskill sandstone, about twelve feet in diameter, which has come from a stratum near the foot of the mountain, several hundred feet below. Some of the stones which have been instrumental in planing and furrowing the underlying strata were brought by these glaciers from great distances; as for example, boulders of granite, syenite, etc., from the region of the St. Lawrence River, and limestone from central New York. These travelers are usually small, and often have their surfaces scratched or polished. They are not so abundant as in some parts of the country, but are mingled with sand, gravel, clay and great quantities of water-worn stones derived from the immediate neighborhood, in which all our formations are represented. With such material as this all our valleys were filled during the cold period, in some cases to a depth of perhaps one hundred feet; while curious hillocks were formed here and there, which are hard to be accounted for; and of which the "hog-back" in the marsh above Niles Valley is an example. Also, the knolls above Hammond's on Crooked Creek, and again at and above the cemetery west of Tioga; the ridge above Nelson, where the river makes a curious ox bow bend; the hillocks south of the Lawrenceville depot, and especially the knoll on William S. Smith's farm a little farther south, and another on the opposite side of the river, and one at Mitchell's Creek. The terraces bordering the river plain along the Tioga and Cowanesque show to what extent the valleys were filled, and the depth of the channels now existing between them shows the amount of material which the rivers have removed while reopening their ancient channels. But they are not yet down to the old levels at which they ran before the filling took place. So that the Drift Period, one of the latest in geological history, no doubt represents a hoar antiquity, though only at the threshold of that door which opens on the long vista of years.

*Mansfield, Pa., April 1st 1882.*

# TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH HISTORIES.

## BLOSS TOWNSHIP.—ARNOT.

By JOHN L. SEXTON JR.

**T**HE township of Bloss was organized in 1841, being taken from Covington township. Within the past twelve years the borough of Blossburg and the township of Hamilton have been formed from its territory, and pretty nearly all that remains is comprised in the mining village of Arnot and its near surroundings. According to the last census all the inhabitants but 31 lived in Arnot, which had a population of 2,783; the history of Bloss township will therefore necessarily be confined to that of Arnot. Blossburg being the place where settlements were first made in the original township, they will be treated of in the history of that borough.

The township officers in 1881-2 were: Supervisors, William Bowers and John H. Davis; justices, E. T. Evans, D. C. Waters; constable, Robert Esgar; treasurer, Cunningham McIntyre; town clerk, Matthew A. Blair; auditors, George E. Tylee, E. R. Cooley, A. C. Edwards; assessor, Charles S. Logan; collector, Frederick W. Wingrave.

The election for township officers in February 1882 resulted as follows:

Supervisors—John H. Davis, 236; John Robina, 124; William Devine sen., 80. Constable—Robert Esgar, 231; John Rennie, 130. School directors—M. A. Blair, 194; William Alexander, 177; Henry Patterson, 172; William Orr, 172; John Baird, 170; W. R. Logan, 178. Assessor—Robert Baird, 179; James W. Patterson, 178; William Baird, 180. Assistant assessors—Thomas W. Williamson, 136; David Mitchell, 136; F. Howland, 82; William M. Dunsmore, 77. Treasurer—Richard Smith, 202; Hugh Kerwin, 159. Town clerk—Andrew S. Nelson, 225; B. R. Cooley, 135. Judge of election—John Hill, 180; James Peden, 179. Inspectors of election—Isaac Keagle, 184; John Archibald, 175. Auditors—Thomas Herron, 202; K. E. Purcell, 181; Michael Faul, 180; Elias Phillips, 177; Andrew Bowers, 157; Robert Brownlee, 155.

### THE BLOSSBURG COAL COMPANY'S OPERATIONS.

Arnot is situated on Johnson Creek, four miles southwest from the center of Blossburg, and is the leading mining town in Tioga county and northern Pennsylvania. By an act of the Legislature approved April 11th 1866 Constant Cook, John Arnot, Charles Cook, Henry Sherwood, Franklin N. Drake, Ferral C. Dininy, Henry H. Cook and Lorenzo Webber were incorporated under the title of the Blossburg Coal Company. Financially this was one of the very strongest companies that had been instituted in the coal regions. Constant Cook was a resident of Bath, N. Y., a man of great business capacity and large wealth, whose very name was the synonym of success. John Arnot, of Elmira, was a gentleman of even greater wealth than Mr. Cook, a banker, financier and business man generally. Charles Cook, of Havana, was a man of wealth, a banker, and a sagacious business man. Henry Sherwood, who resided at Corning, was a prominent lawyer, who had carved his way from the humbler walks of life to distinction. Franklin N. Drake was a native of Vermont; a successful lumberman of Liberty, Steuben county, New York, shrewd, active and practical, a man of wealth, who unaided had made his mark. Ferral C. Dininy was a lawyer who, like his associate Henry Sherwood, had by force of talent, energy and ability won success. Henry H. Cook, a son of Constant Cook, had been trained and educated with care by his father in the business affairs of life, and was active and in the prime of his manhood. Lorenzo Webber was a native of Vermont, but in 1828 settled in Schuyler county, N. Y., and was a successful farmer, merchant, lumberman, miller and tanner; a man about fifty years of age, full of enterprise and possessing a knowledge of the practical affairs of life.

At the time of the incorporation of this company, and their purchase of several thousand acres of timbered and coal lands, the Fall Brook Coal Company and the Morris Run Coal Company where in successful operation. The demand for coal and the market price apparently

did not warrant the expense of developing new coal fields in the township of Bloss. However, a contract was entered into by the Blossburg Coal Company with Messrs. Sherwood and McLean to build a railroad from the Tioga Railroad at Blossburg to the coal fields on Johnson Creek.

This road the contractors finished during the summer of 1866. A wagon road connecting with the Williamson or Block House road about two miles south of Blossburg was made, for the purpose of transporting materials and supplies, and a steam mill was erected at Draketown (so called in honor of Franklin N. Drake, one of the corporators). A log house was built before this to accommodate the explorers and those engaged in cutting down the timber preparatory to the building of a village. After the mill was completed dwellings and stores were erected in an incredibly short time. A large force of choppers, carpenters and mechanics was employed, and the fame of Draketown spread far and near. During the year 1866 drift No. 1 was put in by James R. Cameron, John Dunsmore and others, James R. Cameron afterward becoming mining superintendent and opening drifts 2, 3, 4 and 5, drift No. 6 being opened by J. J. Davis under the managership of S. B. Elliott. The prospects for a large field of coal were found so good by the explorations of 1867 and 1868 that the company felt warranted in purchasing the Tioga Railroad, extending from Blossburg to Lawrenceville and Morris Run, making with the four miles constructed by the company about 34 miles. The company further made arrangements with the Fall Brook Coal Company to carry coal over its road from Lawrenceville to Corning. It now had railroad facilities for connecting with the Erie road at Corning, and commenced mining coal on an extensive scale. James R. Cameron was then mining superintendent, E. K. Mandeville superintendent of the outside and lumber department, and F. C. Dinny general superintendent.

At this time the owners and corporators desired a post-office, and a permanent name for the town. It had hitherto been known as Draketown. It was determined to christen it Arnot, in honor of John Arnot the venerable banker and financier. We may here appropriately give a brief sketch of this gentleman.

John Arnot was born in Doun, Scotland, September 25th 1793. When he was about ten years of age his family emigrated to America, locating at Albany, N. Y., for a short time, thence removing to Catskill. Subsequently the family returned to Albany, where the subject of this sketch was employed in mercantile pursuits. A few years later he went to Elmira, then known far and wide as "Newtown," and commenced business on Water street, aided by his friend Egbert Egberts, of Albany. This was in 1819. He continued in business a number of years, gradually increasing his very limited capital and gaining friends among the substantial business men of Elmira and others. In 1824 he was married to Miss Harriet, daughter of the late Stephen Tuttle. So well had he prospered that in 1830 he built a brick store on

the corner of Lake and Water streets (the first brick store in Elmira), on the site of the elegant building recently erected by his heirs. In 1829 he built a foundry and machine shop, which occupied the site of the present opera house in that city, and there in 1834 he put up the first steam engine seen in Elmira. In 1833 he became a stockholder in the Chemung Canal Bank, and in 1842 cashier of that institution. He sold his stock of goods and devoted his whole time to the affairs of the bank, and made it one of the most substantial and reliable banking institutions in the State of New York. In company with his life-long friends John Magee, Charles Cook and Constant Cook, he contracted to build the Erie Railroad from Binghamton to Hornellsville, and they successfully executed the contract. This was in 1848-49.

In 1852 he was elected president of the Chemung Canal Bank, with his son John Arnot jr. as cashier, which position he held at the time of his death, November 17th 1873. In 1849 he was largely interested in the construction of the Elmira and Jefferson Railroad, now operated by the Northern Central management. In 1854 he was instrumental in the building of the Junction Canal. In fact there was no public enterprise during a period of fifty-four years calculated to benefit the business interests of Elmira and the country at large that did not receive his aid and support. He was a man of uncommon business foresight and sagacity, and universally regarded as one of the safest financiers of the State. Starting in life as a poor boy, by his industry, economy and close application he accumulated a fortune. We knew Mr. Arnot from our earliest boyhood, and during a period of over thirty-five years not even a whisper of anything derogatory to his character was ever uttered to our knowledge; but, on the contrary, everything that was honorable, just and upright was ascribed to his character and name.

The village of Arnot grew rapidly, school-houses and churches were erected, and soon there was a community with all the facilities in this respect that old villages enjoy. In 1867 Franklin N. Drake, for many years president of the company, removed to Blossburg, that he might give the work his personal supervision and attention. He remained at Blossburg a year, and after every portion of the work was arranged in detail and moving on smoothly he went to Corning, N. Y., where he has since resided, giving the coal and coke trade and the business connected therewith his undivided attention. For a history of the coke trade see page 49.

In March 1868 H. J. Landrus went to Arnot in the capacity of cashier in the office. In 1872 he was made manager, and remained in that very responsible position until May 1st 1876, when he resigned and was succeeded by S. B. Elliott, who remained until September 1st 1881. He then resigned and was promoted chief engineer, and Mr. Landrus resumed the manager's duties.

There are now upon the pay-roll of the company about 1,400 names, and Arnot to-day has a population of between 3,500 and 4,000. Many of the employees of the

company reside at Blossburg, the company not having a sufficient number of dwellings to accommodate them.

The shipping office of the Blossburg Coal Company is located just over the township line, in the borough of Blossburg. Mart G. Lewis is, and has been for many years, the weighmaster and shipping clerk. The position is a responsible one. All the coal, coke, lumber and bark shipped from Arnot is weighed and billed by Mr. Lewis, and his duties require great rapidity and accuracy.

The work is divided into departments. The principal positions are filled as follows: Manager, Henry J. Landrus; paymaster, Frederic W. Wingrave; mining superintendent, John Dunsmore; drift masters, William Dunsmore, James Smith and John McKay; clerks in paymaster's office, Thomas M. McKay, George Lee, William Dunsmore and Theodore F. Williams; manager of store, J. L. Higgins, with W. R. Logan, Richard Smith, Frank Howland, William Reynolds, James Smith, Patrick Ryan, Charles Harding and John Burke as clerks; delivery clerk, Otto Johanson; weighmaster and shipping clerk, Mart G. Lewis; weighmasters at drifts, James Cleary and Cunningham McIntyre; boss dispatchers at drifts, Robert Pendleton, Solomon Pittsley and William Murray; barn boss, James Smetan; foreman of mill, Nicholas Shultz; of little car shop, I. H. Butters; of feed-mill, Charles H. Hahn; engineer on mining locomotive "Flash," Zack T. Hall; engineer on bark, lumber and coal train, engine "J. A. Drake," Thomas Llewellyn; telegraph operator, H. A. Mitchell; foreman of lumber department, H. G. Boardman; foreman of mill yard, Michael Clark; superintendent of construction of new saw-mill, R. F. Cummings.

Besides being extensively engaged in mining and coking coal the company manufactures lumber in large quantities, and for this purpose owns large tracts of timbered lands. To supply the mines with lumber it was necessary to have saw-mills, and one was built at Arnot and another at Blossburg. The timber in and around Arnot is hemlock, beech, maple, birch and cherry. Large quantities of hemlock and beech are used in the mines, for props, cap pieces, rails, bed pieces and doors. By the establishment of a large tannery at Blossburg by A. Runsey & Co. (now owned by Hoyt Bros. of 72 Gold street, New York), the company was enabled to make sale at a fair rate of its hemlock bark, which otherwise would have been lost, or found a more remote market.

To answer the double purpose of affording transportation for coal from No. 6 drift and hauling timber and bark a narrow-gauge railroad was constructed in 1880 from Arnot southwest three miles through the forest to a coal opening. In the summer of 1881 was formed (mainly from the stockholders of the Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad Company) the Arnot and Pine Creek Railroad Company. L. H. Shattuck was chosen president, D. S. Drake secretary and treasurer, and S. B. Elliott, William Hull, A. S. Spicer, J. B. Niles and M. F. Elliott directors. The chief engineer was Ransom Du-

pay. The road, from Arnot to Bald's Creek, a distance of about fourteen miles, completed in 1882, is of the standard gauge and built in a substantial manner. It passes through a dense forest for two thirds of the way, and opens up a great coal field and lumber district.

Arnot now contains over 400 dwellings, and is one of the most active and busy mining towns in the State. From its beginning to the present the affairs of the company have been well managed, and in its later years of success much credit is due to Franklin N. Drake, the president, and S. B. Elliott, the manager and civil engineer, and those under them.

Colonel William F. Fox was for several years the paymaster and handled large sums of money; and here we deem it just to remark that the coal companies of Tioga county have been very fortunate in the selection of the men for such work. Not less than \$20,000,000 has been entrusted to their paymasters from time to time since the commencement of mining operations, and not one dollar so far as known has ever been appropriated by them to their own use or misapplied. As a general thing the paymasters have reached that position by gradation and long service in the employ of the companies. None of them have ever been wealthy, and their position has been one of trust, no bonds ever being required from them by the companies so far as we can learn. Packages of twenty-five, thirty, and even forty thousand dollars in currency have many times been entrusted to their care for disbursement. Honor, in their cases, has been as good a security as bonds endorsed by millionaires.

Quite a large proportion of the early inhabitants of Arnot were from Blossburg, Morris Run and Fall Brook; they had been at work at those places, and when Arnot "started up" they accepted positions and places under the new company, as it was then called. The Camerons, Dunsmores, Sullivans, Ryans, Dugans, Herons, Joneses, Davises, Eddings, Coles, Ellisons, Allens, Clearys, Harrisers and Logans had all worked at Fall Brook and Morris Run, while the ranks were filled by immigration from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Sweden, Germany and Poland, as in other mining regions of the county. To-day it is hard to find a miner who has been in this country twenty years who has not worked in the mines of Tioga, Bradford, Lycoming, Clearfield, Cambria, Blair, Westmoreland, Fayette and Allegheny counties, and in the hard coal region of Luzerne and Schuylkill. They are very fond of social and church organizations, and as a class are good musicians.

In Arnot resides a Scotchman, a miner and a poet, who is a native of Cumbernauld, Scotland, a descendant of Robert Ferguson, the Scottish poet, and a relative of "Clauvers," a famous satirist of the last century. His name is Nicol Ferguson, and we subjoin one of his random effusions, written upon the supposed death of a friend of his, John Dryberry, a native of Dumferline, Scotland, who was known as "Jock the Piper." The rumor of "Jock's" death proved unfounded.



You Scotchmen a', where'er you dwell,  
List to me, 'tis truth I tell,  
I'll mak you a' as wae's mysel'

When you hear o' Jock the Piper,  
For sure as aught blithe Jock is dead,  
An' in his grave they have him laid,  
His last tune here on earth is played,  
Wae's me for Jock the Piper.

He was a Scotchman true frae Fife,  
An' where he gaed he stirred up life;  
For lad an' lass an' man an' wife

Had danced to Jock the Piper,  
When he put on the hose and kilt,  
An' the clear dirk hung frae his belt,  
Ilk ane they took him for a Celt,  
For buirdly was oor Piper.

An' when o' the pipes they'd weary grow  
He'd tak' the fiddle an' the bow,  
An' play a string. Few but Neil Gow  
Would match wi' Jock the Piper.  
But a' oor mirth is past and gane,  
For noo he lies beneath a stane,  
His pipes and fiddle hing aane,  
An' seem wae' boot Jock the Piper.

And mair than them his loss noo feels,  
He's left among us wae'n' chieels,  
For nae Yankee here can lilt Scotch reels  
Tae us like Jock the Piper.  
But where'er he's gane I wish him weel,  
For O! he was a canty chiel,  
Could win the hearts o' saint or deil,  
Blithe, merry Jock the Piper.

Through the generosity of F. N. Drake, president of the Blossburg Coal Company, the employes of that company were given a free ride over the Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad from Arnot to Elmira and back on Saturday August 23d 1879. About fifteen hundred persons accepted the invitation of Mr. Drake, and had one of the pleasantest excursions of the season. Work was on that day suspended at the mines. The Arnot cornet band discoursed sweet music on the trip. The excursion train was divided into two sections, and consisted of 21 cars, the band accompanying the first section. At Blossburg both sections tarried a few minutes to take on employes who resided there, the band in the mean time playing right merrily. The ride over the mountain to Elmira from the Tioga Valley was grand. The excursionists arrived at Elmira a few minutes after nine, having made the trip in a little over two hours from Blossburg. There they were conducted to Fallihee Park, headed by their band. During the day they visited various portions of the city. Few incidents occurred to mar the pleasure of the day. Little delay was had on the trip home, the party arriving at about 7 o'clock in the evening.

In the hard coal region of Pennsylvania shafts are sunk to reach the coal, some of them to a very great depth. In the Blossburg coal region the plan is different; the coal, lying nearly horizontal in the mountains in seams or veins, is reached by means of drifts. In opening and putting in a drift the first thing necessary to determine is the inclination of the seam or vein to be worked. This is found either by sinking shafts until the coal is reached, and then taking levels from two known points, or by drifting. Both depend upon the face of the land. In many instances a drift can be put in cheaper than a shaft can be sunk. After having deter-

mined the inclination, "dip" or "pitch" of the seam, a tunnel, drift or gangway (all synonymous terms) is driven into the mountain until the outcrop of the coal is reached. The coal in what is known as the Bloss vein lies upon a stratum of fireclay and slate, and below sand rock. The vein of coal is from 2½ to 7½ feet thick.

To admit a mule or engine into these gangways or tunnels the top is blasted down. The gangway is usually about nine feet wide for a single track, but where switches and turnouts are required it is made wider and dropped in the center. The gangway is driven in a straight line, and from it at right angles are driven other gangways, which are termed "headings." An inside view of the mines would present a diagram similar to a checker board, with one row of squares taken out of the center, representing the main gangway; alternate sections are worked at first, and when the final workings are completed all the squares left as pillars at first are withdrawn and the mountain suffered to fall down to the extent of the height of the coal. The main gangway is driven to the outcrop, and sometimes clear through the mountain, as at Morris Run and Fall Brook.

An air passage, which is a narrow gangway, is driven parallel with the main gangway, and fresh air is forced into the mines through this passage, by a furnace and shaft located near the entrance to the mines. As fast as new headings are opened this air course is extended.

The cars are drawn into the mines by mules or engines and distributed properly to the miners in the different headings. Filled wagons are found ready to be pushed out on the crossings and are soon made up into trains and a return trip made to the schutes. There is a train dispatcher stationed at the mouth of the drift, who regulates the arrival and departure of trains with the same precision as is practiced on our first class railways. To prevent the current of air passing into the gangway alone doors are placed upon it, and boys stand there for the double purpose of opening and closing them after the passage of each train, and for signals. By these means the dispatcher can determine the locality of each driver in a very short time. Collisions and accidents rarely occur. This department is intrusted to the most careful and competent workman, who is known by the appellation of "boss mule driver." The title is not very high sounding, but the place is one that requires skill, judgment and constant attention to duty. The props used by miners to hold up the roof while they are mining the coal are made of sound timber, usually beech, birch or maple, but sometimes of hemlock, sawed two inches shorter than the thickness of the vein of coal being worked, and are stood upright and wedged. If two veins are worked, one above the other, these props are usually placed three feet apart; if only one vein, four feet apart. The item of props is a large one in the cost of mining. To mine a hundred thousand tons of coal would require forty thousand props, and eighty thousand cap pieces, or wedges. The tracks in the main gangways and principal headings are of iron. There are miles of this narrow gauge track in the mines of Tioga county. Gangs



of men in each mine are busily employed keeping the road in order. The mining wagons are of several grades of capacity, ranging from 1,050 to 2,500 pounds. We have said that from the main gangway others are driven at right angles. Pillars of coal 33 feet wide are left in mining, in addition to the props we have alluded to, between the breasts and gangways. The breasts or chambers are worked usually 54 feet wide and 180 feet long. Between each two breasts is a pillar 45 feet wide and 180 feet long. This will apply to drifts where two veins are worked one above the other. Where only one vein is worked the chambers are larger and the pillars smaller, the miner depending more on the props spoken of for safety. When these chambers have been worked to the out crop a retrograde movement is taken; the pillars are "drawn," as it is termed, the work commencing at the out crop and proceeding toward the mouth or entrance of the drift. If there is only one vein worked the mountain is allowed to settle as fast as the coal is taken out. Sometimes the slate and rock covering is so firm that too large an area is gone over before it falls, which has the effect when it does fall of creating a miniature hurricane. This however is not often the case. Scarcely any waste of coal occurs if the plan we have described is followed.

The pick used in mining in the Blossburg coal region weighs from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds with the handle. It is pointed with the best of steel and drawn down as small at the point as a first-class hay fork. His lamp is made like a miniature coffee pot without the handle, and will hold about half a gill of oil. There is a hook to it by which the miner is enabled to attach the lamp to the front of his cap or hat. The lamp answers a double purpose, affording light and computing time. An experienced miner can keep track of the hours while at work by the number of lamps of oil used. Whale oil or lard oil is generally used by the miner in his lamp. If he is working in a "heading" he requires drills, sledges, needles and powder. Powder and wedges are sometimes used in breasts or chambers. Coal is much lighter than gravel or earth, and a No. 6 shovel is used. It makes no difference with him if the seam is six feet thick and he can stand upright in the chamber, he is obliged to lie down on his side and undermine the vein at the bottom. Here is where the hard work of a miner commences. His position is not an easy one. To lie on a hard fire-clay floor, on his side, and undermine a "fall" is no easy task. Short props, ten or fifteen inches in length, are placed under the coal to keep it up until he shall have undermined a sufficient quantity to complete his day's work. When this is done the props are knocked out and the coal is permitted to fall. If it does not fall readily he either takes a wedge and drives in between the coal and the rock top or puts in a small squib of powder and blasts it down. When the "fall" has been made, either by wedging or powder, he breaks the coal up into a suitable size for loading with a shovel or by hand into the mining wagon, and it is drawn by the mules out to the schutes.

In coal seams where there is a stratum of "bony" or rock dividing the vein, the mode is varied somewhat from the one above indicated. When this occurs in mining it is more difficult and expensive. The average miner in a clean four-foot vein of coal will mine from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 tons per day. If there is bony, or much slate, the amount will be less.

The clothing of the miner while at work is composed chiefly of woolen stuff. A heavy woolen shirt and drawers, made from a class of flannel known as miners' flannel, overalls of twilled duck or sail cloth, long and heavy woolen stockings, a strong pair of cowhide mining shoes, well nailed, and a cap with a stiff forepiece constitute the working dress. Their vests and coats, which are worn to and from the mines, are also of heavy woolen material. When they leave the mines after performing their day's work they are so blackened by coal dust that persons seeing them going into the mines in the morning, with faces clean, can scarcely identify them at night, unless familiar with the mining regions and having experience in these matters. On their return home they take a bath in warm water, washing the entire person, change their clothes, and come forth as fresh and clean as any gentleman in the land.

#### PUBLIC ROADS.

There are three public roads leading out of Arnot—one to Blossburg, one to Liberty and one to Maple Hill and so on to Charleston. These are kept in good condition.

There is an old path in the township which has become obsolete (a stage road having taken its place) that might with propriety be alluded to here. We refer to the "Yankee path." What old riverman of the upper waters of the Susquehanna, the Chemung, Conhocton, Cowanesque or Tioga does not know of the Yankee path? Until the railroad was built from Williamsport to Ralston those who had gone down on rafts were compelled on their return to go by the way of Trout Run to Liberty or the Block-House, thence down the Williamson road near where Arnot is located, passing the memorable dwelling of Mother Bellman. This house was located about two miles east of Arnot, and was a great halting place for the weary raftsmen, and the incidents that transpired there would require a volume to relate; most of it would be rather inelegant reading, so we pass it by.

About forty-two years ago a new path was cut across the mountains from the Lycoming to the Tioga, terminating in the township of Bloss. Alfred Jackson, of Union, was one of the projectors of this scheme, and was aided and encouraged by hotel keepers of Blossburg, as well as by his own townsmen. The path left the Lycoming near the mouth of Mill Creek, proceeded westward near the residence of Mr. Jackson, and, continuing, ascended the mountain and descended to the Tioga River. This new route was eagerly sought by raftsmen, for it was an easier and much shorter way. In the spring during rafting times hundreds of rivermen from the Tioga, Cowanesque, Canisteo, Conhocton and Chemung

would through this path. To meet them on their return from down the river would remind one of an army of militia which had been routed and was retreating in a regular skedaddle—some having their coats on their arms, others with bundles and packages for their wives or sweethearts, some wearing red shirts, others hickory ones, some footsore, some drunk, some sober, some singing at the top of their voices, others as silent as the grave, all hastening to Blossburg to take the cars for points along the route to Corning, Addison, Painted Post, Big Flats and Bath. The highest point they had to cross on the Yankee path was over 2,000 feet above tide. To stand aside in the wild surroundings and see this promiscuous crowd pass by, and listen to their shouts, was a novel experience. The march of improvement has conspired to divert travel from the Yankee path, and substitute a more easy mode of traveling than the rough and rugged road of forty years ago. All traces of it have now passed away; the remembrance of the scenes enacted along its route still lives in the memories of the old settler, but in a few years, were it not for such record as this, its history would be forgotten.

#### FIRE APPARATUS.

November 28th 1880 a fire destroyed the coal washer and crusher at Arnot, involving a loss of many thousand dollars. A fire or two had occurred at the mill and other places about town, which led the company to purchase a steamer in the spring of 1881, and place it in a house near the railroad track for the protection of the property at Arnot and elsewhere along the line of the road where it should be needed. To afford a water supply for the engine at Arnot the company constructed a dam across the creek, which furnishes plenty of water for the steamer to use in the central portion of the town. Since purchasing it the owners have had occasion to use it in putting out forest fires. The miners and other employees turned out nobly at the fire at which the coal washer was burned and at other times; and if a fire should take place there now they are fully prepared to quench it at the first alarm. They have one of the strongest volunteer companies in the State, composed of seven or eight hundred members ready to aid at any moment.

#### POPULAR SPORTS—A CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

During the rage for the national game, baseball, Arnot always had a good club, of hardy and athletic young men who had any amount of endurance, and at their matches with other clubs were quite successful. Other amusements have been introduced. The bicycle now takes the precedence, and one of the young men from Arnot last fall carried off the golden prize at the Mansfield agricultural, industrial and mechanical fair. Quoitching is practiced by many, and some of the most expert pitchers of quoits in the county are found at Arnot. Dances are quite frequent, and should one wish to learn various old country dances, such as are practiced by the English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, Germans, French, Swedes or Poles, Arnot is the place to go. Or does a person wish to affiliate with any particular church or sect, he

can find them there, from the orthodox Presbyterian, Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist or Baptist down to the most liberal free thinkers. Or did one wish to acquire a knowledge of foreign languages, such as the German, French, Welsh, Swedish or Polish, the mining regions would be the place where they could be learned cheaply from natives of those countries, with the proper modulation and inflection. It is not to be inferred that there are no native citizens employed at Arnot. There are, but their numbers are comparatively few when taken in relation to the aggregate. It is more, however, like a congress of many nations, and dull must be the man or woman who has not profited by such an association. Many come here from their native land learned in its literature, customs and habits, the modes of living, the fashion of dress, the manner of cultivating the soil, the mechanical appliances, the metallurgy of iron and steel, the appliances for mining—in fact everything which pertains to their countries; and we repeat that the American or other citizen who does not learn or profit by the contact is indeed thoughtless or stupid. He need not copy these habits and customs, except so far as they are better than his own, or adopt the foreigners' theories if they conflict with reason or common sense; but if they have a better way of doing a certain piece of work, or know of better appliances, that can be used to his benefit or the benefit of this country, certainly then he is not to stand like an embodiment of wisdom and claim that all knowledge beneath the sun is his, wrap the cloak of egotism about himself, and reject knowledge because it comes from the mouth or hand of an Irishman, Englishman, Scotchman, Welshman, Swede or Pole.

#### GENERAL BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS.

The people at Arnot are accommodated with dry goods, groceries, meats and provisions by stores and markets at the place, and farm products are brought in by farmers of Liberty, Union, Covington and Charleston. The establishment of the mining town of Arnot has proved highly advantageous to those townships, by affording a ready cash market for every thing that a farm produces. There is so much competition among the farmers that the inhabitants of Arnot are enabled to make purchases of fresh articles at a fair rate, and in the matter of merchandise, if they are not suited with the stores at Arnot, it is but four miles to Blossburg (fare ten cents), where they certainly can find what they desire. Merchants of Blossburg also deliver goods of any amount to purchasers in Arnot upon their orders, without even the buyers having to leave home.

Millinery and dress-making are carried on by Mrs. Sarah Murray, and shoe shops by Hugh Kerwin and Fred. F. Passmore. J. L. Higgins is postmaster; his deputy is Mrs. F. Howland. The only post-office in the township of Bloss is Arnot.

The resident physicians are D. C. Waters and C. C. Winsor.

Charles Fish is hotel proprietor, and L. H. Drake saloon proprietor. Seeley Phillips has a barber shop.

L. H. Drake is proprietor of a meat market and drug, clothing and grocery store. A large building was erected in 1873 by the Blossburg Coal Company, and was leased to H. S. Drake for general mercantile purposes. He died in December of the same year, and the management of the business was given into the hands of J. K. Tillotson, of Elmira, who was succeeded by the present proprietor. This is a separate store from that of the company. Mr. Drake is now assisted in the business by Andrew Bowers and George E. Tylee.

The store of the company is a large two-story wooden building, standing on the opposite side of the street, convenient to the railroad platform, where goods can be unloaded from the cars into it. All the lower portion, with a very large cellar, is used by the company for the storage and sale of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, flour, feed and other commodities. A portion of the upper floor is used for the same purpose, and the rest as an office for the manager and paymaster.

#### CHURCHES.

Rev. E. S. Schenk is the pastor of the Presbyterian church. This church has a considerable membership and a large Sunday-school. Of the latter George Forsythe and Alexander Logan have been superintendents.

The "Christian" church has no pastor. Andrew Watson and Richard Grant are elders. Rev. John Daisley, of Blossburg, preaches occasionally.

The Primitive Methodist church enjoys the ministrations of Rev. James Lee, of Morris Run.

Rev. P. J. Murphy, of Blossburg, officiates at the Catholic church.

Arnot now contains five church edifices and seven church organizations. The church organizations owning edifices are the Presbyterian, Evangelical, Methodist, Catholic, "Christian" and Welsh Baptist. The other organizations are the Primitive Methodist and Swedish Lutheran. The latter uses the Evangelical Methodist church, and the former the school-house.

#### SCHOOLS.

There are four school-houses. Among the early teachers were Mr. Rockwell, of Troy, Pa., who taught first in a dwelling; R. E. Howland and wife, who taught a number of years; Mrs. David McIntyre, and S. A. Gaskell.

The present teachers are Frederick L. Gray, principal; Mrs. Cruttenden, preceptress; Miss Cynthia Packer, Miss Emma Neil, Miss Laura Brown and Miss Armetta Morris. The school board consists of Samuel Heron, Andrew Watson, M. H. Pierce, John Hughes and John Burke.

#### LODGES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

*Friendly Society.*—This society has a large membership, composed of all nationalities at Arnot. It is not a secret organization. If a member keeps up his dues, which are fixed at a certain sum per month, he is in case of sickness or death in his family entitled to benefits. In sickness he is allowed a certain amount per week, and in case of death a certain amount is paid toward the funeral expenses. This is one of the best institutions in the

mining region. The society's regulations guard it against any member who might feign sickness or bring it upon himself by imprudent and immoral conduct.

*Musical Organizations.*—There have been several brass bands, with various leaders, in existence since Arnot was settled. The present very efficient band is under the leadership of Thomas Heron, an accomplished musician, with Solomon Pittsley major.

The Arnot band was engaged by the citizens of Elmira to play during the ceremonies at the Sullivan centennial, August 26th 1879.

The Choral Union is an excellent musical society, composed of a large number of fine singers. Their concerts are highly appreciated. George Forsythe is the leader.

*Arnot Reading Room.*—For several years there was a reading room kept open in a small hall next door to the shoe shop of Hugh Kerwin. Among the members of the association maintaining it were Samuel Heron, John McKay, William Fleming, Eugene Lynch, John Hill, Adam Wilson, W. B. Wilson, W. S. Wilson, Hugh Kerwin, Thomas Williamson, Alexander Williamson, Robert Pendleton, Michael W. Ryan and Thomas Cox. It was provided with periodicals and was the source of much information. The association has recently disbanded.

*The Ivorites* is a Welsh beneficial society organized in 1875. The first officers were: President, David T. Evans; vice-president, David Harris; secretary, Albert Lewis; treasurer, Jacob Thomas. The meetings are held semi-monthly in the Welsh Baptist church. There are now about 35 members. The grand lodge is in Scranton.

*Temperance Societies.*—The Catholic Total Abstinence Society was organized in June 1874, with Michael W. Ryan president, who held the office about nine months and was succeeded by James Cleary, who has annually been re-elected since. The present officers are: James Cleary, president; P. F. Ryan, recording secretary; Michael McCarthy, financial secretary; Hugh Kerwin, treasurer. It numbers about 40 members, and has connected with it a cadet association of about 35 members. The association occupies furnished rooms and is a source of much good.

There are also at Arnot bodies of Good Templars and Patrons of Temperance.

*Catholic Knights of America.*—Father Matthew Branch, No. 196, was organized November 3d 1881. It is a benevolent and social institution. The family of a deceased member receives \$2,000.

The dispensation to work was granted to Michael F. McCarty, Thomas M. McCarty, Edward Ryan, Daniel Collins, James McCreddie, Cornelius Sullivan, Timothy Donahue, Dennis Keough, Charles Gallagher and Garret Brown.

The present officers are: James McCreddie, president; Michael McCarty, financial secretary; Thomas McCarty, recording secretary; Garret Brown, treasurer. The meetings are held in the same room with those of the C. T. A. society.

*Knights of Pythias.*—There is a lodge of this order at Arnot, with a large membership. We have not been able to obtain any data in relation to its organization and officers.

## BLOSSBURG BOROUGH.

BY JOHN L. SEKTON, JR.

**T**HE borough of Blossburg was organized in August 1871, being taken from Bloss township. It is situated at what might be termed the head of the Tioga Valley, at an elevation of 1,348 feet above tide, in the center of the Blossburg coal basin. It is in a valley and from it diverge several small valleys—Johnson Creek Valley, Morris Run and the continuation of the Tioga Valley in a very restricted form. Three railroads also diverge from it, viz. the Fall Brook Railroad and the Morris Run and Arnot branches of the Tioga Railroad. These branches are each four miles long, and the Fall Brook Railroad seven miles. The distance from Blossburg to Covington is 5 miles, to Wellsboro 17 miles, to Corning 40 miles, to Elmira 38 miles by wagon road and 46 by railroad, Williamsport 40 miles, Harrisburg 135 miles, Philadelphia 240 miles and it is almost exactly north of Washington, D. C.

At the taking of the census of 1880 it had a population of 2,140, but this has increased several hundred since that time. Among its business institutions are a tannery with a capacity of one hundred thousand sides of sole leather annually, a glass manufactory which produces about 40,000 boxes of window and double-thick glass, a saw-mill cutting 5,000,000 feet annually, a steam planing-mill and sash factory, a feed mill, a wagon shop, a foundry and machine shop, two blacksmith shops, besides the large machine shop of the Tioga Railroad Company, and a car shop of that company. There are three hotels, a bank, three drug stores, two jewelry stores, a tobacco store, two wholesale liquor stores and bottling establishments, one rectifying establishment, a brewery, two merchant tailoring establishments, two bakeries, a confectionery, a book store, a printing office, several dry goods stores, a number of grocery and provision stores, three ready-made clothing stores, two boot and shoe stores, one with harness shop attached; four shoe shops, four millinery, dress making and fancy goods concerns, a china palace and Yankee notion store, etc.

### OLD SETTLERS.

In 1801 Aaron Bloss settled at Covington, and five years later he purchased "Peter's Camp," where the German and English immigrants had encamped when they were being conducted into western New York by Benjamin and Robert Patterson in 1792. This camp was near the bridge across the Tioga in the southern portion of the present borough of Blossburg.

Aaron Bloss was, a hardy, courageous and athletic

man, composed of the material needed in making a successful pioneer. He erected a dwelling, which was afterward used as a hotel; being located midway on the Williamson road between Williamsport and Painted Post, his tavern soon became famous among travelers between the north and west branches of the Susquehanna River. In 1820 he built a larger hotel. In the mean time he had opened the coal mines of which an account will be found in the general history of the county. He remained at Peter's Camp many years, and changed the name to Blossburg about the year 1821. Upon his land were found not only bituminous coal but iron ore, fire clay and glass sandrock. He returned to the township of Covington, and died there March 24th 1843, aged 64. In many respects Mr. Bloss was a remarkable man. Possessing a fund of humor and a treasury of hunting anecdotes, he would captivate his listeners by telling stories. He was a shrewd business man, and alive to the flattering prospects of his wilderness home.

Abraham Kingsbury was also an early settler, and kept the Bloss hotel after it was vacated by Mr. Bloss. Asahel Walker, Isaac Walker and Royal Walker were also early settlers, as were Eli Dartt, Dr. Lewis Saynisch, John H. Knapp, Evan Harris, Gayheart Boehm and Samuel Weeks.

In 1826 Judge John H. Knapp, of Elmira, opened the first store, in a building near the Bloss hotel; the year before he had erected a furnace for the conversion of ore into pig iron. This furnace stood on the site of the present foundry and machine shop of T. J. Mooers. The first saw-mill was built by Curtis P. Stratton and Peter Keltz, for Judge Knapp, in 1825. It stood on the bank of the Tioga River a few rods north of the present cemetery. At this time Blossburg contained in all about fifteen dwellings.

In 1827 D. P. Freeman, under the patronage of Judge Knapp, commenced the erection of a large hotel on the southwest side of the river, opposite the hotel of Aaron Bloss, on the Williamson road, and near where stands the saw-mill of the Blossburg Coal Company. On the first day of January 1828 Mr. Freeman invited his friends at home and at Williamsport (a distance of forty miles), Trout Run, Liberty, Covington, Mansfield, Wildardsburg (now Tioga), Lawrenceville and Painted Post to a house warming, to which they generally responded, and a most enjoyable time was had.

No man deserves more credit and honor for the prosperity of Blossburg than Judge Knapp. He built a furnace, a saw-mill, hotels and dwellings, opened mines

of coal, iron and fire clay, and otherwise planted the seed of success which was ultimately reaped by other parties. A committee of New York gentlemen, consisting in part of Hiram Gray and Levi J. Cooley, as early as 1825 visited him with a view of ascertaining the mineral wealth at Blossburg, intending to use their information to induce the Legislature of New York to pass the bill for the construction of the Chemung Canal. The citizens of Chemung county, who were so much benefited by the Chemung Canal, in later years have been equally fortunate in reaping large profits from the construction of the Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad, leading to the spot where Judge Knapp, one of Elmira's former citizens, failed for want of promised assistance from that very community fifty four years ago. Baffled on every hand by not meeting with the promised aid and support, and feeble in health, he placed the work so nobly commenced in the hands of Samuel Weeks, and removed to Fort Madison, Iowa, still sanguine that the mining of coal here would prove a success. President James K. Wilson of the Arbon Coal Company said before his death, realizing the immense sacrifice the judge had made in the valley, that he had hoped to live long enough to be the means of starting some public acknowledgment of the great services of John H. Knapp.

The first physician who located permanently in Blossburg was Dr. Lewis Saynisch, a German. He came in 1831, and subsequently became one of the most public spirited and enterprising citizens. He was president of the Arbon Coal Company for several years, and entertained Sir Charles Lyell, the celebrated English geologist, when he visited Blossburg in 1841. He died about the year 1856 and is buried in the Blossburg cemetery, in the southern portion of the borough. No stone marks his grave, to inform the present generation of the resting place of an eminent physician, a ripe scholar and a distinguished citizen.

The Arbon Coal Company was organized in 1834, and was composed chiefly of gentlemen from Philadelphia and vicinity. Dr. Lewis Saynisch, of Blossburg, was one of the stockholders, and subsequently became its president. The company began mining on the Clemmons openings, on the Bloss vein of coal, on the hills east of the Seymour House. Settlements in Blossburg had hitherto been confined to what is now the southern portion of the borough, around the Bloss Hotel; but this company was instrumental in bringing about settlements in the northern and what is now the central portion. It operated the mines until 1844, when they passed into the hands of William M. Mallory & Co., of Corning, N. Y.

In 1837 Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Amos P. Granger, Hon. Thomas Davis of New York, Hon. James Ford, and C. Parkhurst of Lawrenceville purchased 240 acres of land in Blossburg, and commenced selling lots and making improvements. Clarendon Rathbone was also interested in lands in the place. The agitation of the building of a railroad from Blossburg to Corning incited settlements at Blossburg. About this time came Col. Joseph Yonkin, Francis Welch, A. H. Gaylord, James H.

Gulick, John L. Evans, John James, William Butler, Martin Stratton, David Chatfield, Thomas Randall, Thomas Turner, J. P. Morris, J. Jones Smith, Franklin Wright, James A. Van Ness, Clement H. Smith, John W. Johnson, Jacob G. Scudder, Samuel Lord, John G. Boyd, Phineas B. Cleaver, Joseph Wilson, Elisha Nash, Beloris Spencer, Thomas Morgan, Clarendon Rathbone, Elijah Gaylord, William Griffiths, — Gearhart and others, and for ten years Blossburg was a prosperous and growing place.

Colonel Joseph Yonkin, of Lycoming county, who came to Blossburg in 1836, had a contract with the Tioga Improvement Company. In 1840 he built the house where he now resides, and for many years kept it open as a hotel. He was born in Fairfield, Lycoming county, in 1818. He was commissioned as captain of militia in 1837 by Governor Joseph Ritner; appointed and commissioned by Governor David R. Porter as lieutenant-colonel of the 156th regiment December 15th 1842, and again by Governor Francis R. Shunk, December 27th 1845; has been supervisor of the town, and in 1879 was elected burgess of Blossburg borough, which position he filled very acceptably. In his younger days he was a man of fine physique and commanding presence. He is one of the old landmarks of Blossburg, having resided in the township and borough forty-six consecutive years.

Alexander H. Gaylord is another of the old settlers. He came to Blossburg in 1837 and has remained ever since. His vocations have been varied; he has been merchant, surveyor, superintendent of glass works, manufacturer of fire brick, coal operator, land agent, lumberman, etc. He has frequently been supervisor, justice of the peace, assessor and school director, and has served one term as burgess of the borough. He is an old gentleman of sterling character and inflexible integrity. He has been a life-long Democrat.

John L. Evans came to Blossburg in 1837, from Lycoming county. He built a fine residence on Main or Williamson street, and erected a store near the site of the J. S. Mitchell block. For a number of years he was an active and enterprising merchant, and was conducting a successful business when he was taken ill and died suddenly, March 21st 1859, aged 52 years. He served several years as justice of the peace, and was otherwise prominent in the affairs of the township. He left a wife and eight children—William, who died in the army during the Rebellion; Ann Jane, wife of Henry Husted; Matthew, who went to California about the year 1851 and has not been heard from since; Adelia, deceased, wife of Thomas Llewellyn, of Arnot; Mary, wife of Sheriff H. J. Landrus; John Charles, who resides at Pleasant Stream, Lycoming county; Ellen R., wife of A. J. Nash, and Miss Dora Evans.

Francis Welch came to Blossburg in 1837, and has since resided here. He was justice of the peace about twenty-five years. He is still a hale and hearty old gentleman.

James H. Gulick located in Blossburg in 1837, and for thirty-eight years was a resident of the place. He had



charge of the construction of the Pennsylvania portion of the Blossburg and Corning Railroad; was interested from time to time in coal operations at Blossburg, glass manufacturing and real estate; and was one of the charter members of the Fall Brook Coal Company, incorporated in April 1859. About eight years ago he removed to Williamsport, still retaining a large real estate interest in Blossburg, and engaged in business there. He died during the year 1881.

William Butler, long and favorably known as a prominent free mason and a genial gentleman, came to Blossburg in 1841, and resided here until about the year 1875, when he removed to Sunbury, Northumberland county. His father was one of the pioneers of the county, having removed from Vermont to the Tioga at Mitchell's Creek in 1812.

Benjamin R. Hall, son of Roland Hall, of Lycoming county, was born in that county in the year 1803. He removed with his father to Lawrenceville in 1819, and in a few years thereafter, with the Magees, was connected with the stage route between Painted Post, N. Y., and Williamsport, Pa. He kept a hotel near the "Block-House" for a time, and in 1842 came to Blossburg and opened a hotel, in which business he continued over twenty years. He was a public spirited gentleman and a warm friend. His hotel was frequented and patronized by the best citizens and travelers. He was a member of the masonic fraternity and true to its precepts and teachings. His son Joseph Hall was for many years the owner and talented editor of the *Catskill Recorder*. Mr. Hall died March 9th 1872, of hemorrhage of the lungs, aged 69 years.

John James was born in Pontypool, Wales, March 9th 1809. He came to America in 1832 and landed in Quebec, and from there went to Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa. After a short time he removed to Schuylkill county, where he had contracts with Heilman & Co. After completing these he went to Dansville, and from there came to Blossburg in 1840. Here he was first employed by John G. Boyd, and subsequently by the Arbon Coal Company and its successors—William M. Mallory & Co., Duncan S. Magee and the Fall Brook Coal Company. Mr. James was a practical miner, and had charge of the mines at Blossburg for sixteen years. He also engaged in the mercantile business, which in 1862, when he was appointed mail agent on the Corning and Blossburg Railroad, he gave over to his son Alfred T. James. He remained in the position of mail agent to the time of his death, which occurred March 4th 1873. His widow survived him only six years, dying in April 1879 at Arnot, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. John J. Davis. His children are: Mary V., wife of John J. Davis; Alfred T.; Jane, wife of E. Laas of Syracuse, N. Y.; Mattie A., wife of A. W. Smith of Corning; John, and Alice, wife of Clark Evans, of Elmira, N. Y. Mr. James had served the township of Bloss in the capacity of treasurer and justice of the peace, and the county one term as commissioner. He was a gentleman of rare social qualities and an esteemed citizen. He was a member of the

masonic fraternity, and the last solemn rites of the order were performed at his funeral.

Patrick Bannon, a native of Ireland, came to Blossburg from Schuylkill county in 1841. He early learned the trade of a moulder, but soon took up mining. Previous to his settlement in Blossburg he had been engaged in putting down slopes and superintending the work about collieries in Schuylkill county. He was married to Miss Joanna Lonergan of Pottsville in 1839. While in Blossburg he has been engaged in exploring for coal, mining, and work connected with the mines. He was one of the school directors when the union school-house was erected in Blossburg, and also assisted in preparing the foundation for the Catholic church in 1850. Mr. Bannon is a public spirited gentleman. He built the place where he now resides, known as Bannon's block.

Bernard Murray was a native of Ireland and came to America in 1827, landing in Quebec. He immediately went into Schuylkill county, and came to Blossburg in 1839. He purchased about that time fifty acres of land in the township of Union, in the Irish settlement, now owned by James A. Decoursey. He worked in and about the mines at Blossburg, and was familiarly known as "Uncle Barney." The hill on the east of Blossburg, now known as "Barney's Hill," was named in honor of him. He was a shrewd, witty and warm hearted man. He died December 26th 1868, aged 72 years, and is buried in the Catholic cemetery at Blossburg. His children are: Mary, widow of James Hurley, of Ward; Joseph, of Antrim; Colonel Bernard A., of Blossburg; Thomas, of Illinois; and John, of McIntyre. His widow resides with her son Colonel B. A. Murray, of Blossburg. She is highly respected for her many kind deeds in days gone by.

Thomas Morgan was born in the town of Brecker, Breconshire, South Wales, December 25th 1805, educated in the English schools, and at the age of twenty-one went to work in the iron ore and coal mines. In 1830 he joined the Odd Fellows' lodge near Pontypool, Monmouthshire, Wales. In 1836 he came to America. In July or August 1836 he walked most of the way from Farrandsville, Clinton county, Pa., to Pottsville, Schuylkill county, learning that there was a lodge of Odd Fellows there. He was for several years a member of that lodge. He then lived at Danville until he came to Tioga county, where he joined the lodge of Odd Fellows at Covington, there being none then at Blossburg. He became a member of the old Arbon Lodge and was a charter member of the present Arbon Lodge. He has filled all the chairs in the subordinate lodge but one, and the principal offices in the encampment. October 28th 1878 he was presented with an elegant gold headed ebony cane by Arbon Lodge, as being the oldest member in good standing in Tioga county. He is also a member of Bloss lodge, No. 350, Ancient York Masons. Mr. Morgan has been a very active and intelligent miner and explorer for coal, and is well known throughout the mining regions as being well versed in the geological formation of coal and iron. He is now in his 77th year,

and is as enthusiastic a friend of the order of Odd Fellows and its principles as when he first entered the lodge, fifty-two years ago.

Reese W. Thomas was one of the early settlers of Blossburg. He was a carpenter and force-pump maker, the pumps being chiefly used in the coal mines. He was a member of the Baptist church more than 40 years, having joined it in South Wales, his native land; a man of sterling worth and pure morals. He married the youngest sister of the late John James. For ten years previous to his death he was an invalid, unable to pursue his avocation. During all those years he bore his afflictions meekly and with Christian resignation. He died July 17th 1879, in the 62nd year of his age. His funeral was largely attended on Saturday July 19th, services being performed by Rev. F. K. Fowler, assisted by Rev. F. Tilo Evans.

John Cook has been a resident of Blossburg thirty-four years, and is one of the reliable and honored citizens of the place. He is a consistent member of the M. E. church. He is a plain and ornamental plasterer by trade, and has pursued that business ever since he resided in Blossburg, often going into other localities in the county to do the work.

Doctor Henry Kilbourne sen., a physician widely known in northern Pennsylvania, was born in Shrewsbury, Rutland county, Vermont, in 1802; studied medicine, and received his diploma in 1828; married Miss Fanny Briggs in December of that year, and soon after removed to Covington, Tioga county. He has alternately lived at Covington and Blossburg, but for the last fifteen years in Blossburg. For fifty-four years he has practiced his profession. His practice began when the country was new and a physician's duties were difficult to perform, and thousands to-day thank him for his skill and fidelity. He is a descendant of one of the oldest families in New England, and has a musket used by one of his ancestors in 1755 in a desperate fight with the Indians at Walpole, Connecticut. It measures from muzzle to shoulder guard five feet and eleven inches, and carries an ounce ball. The old flint lock which was used a hundred and twenty-seven years ago is in a good state of preservation. Dr. Kilbourne is now eighty years old, about six feet tall and straight as an arrow, and still continues to heal the sick. He resides in a neat cottage on North Main street.

For fifteen years James P. Taylor was prominent in the business affairs of Blossburg. He came to reside in the borough in 1860, and was engaged with his brother Judge O. F. Taylor in mercantile pursuits. He was soon after appointed postmaster, which office he held until the day of his death, with the exception of a few weeks; he was removed by Andrew Johnson for political reasons, but the citizens, irrespective of party, joined in a petition to the president and he was reinstated. He was the worshipful master of Bloss Lodge, No. 350, A. V. M., and a member of the Wellsboro chapter and commandery and the consistory at Corning, having attained the 32nd degree. In his younger days he visited Australia and California, and returned in 1855. He was

a genial and companionable gentleman, all his instincts being kindly and fraternal, his hand always ready to give in a quiet and unostentatious manner; and at his death, which occurred May 10th 1874, the whole community mourned his loss, as well as those in northern Pennsylvania and southern New York, with whom in a long life of social and business connection he had been associated. He was buried with masonic honors, Tuesday May 12th, at Covington, and was followed to the grave by a large concourse of mourners and friends. He was a bachelor, and aged about sixty-five years.

Thomas Turner, a brother-in-law of the late Erastus Corning, resided several years in Blossburg and carried on the mercantile business. Thomas M. McCay, now of the cashier's office at Arnot, was one of his clerks.

Martin Stratton was born December 22nd 1807, and was an early settler at Blossburg. He was married in 1832 to Miss Eliza Holden, by whom he has three children, Daniel H., Myron L. and Lucy, wife of Rev. Marcellus Karcher, of White Haven, Luzerne county, Pa. Mr. Stratton has been a carpenter about forty-seven years. He was many years in the shops of the Arbon Coal Company, then with D. S. Magee at Blossburg, and master of tenements about fifteen years at Fall Brook, returning to Blossburg about six years ago, where he has for many years owned a snug home. He was employed in the car shops of the Tioga Railroad Company. He refitted his homestead, and it is now one of the pleasantest dwelling places in Blossburg. He has filled many official stations in the township, and at Fall Brook was postmaster. He however has never been an aspirant for official stations, preferring rather the pursuit of his chosen calling. Several years ago he related to the writer the following story, which we insert as a typical scene that transpired a hundred times in other sections of the county in its pioneer history:

#### SPELLING SCHOOL.—PANTHER HUNT.

There were a number of settlers in 1814 near the mouth of Canoe Camp Creek. Among them were the Millers, Spencers, Strattons, Gillets, Williamses, Higleys, Rowleys and Negleys. Canoe Camp Creek is on the line of the Williamson road, between Covington and Mansfield, and derives its name from the fact that in 1792 Robert and Benjamin Patterson, who were conducting the German and English immigrants to found Bath, N. Y., stopped there, and at the junction of the creek and river built canoes wherewith to descend the river. A school house had been erected where these rude boats were made, and in 1814 the school was taught by Daniel Rose. It was customary in those days as often as twice a month to hold an evening session called a "spelling school." During his term he had appointed one of these schools, and many had assembled to compete for the honors accruing to the best speller. The seats were full. An extra amount of fuel had been provided and the fire blazed cheerfully in the old chimney.

In the early part of the evening the younger portion of the school had tested their abilities, and they were sent

home at recess, the better or first and second class spellers remaining to have their "spell." Among the children sent home were the Stratton, Seymour, Curtis and Martin boys and Thomas and Jehiel Williams. Their homes were not more than half a mile distant, and it was deemed perfectly safe, the oldest boys being nearly fifteen years of age. They had not proceeded far on the Williamson road in the direction of Mansfield when they were startled by a scream as of a woman in distress. They paused, listened and consulted. Again that fearful cry rang through the forest, nearer to them than before. The awful truth broke in upon them that it was a panther! What should they do? The distances from their homes and the school-house were about equal. They could hear Stratton's dog "Trump" barking in the door yard at home, and in a moment more they heard the frozen brush crack and break under the tread of the panther, but a few rods from them. Without delay they clasped hands and ran, screaming with terror, the older accelerating the speed of the younger. In a short time the dog "Trump" met them, and they heard but one scream more. Arriving at home, in breathless accents they related to their parents the cause of their alarm. Parents are sometimes too incredulous in relation to the stories of their children. Mr. Stratton thought their alarm was caused by screams of an owl and sent the boys to bed. The youngest boy, Martin, says that whenever he attempted to close his eyes in slumber the recollection of those screams awakened him, and that all night long he was haunted by those startling cries.

In the morning his father arose before daylight and went to the barnyard to feed the cattle. He found a two-year-old heifer unable to walk, and on obtaining a lantern he ascertained that she had been terribly bitten and mangled by some wild beast, whose tracks were plainly seen in the snow. He immediately gave the alarm to his neighbor Daniel Williams, a clothier, who lived but a short distance from him. Mr. Williams found that he had been robbed of an oxhide, which had hung in the woodshed, and that it had been carried across the road and buried in the snow but a few rods from his house. Messrs. Stratton and Williams then went to the house of David and Richard Miller, who lived where Bixby's paint mill afterward stood, and informed them of the circumstances. Erastus and Augustus Niles were in the neighborhood, with a full complement of guns, and they were made acquainted with the facts. They pronounced it the work of a panther and immediately struck upon its track, other neighbors joining in the pursuit. In less than an hour the music of the dogs commenced. Around the swamp they ran; then, leading off, would be heard on the hill east of the Tioga River, and again in the valley among the willows and alders. Thus for three hours was the chase continued, until they had gone south and crossed the State road near Covington and were upon the mountains east of the David Clemmons farm, near the present borough line of Blossburg. Every rifle or musket in the settlement was in the hands of a pursuer, and every dog—cur,

spaniel, mastiff or hound—was on the trail. At 11 o'clock the sharp report of two rifles in quick succession, and the silence of the dogs, conveyed the announcement that the panther was killed and the chase ended. An hour later it was confirmed. The carcass of the panther was dragged down the hill to Clemmons's, placed on a sled and drawn to Canoe Camp, much to the gratification of the neighborhood and especially the Stratton and Williams boys.

We are on the cars to-day, and they make a brief pause at Canoe Camp. We step upon the platform of the car and see yonder a large number of apparently happy children, playing in the old school-yard, and our mind is irresistibly drawn back to the year 1814, sixty-eight years ago, when our old friend Martin Stratton was a youth, and when the events we have just narrated transpired. In imagination we can see the old log school-house, with Daniel Rose as teacher, the cheerful fire, the anxious competitor for orthographical honors, the forest covering the hillsides and valley, the cabins of the pioneers with an acre or two of cleared land surrounding them, and the terror-stricken boys as they flee from the approach of the king of our American forests. Surely there has been much accomplished since those days. If cities have not been built, a forest has been prostrated and the wilderness converted into rich and productive farms; thriving villages have sprung up, and the scream of the panther, the howl of the lank gray wolf, and the growl of the bear no longer affright the schoolboy.

#### UPS AND DOWNS IN BUSINESS.

Blossburg's history embraces four distinct eras. From 1837 to 1858 it gradually increased in wealth, population and commercial importance, and from 1858 to 1863 very materially declined. In 1855 it had a population of about 1,500, and in 1860 but 880. This decrease in population can be accounted for by the fact that it was in 1859 that Duncan S. Magee withdrew his coal operations from the place and founded Fall Brook, the inhabitants going to the latter place to engage in mining and work connected therewith. The store was transferred to Fall Brook which he had established at Blossburg in 1852, in company with James H. Gulick, and which was conducted by John Lang, now treasurer of the Fall Brook Coal Company, with Alfred T. James, Conrad Gansevoort and others as clerks.

A directory of the business in Blossburg in 1862 would read about like this: Merchants—E. J. Bosworth (in the Chadwick store), John James & Son, the estate of John L. Evans; firebrick, A. H. Gaylord; butcher, P. L. Clark; hotels—B. R. Hall, Joseph Vonkin, A. L. Bodine; groceries and saloons, Stephen Bowen, Joseph Monell; postmaster, James P. Taylor; shoemakers—William Butler, Patrick Costello, James Tuckey; glass factory (built by William Dezang in 1847), conducted by James H. Gulick and O. W. Taylor; physician, Dr. William Hartman; minister, Rev. Father S. Somers, of St. Andrew's Catholic church. At this time there were fifty vacant dwellings in Blossburg. Before the termination of the year the aspect of affairs was materially changed.

In August 1862 the Tioga Railroad Company made preparations for removing its repair shops from Corning to Blossburg. L. H. Shattuck came to Blossburg and superintended the work in person. This event was the commencement of Blossburg's second progressive era. The fifty vacant dwellings were soon occupied by an honest and industrious class of laborers and business men. Stores and dwellings were repaired and new ones erected, and the town presented a more cheerful look. The demand was increasing for the coal which passed over the Tioga Railroad from Morris Run and Fall Brook, and in three years from the time the shops were located at Blossburg the railroad company, in order to keep pace with the work demanded of them, increased its capital stock to \$1,000,000. A few years later a company from Buffalo erected a large tannery, giving employment to a great number of men in its construction and operation. The glass manufactory was started up again by a co-operative company, which gave employment to fifty or sixty men. The railroad was extended to Arnot in the summer of 1866, which also increased the demand for labor. New business men came and invested their capital in various pursuits. Churches were erected, a newspaper founded, a bank started, an elegant school house built and everything was going on prosperously, when the great fire of March 6th 1873 in one night swept away almost the entire business portion of the town. From Carpenter street south on both sides of Main or Williamson street to Hannibal, a distance of nearly fifty rods, every business place was destroyed with the exception of one, standing on the southwest corner of Williamson and Hannibal streets. The buildings were constructed of wood and fell an easy prey to the consuming element. It was thought by some that Blossburg would never recover from this disastrous blow. In this they were mistaken. Scarcely had the flames been subdued ere temporary places of business were erected. Happily no lives were lost, but that night of terror will always be remembered by those who witnessed the scene. During the spring and summer of 1873 several fine brick blocks were erected, and some were incomplete when the panic in September of that year paralyzed trade and business almost as much as the fire had: The people of Blossburg fought manfully against adverse circumstances for several years. During this time Philbrick & Evans's brick block and hall was destroyed by fire. Within six weeks after the fire the Graves Bros., who had lost their printing office, issued the *Blossburg Register* with new type and an eight-column sheet.

The business of Blossburg and vicinity was depressed until the summer of 1879, when it gradually commenced reviving, and Blossburg now seems on the high road to continued wealth and prosperity. It possesses admirable facilities for trade and manufactories, and there is no reason why it should not become a great manufacturing center. The late purchase of the Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad and the coal lands and mines of the Blossburg Coal Company at Arnot, by the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, and the building

of the Arnot and Pine Creek Railroad, with a prospect of its continuation to Williamsport, impress the citizens of Blossburg with the belief that it has seen its gloomiest days, and that hereafter its course of prosperity will be uninterrupted.

#### INCORPORATION AND OFFICERS.

The following is a part of the decree of court incorporating the borough of Blossburg:

"And now, August 20th 1871, the court confirms the judgment of the grand jury, and decrees that the village of Blossburg be incorporated into a borough, in conformity with the prayer of the petitioners; that the corporate style and title thereof shall be the borough of Blossburg; that the boundaries thereof shall be as follows, viz.: Beginning at a birch in the south line of warrant No. 5,982, thence north one and five-eighths degrees (1 5/8) east, seven hundred and seventy-five perches to the south line of Covington township; thence south eighty-eight and three-fourths (88 3/4) degrees east, six hundred and twelve and five-tenths (612 5/10) perches to a post or tree; thence south two (2) degrees west seven hundred and seventy-five (775) perches to an 'old hemlock; thence north eighty-eight (88) degrees west, six hundred and seventeen (617) perches to a birch, the place of beginning."

Then follows the order of the court, setting forth the time and place of the first election and naming the persons to hold the same. The first election was to be held on the 12th of September 1871; J. L. Belden to give notice thereof, Henry Hollands to be the judge of election, and A. T. James and John Evans jr. to be the inspectors. The vote was as follows:

For burgess—L. H. Shattuck 231, A. T. James 52. For councilmen—E. S. Scofield 275, D. H. Stratton 274, A. H. Gaylord 273, Williamson Butler sen. 265, O. F. Taylor 259, William McCarron 211, James Conlon 72, scattering 2. The first six were declared elected.

For justices of the peace—H. P. Erwin 201, Frank Welch 195, H. M. Beesley 88, scattering 3. The first two were elected.

For constable—David Hutchinson 168, William Larkin 106.

For overseer of poor—Thomas Morgan 279.

For judge of election—J. H. Putnam 205, J. B. Wilcox 16.

For two inspectors of election—William Wallace 265, B. A. Murray 38, J. B. Wilcox 36.

For assessor—H. Hollands 216, E. Gavigan 65.

For auditors—G. C. Fuller, 3 years, 281; R. D. Horton, 2 years, 278; J. L. Belden, 1 year, 273.

For school directors (six to be elected)—John Weaver, 3 years, 268; Michael Ely, 3 years, 278; Henry Hollands, 2 years, 232; Jacob Jones, 2 years, 244; A. T. James, 1 year, 227; J. Phillips, 1 year, 222; scattering, 1.

The first meeting of the burgess and council was held September 18th 1871. J. C. Horton, who had acted as attorney in securing the incorporation of the borough, was elected its first clerk. Thomas Martin at a subsequent meeting was appointed police constable. The municipal machinery of the borough was thus put in motion.

The office of burgess has been filled by L. H. Shattuck, A. H. Gaylord, Henry Hollands, Charles H. Goldsmith, T. J. Mooers, O. F. Taylor, Joseph Yonkin, and Stephen Bowen. The clerks of the council have been

J. C. Horton (three terms), R. B. Freeman (twice), J. H. Shaw and H. W. Roland.

The officers in 1881-2 were: Burgess, Stephen Bowen; councilmen, N. Ingram, Alexander Hutchinson, W. S. Scott, A. D. Husted, S. F. Landon, E. J. Evans; clerk, John C. Horton; school directors—Edward Garigan, William Hyde, Robert Davie, I. M. Horton, J. L. Davis, George A. Lewis; president of the board, Edward Gavigan; secretary, William Hyde; treasurer, Robert Davie; justices of the peace, R. B. Freeman and H. P. Erwin; constable, S. P. White; high constable, Samuel Vaughan; assessor, Isaac Bosworth; judge of election, George W. Morgan; inspectors of election—David Clement, D. J. Kniffin; auditors—Mark Hirsch, A. E. Botchford, D. H. McIntyre.

The vote for the present board was as follows:

Burgess—H. T. Shattuck, 225; George W. Morgan, 148.

Councilmen—A. F. Gaylord, 230; Robert Hutchinson, 229; N. Ingram, 217; W. S. Scott, 171; John Evans jr., 141; S. H. Hollands, 156; S. A. Wing, 146; Charles Knight, 147; James Mold, 117; Alexander Hutchinson, 200; Asa Husted, 212; James Highland, 196.

School directors—F. A. Higgins, 341; George A. Lewis, 249; Edward Gavigan, 188; S. F. Landon, 167; B. N. McCoy, 140.

Justice of the peace—John Cook, 155; R. B. Freeman, 218.

Constables—S. P. White, 252; I. Bosworth, 121.

High constable—James Ryan, 375.

Assessor—H. W. Roland, 241; Isaac Bosworth, 99.

Assistant assessors—H. W. Roland, 138; L. S. Clements, 156; Thomas Morgan, 204; Henry Gilbert, 208.

Judge of election—David Clement, 218; S. Bowen, 153.

Inspectors of election—D. J. Kniffin, 161; John McManus, 207.

Auditor—Samuel Trull, 135; D. H. McIntyre, 152; Frank Stratton, 172; W. H. McCarty, 185.

#### SCHOOLS.

The township records to a great extent were destroyed in the great fire of March 6th 1873, and in writing up the history of the schools in the early settlement of Blossburg we have to depend to a great extent on the memory of the old settlers.

Prior to the erection of the union school-house which stands on the premises of Jacob Jones, and which was vacated when the new brick and stone building was erected in 1874, there were three school-houses in Blossburg in the present limits of the borough. One stood in the rear of Crowell's Hall, near the bank of the river; another on the north bank of Bear Creek, near where afterward was the inclined plane; and one was on the west side of the river, near the present residence of Martin Stratton. The one near Mr. Stratton's was erected in 1843, and among the early teachers were Maria Harkness, Mary Lawrence, Charlotte Harkness, Mr. Salome, John Jacobs, Jerusha Lownsberry and Maria Knowlton. The time of the erection of the one on the bank of Bear Creek is fixed at about the year 1839, and among the

teachers there are remembered David Lewis, Margaret Young and Maria Rathbone. The date of the erection of the up-town school house is put down by old settlers as much earlier than the two preceding. Old residents are confident that there was a school-house in that part of the town as early as 1835.

Among the teachers recollected are William Ailsworth, who was afterward a civil engineer; John Jaquish, Miss Margaret Young and Miss Henrietta Gray. Miss Hensler, afterward the wife of C. Jacquemin, gave private lessons in French.

The union school-house was erected in 1850. The site was given by Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Utica, N. Y., and the edifice was built on contract by Perry Nittrauer. The school board consisted then of Martin Stratton (president), Patrick Bannon, Lewis Loshe, John Ferguson, John Williams and James H. Gulick. Among the teachers were R. E. Cross, Clarendon Rathbone, Miss Martha Yeomans, Myra Horton, William Humphrey, William Gaskill and H. M. Beeles. The house was a good one for that time. It had two stories and would accommodate about three hundred children. It was used twenty-four years, serving at times as a place for public meetings, an Odd Fellows' lodge, a town hall, and even for dancing parties. It cost about \$1,400.

The school-house of the Blossburg graded school stands on the western hillside, commanding a fine view of the town and the valley. It was built in 1874. The architect was A. N. Dabb, of Elizabeth City, N. J.; contractors and builders, Samuel H. Gaylord and J. B. Denmark, of Blossburg. The school board consisted of Michael Ely (president), A. T. James (secretary), Henry Hollands (treasurer), J. Weaver, J. J. Blair and E. Waterson.

The building, completed and furnished, cost \$12,000, and the site \$1,000.

Few boroughs of the size of Blossburg have so fine an edifice or one more substantially constructed. The number of pupils in attendance is greater than at any other graded school in the county. In addition to this, and considered in the matter of grading, is another school building in the southern portion of the borough, under the charge for the past six years of Professor Theodore F. Williams, where 75 or 80 primary scholars are in attendance.

The teachers at the large graded school are: Professor F. M. Smith, principal; Lucy Hollands, Mary E. Horton, Lizzie A. Gavigan, Fanny Curran and Joanna Hyde. The principal is a gentleman of experience in educational affairs, and is ably assisted by his corps of competent teachers. Through his exertions an organ and quite an extensive library have been furnished for the school. Blossburg is justly proud of its school facilities.

#### CHURCHES.

*St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church.*—St. Andrew's congregation was organized in 1841, and then consisted of twenty members. They held their first services in one of the public halls. Rev. John O'Reilly, of St. Joseph's,



Susquehanna county, Pa., was appointed by Bishop Kendrick of Philadelphia to attend Blossburg and other missions. A circuit of sixty miles was his ordinary field of duty, and this zealous priest frequently encountered opposition and ill treatment. This state of things was soon changed by his pious works, winning eloquence and exalted virtues. Liberal donations were made toward building a church by Mr. Calket, of Philadelphia, and Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Utica, N. Y. The foundation trenches were dug by Patrick Bannon, James Mooney, Thomas Dissing and Simon Golden, on the 9th of October 1850. In January 1851 the corner stone was laid by Bishop Kendrick. Rev. F. Ahern at that time had pastoral charge of the mission. The contract for building the church was awarded to John L. Evans, of Blossburg. It was a plain wooden edifice, 50 by 30.

The first resident pastor was Rev. Francis Maguire, who also attended at Troy, Union, and other missions. Many of these missions have become separate parishes, with churches and pastors of their own. Father Maguire was succeeded in 1862 by the Rev. Francis McCarty, and the Rev. John Laughlin was appointed pastor in October 1864. In June 1866 Rev. Michael Murphy took charge of the parish. In 1869 Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, appointed Rev. Gerald McMurray rector of Blossburg and missions. The church edifice proving too small, he undertook the erection of an addition of fifty feet, in which he was successful. Afterward he built the present pastoral residence, at a cost of \$2,000.

In July 1872 Rev. John Wynn was appointed pastor and Rev. J. C. McDermott assistant. During his administration St. John's of Fall Brook was built, a structure 50 by 32 feet. Father Wynn died in Blossburg in March 1879, esteemed not only by his own congregation but by all with whom he was acquainted.

The present pastor, Rev. P. J. Murphy, of Blossburg, in addition to St. Andrew's also has charge of St. John's at Fall Brook, and St. Patrick's of Arnot. The church at Arnot was erected in 1880, under the charge of Father Murphy. It is 45 by 28 feet and cost about \$1,500. The three churches are free from debt and are valued at \$7,000. They are attended by 1,000 communicants and 300 Sunday-school pupils. The church in Union was erected in March 1880, and Father Murphy attends service there.

In connection with these churches there is a valuable cemetery in Blossburg, regularly laid out and neatly cared for.

*Christ Church.*—On the 18th of January 1842 Miller Fox, Thomas Turner, Clarendon Rathbone, James H. Gulick, J. Jones Smith, James Jenkinson, Franklin Wright, James A. Van Ness, J. G. Taylor, Jacob G. Scudder, Samuel W. Lord, Clement H. Smith, John W. Johnson and Charles E. Smith made an application to the court of common pleas to be incorporated under the title of "The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Christ Church Blossburg." On the 2nd of May 1842 the church obtained its charter. This was the first church chartered in Blossburg.

*Presbyterian Church.*—A Presbyterian church was built in Blossburg in 1853, in the gothic style of architecture. James H. Gulick was prominently connected with its erection, advancing a considerable portion of the money and securing contributions from ex-Governor Seymour and others for its completion. The congregation was small.

In 1862 the church was burned, and it was rebuilt in 1863. A controversy arising between the congregation and Mr. Gulick, it was sold by him to the Baptists, and has since been owned and occupied by them.

*St. Luke's Episcopal Church* was duly chartered in 1867, with the following officers: Philip Dykins, senior warden; Isaac E. Ross, junior warden; vestrymen, James H. Gulick, O. F. Taylor, Samuel H. Thompson, J. C. Evans and John Adams. The present church edifice was erected in 1867-8 and consecrated by Bishop Stevens in September 1868. The first minister was Rev. M. L. Kern, who built up a flourishing congregation and Sunday-school. He remained only a short time after the church edifice was completed, and was succeeded by Rev. Messrs. Hartley, Rockwell and Fugette. The church is paid for, but of late there have been no stated ministrations. It is situated on the west bank of the Tioga River, on North Main street, in one of the pleasantest localities in town.

*Baptist Church.*—As we have stated in the history of the Presbyterian church, in 1862 its building was consumed by fire, and rebuilt in 1863 by the late J. H. Gulick. He offered it to the several church denominations in Blossburg. In May 1865 Judge L. B. Smith and Henry Hollands invited Rev. Messrs. Watrous and N. L. Reynolds to consult with them in relation to the purchase of the church for the use of the Baptist denomination. Eight persons were found who were willing to unite in the measure. Rev. N. L. Reynolds became the pastor, H. Hollands was chosen clerk and deacon, and L. B. Smith and H. Hollands trustees in behalf of the church and A. H. Gaylord for the congregation. The church was recognized in May 1867 by a council of the Baptist churches of the Tioga Association. Mr. Reynolds remained as pastor till 1871. The membership increased during the pastorate of Mr. Reynolds to 67, 35 of whom were baptized by him. He removed to Wellsboro and was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Baskwell, who occupied the pulpit from June to September 1872. Rev. E. S. Millis accepted the pastorate in December 1872 and remained in charge until he was succeeded by Rev. F. K. Fowler, the present pastor, in 1878. The trustees are now Dr. Henry Kilbourne, B. J. Guernsey and A. T. James; deacons, H. Hollands and D. H. Stratton; clerk, Henry Hollands; superintendent of Sunday-school, Alfred J. Shattuck.

*M. E. Church.*—There was existing in 1867 a Wesleyan Methodist church, with Rev. J. G. Crane as pastor. In the winter of that year Rev. H. Lamkin, of Mansfield, was called to form and organize a Methodist church. Mr. Crane and nearly all the members of his congregation joined with Mr. Lamkin in the church organization,

Rev. M. F. Kymer becoming pastor. In 1868 Mr. Kymer was reappointed. In 1869 the church was without a regular pastor, but in 1870 Rev. H. Lamkin was appointed, and reappointed in 1871. In 1871 the present church edifice was erected by Samuel H. Gaylord for the society, at a cost of \$5,590. The board of trustees at that time consisted of George R. Rooney, B. N. McCoy, R. M. Seeley, E. S. Schofield, S. H. Gaylord, Francis Welch and J. L. Davis. The church is finely situated on North Main street, on the west bank of the Tioga river. A large Sunday-school meets in the basement. The present pastor is Rev. R. N. Leake; trustees—B. N. McCoy, John Cook, S. H. Gaylord, T. C. Peck, William Dodd jr., J. L. Davis (secretary), Henry Boyles.

Since Mr. Lamkin's pastorate Rev. C. G. Lovell has ministered here three years and Rev. Charles H. Wright three years.

The Sunday-school has a fine library. The superintendent is H. H. Clayson.

*Mount Zion Welsh Congregational Church.*—There was a church organization of this denomination as early as 1840, but no edifice except a small chapel until 1870. During the year 1870 a nice little church was erected, which was dedicated on the 4th of December. The cost was \$3,400. The following clergymen took part in the dedicatory services: Rev. Mr. Evans, of Hyde Park; Rev. N. L. Reynolds (Baptist), of Blossburg, and Rev. H. Lamkin (Methodist), of Blossburg. Since the organization of the church, in 1840, there have been in charge the following named pastors: Revs. Daniel Lewis, R. Parry, John Davis, Evan Davis, Philip Peregrine and F. Tilo Evans, the present pastor. Mr. Evans is an earnest and zealous worker, and his church and the Sunday-school connected with it are in a very prosperous condition. The church has recently been repainted and furnished. The trustees are Jacob Jones, Evan Jenkins, and T. J. Evans; deacons—Jacob Jones, William J. Richards, T. J. Evans; secretary, W. J. Richards; treasurer, T. J. Evans; superintendent of Sunday-school, Jacob Jones. There are nine teachers and the average attendance is 64.

*Polish Catholic Church.*—The church edifice, costing about \$3,000, was erected in the year 1873. The first minister was Rev. A. Claveter, succeeded by Rev. B. Gramlenicz and Rev. L. Sprysiki. The attendance is quite large and there is a Sunday-school of about 50. The church is in the bishopric of Scranton, Pa., and under Bishop O'Hara. He visited the parish in the summer of 1879.

There has been erected a small school-house, where the children were instructed both in the Polish and English languages. There are communicants of the church who reside at Morris Run and Arnot.

#### LODGES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

*Arbon Lodge, No. 489, I. O. O. F.* was organized in Blossburg, May 20th 1853, with the following officers: John James, N. G.; J. B. Husted, V. G.; John Lang, secretary; Thomas Hanson, P. S.; Evan Bowen, treasurer.

The lodge was in a very flourishing condition for several years; but, many of its members withdrawing and moving away, it suspended work in 1859, and was reorganized March 10th 1865. This lodge has been the parent of lodges at Morris Run and Fall Brook. As those towns developed, members of the Arbon Lodge were instrumental in establishing lodges in their midst. The lodge is strong in numbers, and owns the block in which it assembles, and a cemetery. The value of the property is from seven to ten thousand dollars.

The past grands are Matthew Waddell, William Wallace, Thomas Trimble, J. W. Evans, John Hughes, Celestin Jacquemin, John Hill, George H. Brown, S. P. White, W. A. Shields, Martin Van Houten, James H. Mold, I. W. Aldrich, Edmond Doane, J. N. Patterson, Charles E. Husted, H. W. Roland, Robert Pendleton, Henry Boyle, Isaac Keagle and E. W. Aldrich.

The representatives to the grand lodge have been Matthew Waddell, Sumner P. White and James N. Patterson. The present representative is Robert Pendleton.

The present officers are: Noble grand, Robert Baird; V. G., John J. Evans; S., Robert Jones; A. S., T. J. Evans; treasurer, Celestin Jacquemin; R. S. N. G., Thomas Morgan; warden, John Jennie; C., Adam Richter; O. G., Fred Neubert; I. G., W. H. Williams; R. S. V. G., James B. Husted; L. S. V. G., Isaac Harris.

*I. O. O. F. Encampment No. 193* was instituted April 13th 1867, with the following officers: C. P., T. B. Anderson; H. P., Matthew Waddell; S. W., John Dunsmore; J. W., David Harris; scribe, John Evans; G., James Wighton; G., William Lenhart.

The past chief patriarchs have been T. B. Anderson, Matthew Waddell, John Nelson, William Stewart, E. W. Aldrich, I. W. Aldrich, Robert Pendleton, John Rennie, James N. Patterson, Robert Lees, Adam Heist, William Orr, Thomas Morgan, W. H. Williams, William Patterson.

The present officers are: C. P., Robert Jeffrey; H. P., William Patterson; S. W., John Auld; J. W., John Baird; scribe, E. W. Aldrich; assistant scribe, William Crichton; treasurer, I. W. Aldrich; guide, Thomas Williamson; 1st W., John Rennie; 2nd W., Robert Pendleton; 3d W., Thomas H. Williams; 4th W., Joseph H. Martin; 1st G. T., H. W. Roland; 2nd G. T., John Berg.

This encampment has upon its rolls some of the oldest members of the order in the county. It has ever been distinguished for its good works and the character of its members.

*Faith Degree Lodge, No. 96, Daughters of Rebekah* was instituted, with 38 charter members, October 20th 1874, by District Deputy Grand Master O. S. Gerould, of Covington, Pa. The past grands have been Thomas Trimble, C. Jacquemin, M. Van Houten, H. J. Marvin, James Mold, E. Evans, S. Cowen, Matilda Jacquemin and Julia M. Jones. During the years 1874-76 the membership was quite large, numbering from 70 to 80. The present membership is 32.

At the session of the grand lodge of the I. O. O. F. of the United States Hon. Schuyler Colfax was appointed chairman of a committee to prepare a degree to be con-

ferred on the wives of Odd Fellows, and was instructed to report at the next meeting, in 1851. This Mr. Colfax did, writing the lectures of the degrees in July and August 1851, just as they now appear, in the charge book, without consultation with any one, or suggestion from any quarter. In regard to the working of the degree he received suggestions from a past grand in Maryland, and a few of these suggestions he adopted in a modified form. The honor, therefore, of the working and ritual of the degree of Rebekah belongs to him.

In Blossburg the Rebekah Lodge No. 96 has been the source of much good, alleviating the sufferings of the sick and in various charitable and friendly acts contributing to the relief of the poor and needy.

Its present officers are: Noble grand, Thomas Trimble; vice grand, Mrs. Marion Sturdevant; secretary, Mary M. Marvin; treasurer, Eliza Evans.

*Bloss Lodge Ancient York Masons*, No. 350.—This lodge was organized March 9th 1865. The charter members were: James P. Taylor, W. M.; Alfred T. James, S. W.; A. L. Bodine, J. W.; T. B. Anderson, treasurer; Israel G. Wood, secretary; Daniel H. Stratton, S. D.; Rufus Farr, J. D.; William M. Butler, S. M. of C.; L. Auerback, tiler.

The following have been past masters: James P. Taylor, Rufus Farr, Nathan Clegg, G. V. Putnam, William P. Parker, George C. Fuller, A. T. James, Rufus Farr, Stephen H. Hollands, Nelson Ingram.

The present officers are: Nelson Ingram, W. M.; David F. Evans, S. W.; Frank Stratton, J. W.; A. T. James, treasurer; Robert Davie, secretary; Augustus E. Botchford, S. D.; David H. McIntyre, J. D.; Robert Hutchinson, S. M. of C.; Evan T. Evans, J. M. of C.; Rev. F. T. Evans, chaplain; Charles Boehm, tiler.

*Twelfth Regiment Band*.—This organization was originally known as the Blossburg Cornet Band. It completed its organization in August 1873. The members then were Harry T. Graves (leader), Frederick L. Graves (secretary), I. W. Aldrich (treasurer), John C. Horton, E. W. Aldrich, H. P. Erwin, T. V. Keefe, I. M. Horton, John Keefe and Charles Ely. In the spring of 1876 it was sworn in as the 12th regiment band of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and it has since been known by that name, not having as yet been discharged, although the Repasse band is acting at present as the 12th regiment band. Harry Graves remained leader of the band until the fall of 1876; John C. Horton was then chosen leader, and occupied the position until the fall of 1877. Since that time Dr. Nelson Ingram has been leader. George W. Morgan has been the major since the fall of 1876, and is a gentleman of fine physique and soldierly manner. The present officers and members are: Dr. Nelson Ingram (leader), James Flynn (secretary), I. W. Aldrich (treasurer), Charles Ely, J. C. Horton, James Evans, H. P. Erwin, J. Saks, David Bradshaw, Charles Bennett, Carodog Jones, William Daniels, S. H. Hollands, John Keefe, E. W. Metherell, John Nieupert, George W. Morgan (major).

This band has ever been distinguished for the quality

of its music and the gentlemanly conduct of its members. A few years since the citizens of Blossburg erected a band stand on Main street, and when the evenings are fine the band returns to the citizens for their good works strains of melody and harmony. The men are finely uniformed, and when upon duty present as fine an appearance and render as good music as any band in northern Pennsylvania. They occupy good rooms on Main street for practice.

*Temperance Organizations*.—An organization of the Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Association was effected August 16th 1874, and in November 1875 a petition to the court of common pleas of Tioga county for a charter was granted, and the society was duly incorporated. The petitioners were Michael Ely, James Kelley, William Cloughessy, James Kernan, Henry Gilbert, James Conlon, Thomas Brennin, James Maher, Patrick Finnell, Matt Downs, John Cox, William Ward, Daniel Ahern, Edward Bambury, Thomas Ahern, Edmond Ahern, Thomas Tuckey, Stephen Clisham, John Brannigan, Stephen Hiland, E. F. Shelley and Pat Tahany. The directors for the first year were Patrick McGuire, Charles Condon and Joseph Murray, of Antrim; William O'Neil, James Junk and John Dwyer, of Fall Brook; James Cleary, Michael Fauls and John Donahue, of Arnot; John Miller, James Conlon and James Kelley, of Blossburg; David Hayes, Morris Supples and Timothy Donavan, of Morris Run.

Michael Ely was president of the association for seven years in succession, and has every time been one of the representatives to national or State conventions. The other representatives have been John J. McCarty and Patrick Woods.

Branches of the association have been organized in Fall Brook, Morris Run, Arnot and Antrim. Its members are chiefly Irish, and the influence exerted over this class of our fellow citizens has been salutary. There is nothing prescriptive in its management, but the association rather seeks to win men and women to sobriety by moral suasion.

The association in Blossburg has five rooms, well furnished, and meets every Sunday afternoon. Its membership is now 50. Its present officers are: President, James Kerwin; vice-president, E. F. Skelley; recording secretary, William Amey; financial secretary, James Hart; corresponding secretary, John Ely.

The Murphy movement, as it was called from Francis Murphy, the great apostle of temperance, in the year 1877 spread over the mining regions and elsewhere in the county. At Blossburg, Morris Run, Fall Brook and Arnot thousands signed the pledge, and as a result many liquor establishments were closed. The principles taught by Mr. Murphy were good will, kind treatment, Christian and moral suasion, and while these principles were adhered to the Murphy movement was exceedingly popular and was the means of leading thousands into the paths of sobriety. Societies were formed, and the blue ribbon, which was the badge, was to be seen upon almost every man, woman and child, the high, the low, the rich

and the poor. Soon, however, the "old line" temperance people got control of the organizations and adopted aggressive measures against liquor-sellers. This injured the popularity of the movement here and is assigned as the cause of its failure.

*Blossburg Lodge, No. 167, Knights of Honor* was organized July 12th 1876, by C. M. Hardenburg, deputy grand dictator, with the following officers: A. J. Owen, past dictator; A. T. James, dictator; E. G. Drake, vice-dictator; L. A. Wing, assistant dictator; Daniel H. Stratton, chaplain; J. A. Hadley, guide; A. J. Pollock, reporter; J. L. Davis, financial reporter; George A. Lewis, treasurer; Robert Davie, guardian; James Vaughan, sentinel; trustees—A. J. Owen, L. A. Wing, A. M. Ingham. Representative to grand lodge, A. J. Owen; medical examiner, Dr. E. G. Drake.

The dictators or presiding officers have been A. T. James, George N. Clute, E. G. Drake, J. L. Davis, Robert Davie, A. M. Ingham, William Doolittle, James H. Mold, S. P. White, J. C. Horton, D. J. Kniffin, H. G. Irelan.

There have been 72 members, two of whom are dead, six suspended, and eleven withdrawn by card. The present membership is 51. The value of lodge fixtures and regalia and cash on hand is about two hundred and fifty dollars. Four thousand dollars have been paid to the widows of deceased members—\$2,000 to the widow of James Vaughan, who was killed by the cars October 22nd 1878, and \$2,000 to the widow of W. H. Gorton, who died September 23d 1880.

The lodge has given several excursions, notably the excursion to Hiawatha Grove, near Owego, Tioga county, N. Y., during the summer of 1880.

Its present officers are: Dictator, George A. Lewis; vice-dictator, James Lee; assistant dictator, Robert Davie; reporter, J. C. Horton; financial reporter, A. T. James; treasurer, L. W. Kiff; chaplain, J. L. Davis; guide, James H. Mold; guardian, G. C. Fuller; sentinel, S. P. White; trustees, A. M. Ingham, H. P. Erwin, F. A. Higgins; representative to grand lodge, S. P. White; alternate, A. T. James; medical examiner, Dr. N. Ingham; past representatives to grand lodge, A. J. Owen, Dr. E. G. Drake, Dr. A. M. Ingham, A. T. James, S. P. White.

The *Young Men's Christian Association* of Blossburg was organized November 3d 1878, under the name of "The Railway Young Men's Christian Association." It organized with about 15 charter members, principally railroad men.

Its first officers were: President, William Wallace; vice-president, Edward L. Russell; secretary, Lewis B. Manning; treasurer, Walter V. Calkins; collector, George A. Lewis. For the year beginning with November 1879, the constitution of the association having been amended to provide for an additional officer, the executive secretary, the following named gentlemen were chosen officers: President, E. L. Russell; vice-president, Ira Lozier; secretary, E. S. Guernsey; treasurer, Thomas Evans; collector, T. L. Hill. At the annual meeting in November

1880 the name was changed by omitting the word "Railway." The officers elected at that time were: President, E. L. Russell; vice-president, Dr. E. N. Leake; executive secretary, Walter V. Calkins; corresponding secretary, E. S. Guernsey; treasurer, Thomas Evans; collector, T. L. Hill.

The officers elected in November 1881, and now in office, are: President, John Cook; vice-president, E. L. Russell; executive secretary, T. L. Hill; corresponding secretary, E. S. Guernsey; treasurer, T. J. Evans; collector, Walter V. Calkins.

The association now has 62 active and 21 associate members, and is in better working order than at any other time since its organization. It occupies very pleasant and neatly furnished rooms on Main street; has recently bought a fine organ, and hopes soon to be able to open a reading room and library, having already money set aside for that purpose. The association has always given liberally for the relief of the poor and sick, when it had funds. It is out of debt, believing in the "pay-as-you-go" principle, and is actively engaged in religious work for young men and others. A gospel meeting is held every Sunday afternoon, and a meeting for Bible study Wednesday evening of each week.

#### BLOSSBURG FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Eagle Engine Company was organized in 1869, with A. T. James as foreman, Joseph Maxwell assistant foreman, Sumner P. White treasurer, and William Shields secretary.

Mist Hose Company was organized at the same time, with J. L. Belden foreman, G. C. Fuller assistant foreman, and J. C. Horton secretary.

The companies held their organizations until 1873, when a reorganization took place, one company assuming the name of Drake Engine Company, the Mist Hose still retaining its name. P. Bonney became chief engineer.

The Drake company chose H. F. Shattuck foreman, B. A. Murray assistant foreman, and E. H. Mosher secretary and treasurer; and the Mist Hose chose G. C. Fuller foreman, John L. Lewis assistant, and William A. Shields president.

The officers of the Drake company elected in subsequent years were as follows:

1874—F. A. Higgins, foreman; M. G. Lewis, assistant; Walter V. Calkins, secretary. 1875—M. G. Lewis, foreman; W. H. Doolittle, assistant; W. V. Calkins, secretary and treasurer. 1876—The same as in 1875, excepting Carl Spencer as secretary and J. L. Davis treasurer. 1877 and 1878—M. G. Lewis, foreman; George Heath, assistant; Henry Welch, secretary; J. L. Davis, treasurer. 1879—S. P. White, foreman; Henry Welch, assistant; William Codney jr., secretary; J. L. Davis, treasurer. 1880—S. P. White, foreman; Harry Pitts, assistant; William Codney jr., secretary; Michael Gorman, treasurer.

Officers of the Mist Hose Company have been elected as follows:

1874—The first board re-elected. 1875—J. L. Lewis,

foreman; Stephen H. Hollands, assistant; W. A. Shields, president. 1876—S. H. Hollands, foreman; Matthew Mitchell, secretary. 1878—Same as the preceding year excepting John Nolen, secretary, and Matthew Mitchell, treasurer. 1879—Henry Irelan, foreman; D. J. Kniffin, assistant; M. Mitchell, treasurer; John Nolen, secretary. 1880—D. J. Kniffin, foreman; John Ely, assistant; same treasurer and secretary.

H. F. Shattuck was chief engineer till 1878; since then M. G. Lewis has held the position. Philip Goldmeyer is his assistant, and Charles D. Utley is secretary of the department.

The department is composed of some of the best young men in the place, who have maintained their organizations under many trying and embarrassing circumstances, the chief of which was the neglect of the council and burgess to furnish them with suitable apparatus.

#### RAILROAD MEN.

Blossburg is the home of many whose occupations are connected with railroading. Six or seven hundred thousand tons of coal and coke pass through the town from Arnot, Morris Run and Fall Brook annually, and this being the point where the shops, round-houses, etc., of the Tioga Railroad Company are located, the number of railroad men is necessarily large. It includes the following: Conductors—F. A. Higgins, C. L. Shattuck, John Delaney, A. F. Gaylor, William Kerwan, I. M. Horton, P. Collins, K. Boehm, J. B. McCarty. William Codney, James W. Maher, William M. Butler, G. C. Fuller and George Richter; baggage masters—Michael Clohessy, J. Hadley and M. J. Delaney; engineers—William and James Green, L. Lownsbey, F. Hebe, J. Putnam, William Wallace, John Evans jr., George A. Lewis, T. Trimble, D. Hovey, Sant Gaylor, R. Hughes, James Bonney, D. L. McCarty and H. Ernest; firemen—L. S. Higgins, B. Trimble, W. Delaney, Ed. Green, Ira Lozier, M. Van Houten, T. Jones, H. Kench, J. D. Gillette, L. A. Kinney, R. E. Hathaway, C. H. Keagle, W. A. Hughes and W. Neolt; station agent, B. J. Guernsey, assisted by Edward Guernsey and John Gavigan; superintendent of track, E. Gavigan; foreman of construction on Arnot branch, Philip Cowley; section foreman on Morris Run branch, Philip Goldmeyer; at Blossburg, Henry Gilbert; Arnot branch, Michael Gorman; train dispatcher, Walter V. Calkins; telegraph operator, Charles D. Utley; assistant superintendent, Henry F. Shattuck; superintendent, L. H. Shattuck.

The last named has been in the employ of the company thirty years, and has devoted his whole energies, time and talent to building up and sustaining the usefulness and character of the road. Nothing that could insure safety and regularity in the running of trains has been neglected or overlooked on his part. He has watched with a fatherly care the interest of each stockholder, whether he was owner of one or a hundred shares. For the past ten years he has been ably assisted in his work by his son Henry F. Shattuck, who for twenty years has been familiar with the road and its business.

Many of the employes have served the company from

ten to twenty years, and for attention to duty cannot be excelled on any road in the State. The car shop is under the supervision of Daniel H. Stratton; a large number of men are employed in building coal dumps, cabooses, house cars, passenger cars, gondolas, lumber, bark and coke cars, and repairing the same. Mr. Stratton has a lifelong experience in the business. The machine shop is in charge of P. Bonney, who has worked at the business about forty years. He looks after the entire motive power of the road, and builds and repairs locomotives. A large number of machinists, boiler makers and others are employed under the direction of Mr. Bonney. The company owns two round-houses, one of wood, the other of brick, capable of housing from 15 to 20 locomotives. The company has 22 locomotives of various sizes and power.

#### MANUFACTORIES.

*Foundry and Machine Shop of T. J. Mooers.*—Mr. Mooers came to Blossburg in 1864 and purchased what was known as the old furnace property, built by Judge John H. Knapp in 1825. It had undergone many changes since 1825. There had been a furnace, a rolling-mill and a fire brick kiln; but Mr. Mooers turned his attention to founding, both iron and brass. He had from time to time increased his business as the times would warrant, and since his purchase in 1880 of the machine shop of O. F. Taylor he has upon his premises a blacksmith shop, a wagon shop, a foundry and machine shop, a store house for patterns and work, and an office. He carries on a general business of foundry and machine work, manufacturing plows, stoves, car wheels, mining appliances and railroad castings both iron and brass. He employs quite a number of men, and his establishment is a benefit to the town.

*Blossburg Saw-Mill.*—In 1868 Drake & Taylor erected a very valuable saw-mill in the southern portion of the borough, on the line of the Arnot branch of the Tioga Railroad. O. F. Taylor had the immediate supervision of the business, and his boss sawyer was W. H. Cotten. March 3d 1876 the mill was destroyed by fire, causing a great loss to the proprietors. It was rebuilt in 1877 by the Blossburg Coal Company, and its capacity is now about 5,000,000 feet per annum. James H. Mold has been foreman for the past nine years. This establishment directly and indirectly gives employment to a large number of lumbermen, bark peelers, teamsters, and sawyers.

*Glass Manufactory.*—In 1847 a factory was established in the northern portion of the village of Blossburg by William Dezag, of Geneva, N. Y., for the manufacture of window glass from the glass sandrock which abounds in such quantities in the Blossburg coal regions. He operated it for a term of years, when it passed into the hands of Webb, Fellows & Co. This firm built a number of dwellings to accommodate their workmen; ten of the houses were double ones, and have since been known as the "ten buildings." O. F. Taylor and James H. Gulick operated the factory from 1860 to 1865, and it is



now owned by the heirs of James H. Gulick. In 1867 a co-operative company known as Hirsch, Ely & Co., consisting of ten members, leased the works, and they made the manufacture of glass in Blossburg a very successful business. Their combined capital was less than \$10,000, yet year by year the firm continued to prosper, until now they manufacture at this point about forty thousand boxes of glass, besides some thirty thousand boxes at the Covington factory, three miles north, which they have recently purchased. At their works in Blossburg they occupy about five acres of land, on which are located the melting-room, flattening-room, pot-house, cutting-room, soda-warehouse, grinding-room, warehouse, coal and wood yard, blacksmith shop, box-making room, and a neat new office for the transaction of their business. E. H. Mosher, long connected with the firm, is their bookkeeper, Mark Hirsch shipping clerk and B. N. McCoy superintendent. Their glass has a sale as far west as Detroit and Milwaukee, and south to Galveston, Texas.

The company also conducts a store, which is located in the central business portion of Blossburg and is in charge of D. H. McIntyre, assisted by Ed. Philbrick, James Kirkwood, John Ely and John Richards. The company also owns the fine brick block in which it is located. E. S. Scofield, who from the beginning was the very efficient superintendent for the company, and John B. Philbrick, who was connected with the store but was one of the original ten members of the firm of Hirsch, Ely & Co., have died within the last eighteen months.

The company employs at Blossburg about sixty men, and the factory is one of the most valuable industries of the place. Michael Ely was for many years in charge of the store at Blossburg; but has recently gone to Covington to take charge of one of a similar kind there owned by the company. The present members are J. B. Hirsch, Michael Ely, Charles Robinson, Andrew Ely, William Dodds jr., the heirs of E. S. Scofield, the heirs of J. B. Philbrick and B. N. McCoy.

*Blossburg Steam Planing and Feed Mill.*—This establishment was founded about eight years ago by L. A. Wing, its present owner. It is on the east bank of the Tioga River, near the central portion of the borough. Mr. Wing grinds corn and oats into feed, and manufactures doors, window sash and blinds, and planes and grooves lumber and flooring. A considerable number of men find employment at the establishment.

*The Tannery of Hoyt Bros.*—In 1869 A. Rumsey & Co. built here what was at that time one of the most extensive tanneries in the United States. Its capacity was from 75,000 to 100,000 sides of sole leather per annum. After being conducted very successfully for several years it was sold, and finally purchased by Hoyt Bros., of No. 72 Gold street, New York, who have from time to time made improvements and added to its capacity. It gives employment to seventy-five or eighty men directly, and a large number indirectly. It is the most important industrial establishment in Blossburg. Its present superintendent, T. C. Peck, is a practical tanner and an excellent

business man. He has an able assistant in A. E. Betchford, who has charge of the books in the office.

#### OTHER LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

*Banking.*—A private banking institution was established in Blossburg May 1st 1871, by Horace and Samuel W. Pomeroy of Troy, Pa., who associated with them W. H. Smith. The firm was known as Pomeroy Bros. & Smith. Their first banking room was in the Eagle Hotel block. The destructive fire in March 1873 destroyed their place of business. In June 1873 the present elegant building was constructed. The firm continued in business together until June 1880, when Mr. Smith sold his interest to Frederick E. Smith of Tioga. The firm is now Pomeroy Bros. & F. E. Smith. The business is conducted by A. Lee Smith, son of F. E., assisted by J. L. Davis. This is deemed a very reliable institution.

*Blossburg Mineral Spring.*—About two years ago the writer sent a quantity of the water from the Blossburg chalybeate spring to Professor Genth, State chemist for the second geological survey of Pennsylvania, and desired him to make an analysis of it and communicate the result. This he did and found it to contain in one gallon of 231 cubic inches as follows:

Silicic Acid.....	2.15386 grains
Sulphuric Acid.....	5.64348 grains
Ferri Phosphate.....	0.32738 grains
Ferri Sulphate.....	31.31905 grains
Aluminua Sulphate.....	6.58489 grains
Nickel Sulphate.....	0.35819 grains
Cobalt Sulphate.....	0.05019 grains
Manganese Sulphate.....	1.83567 grains
Magnesium Sulphate.....	13.10151 grains
Calcium Sulphate.....	25.12530 grains
Lithium Sulphate.....	0.11652 grains
Sodium Sulphate.....	0.39646 grains
Potassium Sulphate.....	0.24442 grains
Sodium Chloride.....	0.10128 grains

Specific gravity, 1.0063.

85.20879

This is one of the most remarkable mineral springs in existence. It is resorted to for the cure of cutaneous diseases and dyspepsia and the general toning up of the system. It is growing fast into public favor, and it now seems that the day is not far distant when suitable buildings will be erected to accommodate the invalids who desire its waters.

*Cemeteries.*—There are three cemeteries in Blossburg, located in the southern portion of the borough—the Union cemetery, the Catholic cemetery and the Odd Fellows' cemetery. Large numbers are annually buried in these cemeteries from Morris Run, Fall Brook, Union, Antrim and Arnot. The grounds, although not elaborately laid out and embellished, are kept in good order.

*The post office* is located in the central portion of the borough, in a brick block belonging to the estate of the late John Martin. Alfred T. James is postmaster, assisted by Walter Leake. This is a money order office, and is quite a central distributing point for mails going north on the Tioga road and south and east to Morris Run, Fall Brook and Arnot by rail, and to Roaring Branch and Liberty by stage.

# BROOKFIELD TOWNSHIP.

BY S. P. CHASE.

**W**HEN the first whites settled in Brookfield there were in the township territory two camps of Indians, of about six or eight each, who were very friendly to them. One of these bands encamped on the land now owned by J. S. Grantier, the other near Mink Hollow. On one occasion a settler lost all his sheep in one night. An Indian called Indian Jim assured the man that he could find the thief. He got others of his company and started in search, and at night they returned with a mammoth panther, though the ground was bare at the time and it puzzled the white man to understand how his enemy could be tracked and found so readily. The panther was killed within a few rods of where the North Fork Church now stands. There was one Indian who used to hunt with the whites. Very often they would get out of lead, and a number of times were furnished by this friendly red skin, he getting his lead somewhere in the edge of Potter county, but never allowing a white man to learn by him where it was.

## FIRST SETTLERS AND PIONEER EVENTS.

The first four settlers of Brookfield came about the year 1809. Bedford George, Titus Ives, Elihu Hill and Curtis Cady were the first whites who came to settle with their families. Bedford George settled on the Eddy place, near where William Austin now has his store. Titus Ives settled nearly a mile further up Troup's Creek, on what is now known as the Ives place, which has ever since been owned by him or his descendants. The George and Ives families were the only ones living in the east part of the township. Elihu Hill located on the land now owned by Daniel McPherson and known as the Bacon farm. In a very early day the northwestern part of the township was called Hilltown, from Elihu Hill, the first settler. Curtis Cady located further west, on a piece of land now known as the old Stryker farm.

John Joseph, the next settler, moved into the township while as yet it was one vast wilderness. A few years before coming into Brookfield he moved from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to Southport, N. Y., with a small colony of settlers. Most of them only staid in Southport a few weeks and then moved up into the edge of Pennsylvania at Elkland. They staid there a few years, when Mr. Joseph, with oxen and wagon, started to emigrate further on into the woods. Leaving Elkland at daybreak he traveled far into the evening to get to Mr. Ives's, on Troup's Creek, a distance of ten miles, and staid there over night. Early the next morning he resumed his journey, and by hard traveling

through woods and over large roots hauled up for dinner at Mr. Hill's (on the Bacon farm), about 2 p. m., having come about four miles. After dinner the emigrants had about a mile to go, but before they could make that distance it was dark, and they had to go to Mr. Cady's and get a torch to light them into the woods. Mr. Joseph settled on the farm now owned by John Dougherty, and from that time to the present there has been a good representation of Josephs in the township.

Ira and Amos Baker and their father came from the lake country of New York and settled in the northern part of the township. John Brown came from Delaware county, N. Y., about the same time with the Bakers, and settled near Mink Hollow. After this there were others coming and settling, some to stay and others leaving very soon. We shall have to do with those who staid and lent a helping hand in making Brookfield what it now is—one of the finest townships in the county.

Bedford George, Titus Ives, Elihu Hill and Curtis Cady were the first to build log houses, which were the only dwellings built for many years. Ives put up the first framed house in the township on Troup's Creek, where the North road connects with the Troup's Creek road. Godfrey Bowman built the next—well known to this day as the Godfrey Bowman house. This house was a large one for the times, with a cellar kitchen under one half, and a cellar under the rest except where the foundation of a mammoth stone chimney and oven took up a space about 8 by 10 feet. This building was never entirely completed, but was used as a sort of inn and occupied from the first until within a year, when it was torn down to make place for a finer house. There are more ghost stories connected with this Godfrey Bowman house than with any other in the township excepting one. Amos Baker built the third framed house, on the land now owned by Phebe A. Wood, known as the Graves farm. These three were the first built, and with only one or two years' difference in the date of building—the first of them being erected about the year 1829. The Baker house stands about equal with the Bowman house as regards ghosts, but, happily for all concerned, both have vanished and their ghost stories with them.

The first orchard was set out by Elihu Hill on the Bacon farm. A small orchard was set out about the same time on Troup's Creek on the Eddy farm, and one near Mink Hollow, on what is now the land of A. J. Simmons.

The first road, and the only one in the township for many years, was that (a part of which is now in use, known as the North road) running from east to west near the

State line. The western part of this road has had some changes made in its location, but so slight that they are hardly worth mentioning.

William Simmons was the bridegroom at the first wedding in Brookfield. He married Miss Mary A. Brown when he was a lad of fifteen or sixteen years of age. Mr. Simmons should be classed with the very early settlers, there not being more than ten or fifteen inhabitants when he moved into the township. Soon after his marriage he moved on to a piece of land about three-fourths of a mile east from Mink Hollow. He was at an early day a very successful hunter, a merchant, farmer and speculator, and for years the leading citizen of the place.

Ransom Cady was the second man married in the township, the wedding occurring in the same house where Mr. Simmons was married, near Mink Hollow.

The first children born here were twin daughters of Curtis Cady and wife. The members of this family were kind and obliging, but they did not gain much of a place in the township, and when they left they were soon forgotten. John Simmons, L. D. Seely and E. N. Baker were among the first persons born in the township, and they are now living here and are well-to-do farmers.

Early in the history of Brookfield people "browsed" their stock, and deer would come into the chopping and feed at night. One morning early Mr. Simmons went to his chopping to see if perchance there might be a deer feeding. He supposed he saw one, took aim and fired; went to the spot and found his only cow shot dead.

Luman Seely had a house of logs, with no chimney, but a small place for smoke to go through the roof. William George brought hams to smoke and did smoke them in this outlet for smoke. Others had like houses. Asahel Nobles took hams to Mr. Joseph's and smoked them in the same manner. Ira Baker and his wife caught a young fawn, nursed it like a baby and reared it to some size. Mr. Baker and Uncle Simcon Lewis were plowing at one time with two yoke of oxen on the farm now owned by George Rietter, in a field about half cleared, when a large tree fell across the oxen next the plow and killed them at once.

Uncle Benjamin Seely, Luman Seely, J. B. Seely and others were at one time chopping on the ground where E. N. Baker now has a vineyard, when a large deer came running toward them. Benjamin Seely stepped behind a tree, and as the deer was passing hit it in the head with his axe and killed it.

Before any elections were held in this township J. B. Seely, William Simmons, Amos Baker, Luman Seely and others went to Westfield to an election, and in returning were overtaken by darkness four or five miles from home in thick woods, and could not find their way. Amos Baker had a flint, a jackknife and punk; with these he obtained fire and they guided themselves with a torch of hickory bark.

Mary, the wife of Titus Ives, once went to the calf pen to feed a calf, as she was wont to do; but, no calf being in the pen, she looked beyond the pen and saw in the brush fence the calf being carried away by a bear. She

ran at once into the house, got a gun, shot the bear and saved her calf.

Luman Seely went on foot at one time to Painted Post, N. Y., to buy some leather to get made up into shoes. Titus Ives's daughter Susannah went on horseback to De Puy's mill at Tioga, taking a second horse to put the grist upon, and made the trip successfully.

#### MERCHANDIZING AND MILLING.

Painted Post seems to have been the point for most of the trading. A large amount of goods was bought there and brought into the township on horseback. William Simmons bought his first iron kettle at Painted Post and brought it home on horseback. It was not long, however, before he was in some way furnished goods by Joel Parkhurst, of Elkland, and kept them in his house for sale. For one yard of sheeting Mr. Simmons has received fifty cents or one day's chopping, and the same for calico. That seems to have been the price for some time. Mr. Simmons also furnished the settlers with the groceries they had to have, at corresponding prices, and sold other goods common in a country store. When he received money in trade it was generally paid out for labor, and the labor was put into clearing up his farm. He cleared many an acre at fifty cents per day for labor, took from twenty-five to forty bushels of wheat per acre from it, and sold the wheat at from two to three dollars per bushel. There are people living who worked a day for Mr. Simmons for a yard of calico. Mr. Simmons continued dealing in dry goods and groceries, either directly or indirectly, until his death. A Mr. Sleeper was one of the first merchants occupying his store. Joseph Montanye also sold goods in the same store. He was a man of fine character and an extraordinary salesman.

Another store was built in an early day about a mile west of the Simmons store, and it has been occupied as such most of the time since it was built. It would require too much space to treat of all the merchants who have sold goods in this store. Among the first were George Bacon and David Gardner. Since about 1866 it has been filled with a stock of goods of from \$20,000 to \$30,000 worth, and has been owned by Wood & McBride, Wood & Stanburrough and Stanburrough & McPherson, the present proprietors. Mr. Stanburrough is said to have been the finest bookkeeper ever doing business in the township.

In the eastern part of Brookfield, for ten or twelve years, there has been a store kept by William Austin; about five years ago he erected a large building for it, and he is rapidly increasing his business.

In an early day much of the milling was done at Campbellstown, Painted Post and Addison. Schuyler Lewis, of Westfield, gives an account (which is attested by others as honorable and worthy as himself) of a trip to mill which took one week to a day. It was made with two yoke of oxen, Jonathan Brown and Mr. Lewis going in company. They went down the Cowanesque to Lawrenceville, from there to Bath, and three or four miles beyond

to Mill Creek. They took provisions and feed for their oxen, and at night would encamp among the wolves. This trip to mill was made for the public, the neighbors pretty generally being represented by a peck, half bushel or more of corn or wheat. Mr. Brown was selected to go partly on account of his being lame and unfit for manual labor. When these gentlemen returned from the far-off mill safe and sound there was as much rejoicing as when our boys in blue returned from the civil war.

John Joseph made an ox-sled and went to Addison, N. Y., a distance of twenty-five miles, to mill. There are a number of men in the town who have been to Painted Post on horseback for milling. The first mills on the Cowanesque were water-mills, and not always running. There are now grist-mills in all directions at moderate distances. The steam mill in the central part of the township for grinding coarse feed and making shingles, run by C. H. Plank, has been in operation four or five years, and is of great benefit to the inhabitants, there being many large dairies kept, and the stock generally fed ground feed in winter.

#### TAVERNS.

The only tavern ever built in the township was erected by William Corwin about 1853. Its chief revenue was from the sale of liquors and the rental of the ball room for traveling shows and balls. Mr. Corwin was the landlord for a few years, and after him Charles Phipps. This tavern was the headquarters for drunken brawls and fighting. It stood in the northwestern part of the township, in the center of Mink Hollow, where there were at the time two or three families, a potash factory, a store and a blacksmith shop. Notwithstanding its location one would have thought from the throng usually in attendance at parties and shows that it was quite out in the world; but if he judged from the conduct of those present he would determine at once that it was quite in the woods—even on the extreme frontier.

This house was accidentally burned, the owner, Charles Phipps, losing nearly all that he had. He removed to Iowa, where he has been prosperous, and is reported as saying that his burning out in Brookfield was the greatest blessing of his life; certainly the people felt that the burning of this tavern was for the public good.

Since the destruction of this inn it has been the custom of travelers passing through the township to stop at the old Simmons homestead, where they always express themselves as finding good accommodations. This is now the only place in the township which is in any sense a public house. A. J. Simmons is following in the steps of his honored father, keeping a store and carrying on a farm of several hundred acres, and furnishing accommodations for travelers, although he does not advertise a public house.

#### PROGRESS IN EDUCATION.

The first school in Brookfield was taught by Asa Bushnell, in 1817, and was held in Curtis Cady's house,

on the place now owned by Adam Soper. The scholars in this first school were four Cady children, four of Mr. Joseph's children, two of Mr. Roberts's and William Simmons. Mrs. Charles Mascho, who was one of the first children who went to school, and was the daughter of John Joseph, is still living, and to her we are indebted for many of the facts in this history. Mrs. Mascho came into the township when a child and when there were only four or five families here. She has a very remarkable memory.

The first school-house was a log building, with split basswood slabs for seats and desks, and a large fireplace in one side, and was located at the foot of Nobles Hill. The Rev. Samuel Conant has the honor of having taught the first school in this wooden house in so wooden a country, not a child attending school but what must pass through woods in going and coming, at a date when not one clearing was in sight of another. Anna Van Camp taught the next school, and Luman Seely the next. It is said in a school report of Tioga county that Luman Seely taught the first school. He taught in a very early day, but there is no doubt that he was at least the fourth in the order of teachers. Daboll's arithmetic was the sole fountain of mathematical knowledge. There are a great many comical things told in connection with these early schools, but only what we hear of in almost every backwoods place. Boys and girls were whipped a great deal more than now-a-days, and were bad in the same proportion.

Miss Emma Nobles now Mrs. Hubbard has been one of the most successful teachers of a late date. Miss Gibbs, Miss Pierce and Miss Hamblin stand in the front rank of teachers.

#### RELIGIOUS ENTERPRISES.

*Methodist Episcopal Churches.*—The first man who preached in the township was the Rev. Thomas Magee, and the Rev. Mr. Nash was the next. They were on the charge together, preaching alternate Sundays. The first church Methodist Episcopal was organized about the year 1818. The first members were Ira Baker, Amos Baker, Samuel Baker, John Joseph, William Joseph, Azel Nobles, and their wives, and Hannah Joseph, Deborah Joseph, and Curtis Cady. The first place of meeting was John Joseph's log dwelling house.

Early in the history of this church a very serious difficulty occurred. It was harvest time, and very wet. Winter wheat was the main crop. After most of it was cut it got wet and it was very hard to get dry. At the close of one week it cleared away and some wheat was by fine generalship got in before Sunday; but much was left out until Sunday. That being a fine drying day, but rain again threatening, in the afternoon these church folks went into their fields and gathered their grain. Charges were preferred against the guilty ones. Most of them acknowledged that they had done wrong, and said they were sorry and would do so no more. These were left in the church; but one felt that he had done nothing wrong, and, not being sorry, was excommunicated.

A general good interest was kept up in religious things to the year 1836, when Rev. Nathan Fellows came into the township and held the most successful and interesting meetings ever held here. A good number of people now living date their religious experience from those meetings. They were held in Curtis Cady's house, and those who attended still speak of them, often with a great deal of feeling. The only fault of all those meetings was the neglect of all comers who used Mr. Cady's hay to pay for or return it. There are people who to this day believe that Mr. Cady never recovered from the loss he sustained at that time.

The society of Methodists held meetings from house to house and in the school-houses, and steadily increased until the great revival meetings held at the house of Curtis Cady, after which it was divided into two classes, one meeting in the eastern part of the township and the other in the northwestern part. The eastern society had at its head a leader by the name of William George. The western society was led by Ira Baker.

The first church edifice was built in Mink Hollow, in 1858. The frame was put up and enclosed by R. T. Leonard. The inside work was done by R. Hunt for \$165, to be paid in grain, stock and subscriptions.

The trustees then were J. B. Seely, Jacob Grantier, John Simmons, Jesse Gardner, J. R. Coffin, Joseph Bowman and Sylvanus Gardner. Application for a charter of incorporation was made to the court of quarter sessions by Jacob Grantier, J. R. Coffin, John Simmons, J. B. Seely, Jesse Gardner, J. P. Sleeper, James Duncan, C. L. Seely and J. E. Brown, June 9th 1859, and was approved by the court September 8th following. William Haskill was preacher in charge at the time.

In 1861 and 1862 Rev. Joel H. Austin was preacher in charge. Rev. Charles Bush was the next pastor. Rev. Mr. Dillenbeck was the next in order, and in his pastorate occurred a great revival; many of the converts are now living. The Rev. Mr. Countryman followed Mr. Dillenbeck as pastor. Rev. C. G. Lowell was the next to take charge of the church. His brother, J. V. Lowell, succeeded him, and is said to have been the greatest disciplinarian ever on the charge. The Rev. Mr. Blanchard next preached two years, and was followed by Rev. Charles Weeks, and he by Rev. Isaac Everett, who staid two years.

About this time the Mink Hollow appointment was assigned to the Westfield charge, the Troup's Creek appointment to Knoxville, and the North Fork appointment to Harrison Valley. The next minister was the Rev. Mr. Transue, and he was the most successful pastor thus far. He preached nearly every evening for about six weeks, and scores were brought into the fellowship of Christians.

Then followed as pastors the Rev. Mr. Roberts, one of the finest scholars and preachers who have labored here; Rev. Mr. Peck and Rev. J. Knapp. At this time the Brookfield appointment was joined to the Troupsburg charge, under the care of the Rev. Jasper Kellogg, who is the present pastor.

The second church edifice of the Methodist church was built by J. G. Holmes in 1861-62. The two Methodist societies upon the whole have been prosperous, that in the northwestern part of the township the more so. The church records have been so incompletely kept for years that many facts must be lost. The class in Mink Hollow numbers 60.

*The Free-Will Baptist Church* was organized in June 1840, at the house of Sheldon Atkins, where Rev. James Sherwood held meetings, which resulted in a number of conversions. John Owen and wife, Chester Seely and a sister, Sheldon Atkins and wife, A. Miller and wife, Alvira Seely and Mrs. J. G. Holmes were the original members. This society was organized by Revs. Philip White, Jesse Bennett and Isaac Hill.

A church edifice was built about the year 1861. Daniel W. Hunt, Abner L. George, Stephen Murdock, C. G. Seely and John Owens were the building committee, and the church was completed in June 1861. It cost \$1,500. The society is in a prosperous condition.

*The regular Baptist church* was organized May 25th 1848. Much of the work of organizing and establishing it was done by Rev. William G. Raymond, who was a great revivalist. The first church edifice was built by Nathan Besby, in 1859. The first meeting was held in it in June 1860. Elder Raymond was in charge of the society at the time. The original members of this society were Benjamin Cuer and wife, George Hunt, Jackson Hunt, Laura L. Plank, Maria Metcalf, Elisha Hackett, Matilda Mascho, L. Plank and D. B. Fisk, the last two of whom were elected deacons.

Some of the first members are now living, although the society has gone down. No record has been kept since 1873, and the church edifice has not been occupied for years and is becoming dilapidated. Among those who have struggled to keep up the society are Spencer B. Plank, Laura Plank, A. Hendrick, J. G. George and George Hunt.

*Sunday-schools.*—There is no Sunday-school record from a very early date. The main Sunday-schools for years have been the two Methodist Episcopal schools, one held in the western part of the township and the other in the eastern part; and one union school has been supported much of the time for years in the summer season in the Free-Will Baptist church.

Some of the most successful superintendents have been N. B. Hubbard, Malcom Holmes, J. G. Holmes, S. B. Plank, Dr. Northup and S. P. Chase. Mr. Chase superintended a Sunday-school both in the Baptist church and in the Methodist Episcopal church at Mink Hollow for years. He organized the first winter Sunday-school in Brookfield in 1874, and it has been in a thriving condition each winter since. He has had charge of the first Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school nearly every year since 1865.

#### PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

The first justice of the peace was Titus Ives, and the next was Godfrey Bowman. The first election in Brook-



field was held at the house where R. Hunt now lives. For many years there have been two justices, one in either end of the township. William Simmons was justice for many years in the western part, as also was John Simmons. The office has been held by members of that family almost continuously since a very early date. John G. Holmes has been justice many years in the eastern part of the township.

L. D. Seely has once been county commissioner, and Mr. Wakely sheriff. Captain H. B. Seely was elected auditor soon after the war.

William Simmons was at one time the leading citizen of the township; from a very poor boy he became the most wealthy citizen. He died about two years ago. His heirs are very highly respected.

The postmasters are Charles Stanburrough, William Austin, and S. B. Plank.

The vote for township officers at the last town meeting, February 21st 1882, was reported as follows in the *Wellsboro Agitator*:

Supervisors—W. G. Fitch, 81; J. G. Bowman, 60; Peter Clark, 55; D. W. Nobles, 44. Justice of the peace—M. L. Holmes, 128; W. C. Griffin, 2. Constable—F. E. Wakely, 76; T. M. Grantier, 59. School directors—G. J. Davis, 113; I. P. Parker, 109. Assessor—W. J. Montanye, 74; L. D. Seely, 65. Assistant assessors—A. Soper, 123; J. G. Owen, 120. Treasurer—G. H. Davis, 121. Town clerk—J. B. Thomas, 124. Judge of elec-

tion—James Owen, 68; Cyrus McPeck, 67; Alfred Seely, 3. Inspectors of election—Eugene Bonny, 58; C. C. Kizer 44; J. G. Thomas, 28; Chester Seely, 6. Auditor—H. H. Mascho, 87; Zenas Pierce, 41.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Among those who have done most to improve livestock and modes of farming are William Simmons, E. N. Baker, A. J. Simmons, J. B. Seely, Abijah Seely, James Davis, C. H. Plank and Charles Mascho. Perhaps the first mowing machines were purchased by William Simmons and D. W. Nobles, about the year 1864; soon afterward there were quite a number in use. E. N. Baker was the first to introduce a harvester in the Hill neighborhood, about ten years ago; now they are in quite general use. C. H. Plank built the first feed-mill, about six years ago; he now has a shingle-mill in connection with it. J. B. Seely is noted for having the finest accommodation for swine, poultry, etc.; he also has the best dairy arrangements. Wood & McBride built a cheese factory about 1866, but it was not run very successfully until two years ago. Last year 22 cheese were made per day, weighing from 45 to 50 pounds each; this was in the best part of the season. Grain drills were first brought into the township about a year ago. The chief business of the township is dairying, and grain growing; some farmers are raising tobacco. The township is rapidly improving in its state of cultivation.

## CHARLESTON TOWNSHIP.

BY JOHN L. SEXTON JR.

**T**HE township of Charleston was formed from the township of Delmar, in December 1820. It occupies a central position in the county, and is about five miles wide and ten miles long. It is bounded on the north by Middlebury; on the east by Richmond, Covington and Bloss; on the south by Liberty and Duncan; on the west by Delmar and Wellsboro. The post-offices in the township are Charleston, Cherry Flats, Round Top and East Charleston. The villages or hamlets in the township are Cherry Flats, Whitneyville, Dartt Settlement, Dutch Settlement, Welsh Settlement, Round Top, Hill's Creek and Catlin Hollow.

The surface is diversified, and there is a variety of soil, from the alluvium of the valleys to the shale of the hill tops. There are innumerable small streams rising within the township limits, some running southward and finding an outlet in Pine Creek, others running eastward and emptying into the Tioga River, while on the west and northwest the creeks and rivulets run toward Crooked Creek, and by that creek into the Tioga River at Tioga village.

The township is one of the most productive in the county in proportion to its area. It produces wheat, buckwheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, potatoes, tobacco and most excellent fruit, while its dairy products can not easily be excelled. Fine herds of neat cattle are seen grazing in its sweet pastures, as well as choice flocks of native and foreign blooded sheep. The people are almost exclusively devoted to agriculture, with a moderate percentage of manufacturing and mercantile pursuits. The township was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, which has been pretty generally cut down, and the business of lumbering and bark peeling is at present carried on to a limited extent. The products of the farm find a cash market at Wellsboro, Mansfield, Covington, Blossburg and the mining region. At the time of taking the census in 1880 the population of the township was 2,193.

#### THE FIRST ASSESSMENT

for the township after its formation was made by Nathan Niles jr., assessor; Oliver Willard, Seth Daggett and Hiram Beebe, commissioners, and David Lindsay, clerk.

This was for the year 1821. The resident tax payers were:

A. Atherton, Caleb Austin, Rosel Bailey, Jesse Catlin, Nelson Catlin, William Catlin, Timothy Culver, Joe Culver, Cyrus Catlin, Gideon Dewey, Justus Dartt, Justus Dartt jr., James G. Dartt, Daniel Denison, John Dailey, Calvin Eli, Israel Greenleaf, Benjamin Gitchell, Frederic Hilbot, David Henry, James Henry, Nathan Niles jr., James Porter jr., Thomas Prentice, Daniel Packer, Leonard Porter, John Porter, Elijah Starkweather, Peter Shumway, Heman Shumway, Vine Sagers, John Starkweather, Adam Seeley, Thomas Sampson, Isaiah Wilson, Daniel Wilson, Moses Wheeler, Asahel Wetmore, Isaac Wheeler, Lyman Wetmore, Andrew Wetmore, Oliver Willard, Joseph Wilson, Orlando Willard, William Fanton, Cyrus Dartt, John Domine, John Lovel, James Pettis, William Hill.

From the most reliable information to be had we learn that Caleb Austin lived near the present county poor-house; Rosel Bailey in Dartt Settlement; Jesse Catlin, Nelson Catlin and William Catlin in Catlin Hollow; Timothy and Joe Culver in what is now the Welsh Settlement; Gideon Dewey, Justus Dartt, Justus Dartt jr. and Cyrus Dartt in Dartt Settlement; Daniel Denison in Catlin Hollow; John Dailey in Dartt Settlement; Calvin Eli on the State road; Israel Greenleaf on Shumway Hill; Benjamin Gitchell on the State road, near the Wellsboro line; David Henry on the State road; Nathan Niles jr. near Ben Gitchell's; James Porter and Leonard Porter near Rosel Bailey, in Dartt Settlement; Thomas Porter near Shumway's; Elijah Starkweather at the foot of Shumway Hill; Peter Shumway (after whom Shumway Hill was named), Heman Shumway and Vine Sagers on or near Shumway Hill; John Starkweather at the foot of Shumway Hill; Adam Seeley on what is now known as the "Phillips farm" or Wheeler farm; Thomas Sampson at Cherry Flats; Isaiah Wilson and Daniel Wilson in Dartt Settlement; Moses Wheeler on the old Lyman farm on the State road; Asahel Wetmore, Lyman Wetmore and Andrew Wetmore on Wetmore Hill, near the Wellsboro line; Oliver Willard near Nathan Niles; Joseph Willard about a mile from Dartt Settlement; Orlando Willard near Calvin Eli's; John Lovel near the Wilsons; John Domine on the Dartt Settlement road; William Fanton on the State road; James Pettis in East Charleston, and William Hill near the Wheeler farm.

#### CHERRY FLATS.

Cherry Flats is a small village on the State road near the west line of the township of Covington. It contains two churches (Baptist and Methodist), a school-house, a blacksmith shop, a steam saw-mill, two stores, a wagon shop, a shoe shop and about thirty dwellings. For many years it was a place of considerable business, being half way between Covington and Wellsboro, but of late it has rather declined in business importance.

The first settler was Timothy Culver, who gave the place the name Cherry Flats on account of there being a small flat at that place which was covered with a very luxuriant growth of cherry trees. There is a good farming country surrounding it.

This place was the home of the Elliotts, Gilletts, Harknesses and Bacons.

Levi Elliott came to Tioga county in 1808, and located first near Covington. In 1812 he married Amy, a daughter of Aaron Gillett. Their children were: Sophia, wife of Norman Rockwell; Levi H.; Nathaniel A., better known as Colonel N. A. Elliott; Aaron G.; Amy G., wife of Stillman Frost; Horace, Jackson, and John W. Elliott. Levi Elliott died December 5th 1866, aged 75 years, 10 months and 23 days. His widow, now in her 92nd year, is in possession of all her mental and physical faculties to a remarkable degree. She is one of the surviving few who were pioneers in the settlement of Charleston and Covington. Aaron Gillett, her father, came to Tioga county in 1798 and settled at Canoe Camp, and in 1812 at Cherry Flats. He died in Ohio many years ago.

Norman Rockwell was the first postmaster at Cherry Flats; the present incumbent of that office is George Saxton Parsons. The early settlers at Cherry Flats were principally of New England origin, and but few of them survive.

#### WELSH SETTLEMENT.

Timothy and Joseph Culver were the earliest settlers in what is now known as the Welsh Settlement. Thomas Evans and Lewis Lewis, with their families, and Miles and Peggy Harris succeeded them; in a few years came, directly from Wales, David G. Edwards, David Morris, Reese Morris and David Reese with their families; and in a short time thereafter came John Jones and John E. Jones. These latter arrived about the year 1842. In 1851 D. L. Jones settled in the Welsh Settlement. Most of those named purchased "wild lands" of the Bingham's. Later came David Bowen, John Bowen, Joshua Bowen, John Bowen jr., Thomas Bowen and others from Blossburg.

The trials of these early pioneers were more severe, if possible, at first than most of the pioneers of the township experienced, from the fact that many of them were unskilled in the use of the axe, while their possessions were covered with a dense forest, which required skilled axemen to remove. But what they lacked in skill they made up in industry, pluck and perseverance; they succeeded in clearing their lands and making them productive, and now have some of the choicest farms in the township, with good dwellings, barns, implements of husbandry, fine orchards, and sheep, cattle and horses.

About forty years ago they erected a small chapel, wherein they worshipped for a number of years. About sixteen years ago they erected on the farm of David Bowen a more substantial church edifice, costing about \$1,500, which was paid for when completed. Among the ministers who have officiated in the old and the new church are the Rev. Mr. Davis, Rev. Richard Jones, Rev. Evan Davis, Rev. — Peregrine, Rev. J. F. Calkins, Rev. Henry Harris and Rev. F. Tilo Evans, the latter being the present minister.

The inhabitants of the Welsh Settlement are distinguished for their industry and thrift, and have made

their adopted homes and their surroundings pleasant and cheerful. Thomas L. Jones, a young Welsh farmer, about twenty years ago worked at the mines by the day and saved his earnings, and now has a farm of 120 acres, 100 of which are improved and under cultivation, with all the necessary farming implements. He is only one of many of the farmers in the Welsh Settlement who commenced life poor but now have good farms and a competence. During the Rebellion many of them took up arms in defense of their adopted country, and distinguished themselves for bravery and patriotism.

#### WHITNEYVILLE EAST CHARLESTON POST-OFFICE.

Whitneyville is situated within a mile of the western line of Richmond township, and in the northeastern portion of the township of Charleston. It contains one store, a grocery, a millinery shop, two shoe shops, two blacksmith shops, a steam saw and feed mill, a school-house with conveniences for two teachers, a wagon shop, a steam carding mill, a Methodist church, a physician's office, a cheese factory and about thirty dwellings. The first settlers were Lemuel Churchill, Asa Churchill, Tyrus Rice and Solomon Rice. The first road leading from Whitneyville to Spencer's mills at Canoe Camp was cut out by Tyrus and Solomon Rice, Elijah Grennell was also an early settler.

About thirty-four years ago Alonzo Whitney and his son Captain Nelson Whitney came from Gibson, Steuben county, N. Y., and purchased lands in and surrounding the present village, and at various times they were engaged in merchandizing, lumbering, farming, etc. Alonzo Whitney built a carding machine, and subsequently a steam saw mill. About the year 1863 a stock company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing cheese, in which the Whitneys were largely interested. The village increased in population, a number of good buildings were erected, and for a time Whitneyville was a stirring and thriving hamlet. It was surrounded by an excellent farming country, and large quantities of merchandise were sold. A reaction took place, and for several years business has been depressed; but now there are signs of its reviving. The village was named in honor of Alonzo Whitney.

Captain Nelson Whitney, son of Alonzo Whitney, is an energetic man and has done much toward advancing the business enterprises of the place. He was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., January 5th 1823, and learned the trade of turner. He was married in 1847 at Corning, N. Y., to Miss Susan C. Parcel, by whom he had nine children, eight of whom are living—five girls and three boys. He came to Whitneyville in 1848 and engaged in farming, merchandizing, lumbering, etc. He served as quartermaster with the rank of major in the 13th division Pennsylvania militia from April 21st to July 21st 1861. On the 6th of August 1861 he was ordered to raise a company to serve during the war. On the 14th of October of the same year he was commissioned captain of Company G 45th Pennsylvania volunteers, and served till July 3d 1862, when he resigned. He again

raised a company of 100 men, on six days' notice, and was on the march with them to the front when an order from Governor Curtin was received relieving the company and thanking the captain for his patriotism, promptness and zeal. Captain Whitney now resides at Whitneyville.

There are two roads leading from Whitneyville to the Tioga River. One is known as the Post road and the other as the County road. Daniel Foster was an old settler on the County road.

In the graveyard at Whitneyville are buried many of the old settlers of that vicinity, including the Smiths, John Calkins, the Keyes, Lewis and Thankful Pitts, the Wilcoxes, Solomon J. Rice and Diana his wife, David Hulslander and Lucy his wife, the Gerows, and Almira, wife of Robert H. Pratt. Mr. Pratt, who survives his wife, settled in 1837 at Whitneyville, purchasing fifty acres; and he is now residing just over the township line in Richmond with his son Edward Pratt, at the advanced age of 91.

*East Charleston Whitneyville Lodge Knights of Honor*, No. 2,356, was instituted January 24th 1881, with the following officers: Dr. N. W. Masten, past dictator; dictator, David Cramer; vice-dictator, G. M. Gerow; assistant dictator, Casper Fitzer; reporter, S. S. Goodall; financial reporter, John Kohler; treasurer, H. H. Nickerson; chaplain, John Thomas; guide, C. H. Seaton; guardian, S. Martin; sentinel, N. Rice.

The charter members were John H. Salmon, Charles E. Salmon, Jeremiah Dockstader, Henry M. Smith, Casper Fitzer, Julius M. Bailey, Spencer Cruttenden, King J. Towner, Frank H. White, Orson A. Benedict, Melville Green, Willis Whitney, Charles M. Seeley, Francis Clemmons, Edwin Pratt, Samuel S. Goodall, Ransom W. Bailey, Hiram H. Nickerson, Seely M. Masten, Solomon N. Rice, John D. Thomas, David Cramer, Floyd F. Hoga-boom, John Kohler, Vincent M. Smith, Charles H. Seaton, George Clemmons, Green M. Gerow, Thomas D. Marsh, Herbert A. Cruttenden, John F. E. Hempel, Lewis Kohler, Bennett Lyon and George E. Collins.

The present officers are: Past dictator, J. Dockstader; dictator, John D. Thomas; vice-dictator, Casper Fitzer; assistant dictator, Melvin Green; reporter, R. W. Bailey; financial reporter, C. E. Salmon; treasurer, D. Cramer; chaplain, O. A. Benedict; guide, H. N. Smith; guardian, V. M. Smith; sentinel, Thomas D. Marsh.

The present membership is 29. The lodge meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month in the hall over the store of Thomas D. Marsh.

#### HILL'S CREEK AND DUTCH SETTLEMENT.

The pioneer settler on Hill's Creek and in the vicinity of what is now known as Dutch Settlement, Irish Settlement, Ferry Settlement, etc., was Jacob Schieffelin. He was a prominent and remarkable man, and we give a brief sketch of his life. He was born in the city of New York, April 20th 1793. His father, Jacob, was born in Philadelphia, August 24th 1757, and his grandfather in Germany, February 4th 1732. The subject of our sketch

when but 17 years of age was an ensign in the militia, at 20 a captain, and at 22 a colonel, which position he held until he removed to Tioga county in 1828. In 1810 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Onderdonk, afterward Episcopal bishop of Pennsylvania. He attended three courses of lectures at Columbia College, and obtained his diploma in 1822. After graduating he entered into partnership with his brother H. H. Schieffelin in the wholesale drug trade, and for five or six years thereafter spent his summers in New York and his winters in Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans and Havana, acquiring a fair knowledge of the Spanish language. In 1824 he went to the city of Mexico and opened a branch store, which he conducted for two years, and then returned to New York. While in Mexico he became acquainted with Santa Anna, who was then a lieutenant in the Mexican cavalry. In 1827 he purchased several thousand acres of land in Tioga and Lycoming counties, and in 1828 removed to Tioga county, locating on Hill's Creek. He cut a road through the unbroken wilderness for three miles. In 1830 he erected a saw-mill, and in 1831 built a large frame dwelling, now occupied by George A. Brewster. He sold large portions of his land at a very small price—it is said that he sold 1,000 acres for twenty bushels of wheat. Mr. Schieffelin was a gentleman of extended acquaintance, numbering among his friends in early life Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, Robert Fulton, De Witt Clinton and other gentlemen of that stamp. His life in the wilds of Tioga county did not roughen his manners or his character. He was a man of sterling integrity and honesty. He died at Tioga, December 27th 1880, aged 87 years. His children were: Clinton, born in New York city, February 16th 1823, now living in Los Angeles, California (his sons Edward L. and Albert E. were the discoverers of the celebrated Tombstone mining district in Arizona); Alfred, born in New York, September 23d 1827, now residing in Charleston; Elizabeth, born in New York, May 23d 1829, now living at Tioga; Laura, born in Charleston, September 2nd 1831, who died at Elmira, September 18th 1866; Cornelia M., born in Charleston, February 4th 1834, now living in Los Angeles, Cal.; Edward G., born in Charleston, March 25th 1836, now residing at Stokesdale, Tioga county; Jacob Schieffelin jr., born in Charleston, April 18th 1838, now living in Tioga; and Hannah, born in Charleston, March 6th 1840, now living in Freeport, Illinois. Mr. Schieffelin can truly be called the pioneer of northern Charleston.

Among the old settlers in this vicinity were Chauncey Ferry, Charles Ferry sen., Chester Patridge and Tilden Cruttenden, and later Virgil Sweet, Marcus Benedict, John Sampson, William Hill, Thomas Kelly, James Roach and James Abernethy.

Solomon Bennett and Ira Newhall built a steam saw-mill at Hill's Creek in 1863-64, and after running it for a time sold it to Luther Bennett, and he to George P. Card. There were originally large quantities of pine timber on the lands on Hill's Creek. The country is now pretty well cleared of timber, and good farms are to be

seen where but a few years ago the forest was unbroken. Directly northeast of Hill's Creek Lemuel Churchill, father of Asa G. Churchill, the eccentric poet, made a settlement in a very early day, on the Churchill or Patridge Marsh; he erected a small tannery about the year 1824, and tanned deerskins and other leather.

About forty-two years ago Robert Adams, a native of Ireland, settled on Hill's Creek about half a mile from the Schieffelin place, and purchased a quantity of wild land and cleared it up. He was accompanied by his father and mother, William and Nancy Adams. William Adams died March 7th 1861, aged 88 years. Nancy Adams died September 20th 1857, aged 86 years. Robert Adams has now about 300 acres, a large portion of which is under cultivation, with a fine dwelling, barns, etc. He owns the Elisha Keeney farm.

Elisha Keeney was an old settler on the creek. He was the son-in-law of Captain William Hill, in whose honor the creek was named. He died November 21st 1875, aged 70 years, 9 months and 24 days, and is buried in the Keeney school-house graveyard, on Hill's Creek. Captain Hill is buried beside him, but no stone marks his grave. The ground for this graveyard was given by Jacob Schieffelin sen. Catharine, wife of A. Schieffelin, is buried there, as well as two children of Clinton and Jane Schieffelin.

George A. Brewster, son of Jonah Brewster, who was prothonotary of the county of Tioga in 1838, moved into Charleston in 1853 and located the Schieffelin homestead, which he has since very much improved and placed in proper shape for the profitable cultivation of the soil. He was born in Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y., April 15th 1809, and was married at Bridgeport, Susquehanna county, Pa., December 28th 1830, to Miss Ann Watrous, by whom he had eight children, five of whom are living. Thirty years ago, when he first located on Hill's Creek, the appearance of the country was very different from what it is now. He has been honored by his townsmen with the offices of supervisor, school director, etc., and is a prominent man in that locality.

Martin Clemmons, a native of Germany, settled in the northeastern portion of Charleston in 1844, and purchased lands of Coffin Calket, of Philadelphia. He and his descendants have prospered.

#### DARTT SETTLEMENT.

Colonel Justus Dartt, a soldier of the Revolution, and colonel in the Vermont militia after the Revolution, settled in what is now known as Dartt Settlement in the year 1811. He purchased 160 acres, only ten of which had been cut over. At this time the only settlers in the whole township were Moses Wheeler, Levi Elliott, Oliver Willard, Sleeman Shumway, Caleb Austin, Nathan Niles, Rosel Bailey, and Timothy Culver. Charleston was then a portion of the township of Delmar.

The first school in the township of Charleston was opened in Dartt Settlement. Colonel Dartt was one of the county commissioners in 1815, and in 1817 was named one of the trustees of Wellsboro Academy in the

act of the Legislature incorporating it. The first church edifice in the township was built in Catlin Hollow, and the next year, through the energy of the Dartts, one was erected in Dartt Settlement. The first circuit preacher was Rev. Hiram Warner. Colonel Dartt was an enterprising, industrious and public spirited gentleman, and he and his descendants have made that portion of the township one of the most prosperous agricultural sections of the county. On the old farm were growing this year splendid crops of tobacco, corn, wheat and oats, and all orchard products in abundance.

Colonel Justus Dartt died July 5th 1838, aged 81 years, and his wife Hannah January 14th 1844, aged 86, and they are buried in the old graveyard near the church in Dartt Settlement. The remains of many of the old settlers lie in that silent city of the dead, among whom are Justus Dartt jr., who died June 16th 1865, aged 84 years and 6 months; Polly, his first wife, who died December 13th 1819, aged 35 years; James G. Dartt, who died March 8th 1823, aged 38 years; Aurelia, second wife of Justus Dartt jr., who died in 1828, aged 37 years; Rosel Bailey, aged 58, who was killed by the upsetting of his wagon October 24th 1840; Lucinda his wife, who died December 3d 1822, aged 37 years, and Aseneth, wife of Robert Bailey, who died December 10th 1822, aged 63 years.

In the new graveyard on the hill at Dartt Settlement are buried Justus M. Dartt, who died March 25th 1877, aged 73 years; Hiram Warner, who died April 16th 1878, aged 78 years; Aurentha Atherton, aged 81 years, and Maria S. Marvin, daughter of Rev. George Spratt.

Among the descendants of Colonel Justus Dartt is his son Cyrus Dartt, who was born in Castleton, Vt., October 25th 1800. He came into Tioga county with his parents, and endured all the hardships of pioneer life. In 1820 he married Miss Lydia Kelley. Their children were Horace, Solon S., Hiram W., Charles M., Lydia Ann (wife of Adam Klock, Irene (wife of Robert Roy), Phidelia (wife of John Wortendyke), and Amelia wife of W. L. Richards, State mining inspector. Mr. Dartt was again married in 1837, to Matilda Sweet. Their children were: Albert, J. P., Elnora (wife of L. P. Potter) and Hannah (wife of Frank Holden). Mr. Dartt is one of the few remaining who saw Charleston township a wilderness, without roads, without schools, without churches, without any of the conveniences of life; and now behold it as one of the finest agricultural districts in the county, with roads, schools, churches, and all the appliances of wealth and prosperity. A saw-mill was early built by Colonel Dartt, which enabled him and his neighbors to erect suitable framed buildings and clear up the country. Dartt Settlement is on the western line of the township of Charleston, about four miles from the courthouse at Wellsboro.

#### ELECTIONS.

The first election that is recorded in the prothonotary's office at Wellsboro for the township of Charleston was held at the house of Justus Dartt, March 19th 1824, as

returned by the judges and clerks. The supervisors elected were Thomas Sampson and Royal Porter; constables, David Henry and Oliver Willard. Justus Dartt and Daniel Wilson acted as judges of election. The general elections are now held at Dartt Settlement, and the town elections at Young's school-house.

The present township officers are: Constable, S. D. Evans; supervisors, Charles T. Austin, Jonathan V. Morgan; assessor, Nathan Austin; treasurer, Elbert M. Johnson; clerk, Eugene Beauge; assistant assessors, William R. Jones, Rosel Gile; judge of election, R. H. Ely; inspectors, Jacob Kimball, John P. Scott; auditors, Noah J. Wheeler three years, Harvey Young one year; justices of the peace, Ira Johnson, Daniel Rose; school directors, Nelson Claus, John J. Neal, W. D. Jones, C. F. Johnson, L. P. Potter, D. P. Benedict.

#### SCHOOLS.

In the early history of Charleston, from 1810 to 1820, private schools at private dwellings were the only schools in the township. At the latter date a number of families of New England origin had settled in the township, and were instrumental in organizing the township from Delmar. They began instituting schools wherever there were half a dozen families in a locality. At first rude log houses were erected, which were used ten or fifteen years, and as the township developed framed buildings gradually took their places. The Elliotts and Gillets of Cherry Flats, and the Dartts in Dartt Settlement, were among the earliest and most influential friends of the common schools. Justus Dartt, it will be recollected, was one of the trustees of the Wellsboro Academy appointed in 1817, and he favored the common or district schools as feeders to the academy. In the light of our present advantages for obtaining an education it is remarkable how, under such adverse circumstances and with so few facilities at hand, the boys and girls of fifty years ago acquired in the rude school room, destitute of maps, charts, or any of the modern conveniences, such a solid and substantial education, frequently only attending school in the winter months and laboring in the field and forest in the summer. Their books were few, but well studied and understood; and with bodies made healthy by habits of industry, and with clear heads, they accomplished more in a term than most of our modern scholars in years.

There are now in Charleston 18 school-houses, employing 19 teachers, who give instruction to 271 male and 307 female scholars, making a total of 578. The annual expenditure for teachers' wages is about \$2,000, and for repairs and incidentals about \$1,000. A lively interest is taken in educational matters by all classes of citizens, and students from Charleston will be found in the high school at Wellsboro, the State normal school at Mansfield, and various prominent schools throughout the country. The citizens of Charleston as a class are "forehanded" and prosperous, and they take pride in giving their sons and daughters superior advantages for obtaining a thorough education.



## CHURCHES.

There are seven church edifices in Charleston township, viz.: a Methodist church at Whitneyville, a Baptist church at Cherry Flats, a Congregational church at the Welsh Settlement, a Baptist church at Dartt Settlement, a "Christian" church, and Methodist churches at Catlin Hollow and Round Top. Many of the citizens of western Charleston attend church at Wellsboro, and some in the eastern portion at Mansfield, Canoe Camp and Covington. The people of the township are therefore well provided with churches.

## CHARLESTON'S RECORD IN THE REBELLION.

All nationalities and both Democrats and Republicans of the township of Charleston responded to the call of their country in the war of the Rebellion. Besides those who enlisted in companies formed here many went into the service from other places. Charleston and Delmar were contiguous, and township lines were ignored in the formation of companies, and we therefore append the following lists of volunteers from these townships:

## COMPANY I 45TH REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS.

*Officers.*—Captains: Francis M. Hill, William Chase, Charles M. Hart. First lieutenants: George D. Smith, James E. Catlin. Second lieutenants: George M. Ackley, James Cole, De Witt C. Hoig, Andrew Strong. First sergeants: Martin G. Clark, Samuel Haynes, Edwin B. Carev, Decatur Dickinson. Sergeants: William Hoffman, John Hancock, Justus D. Strait, Philo Carle, John B. Emery, Alonzo Bordon, Malcom A. Royce. Corporals: Warden E. Tyler, Walter E. Marsh, Manning C. May, Albert Saxbury, Abram C. Ellsworth, John L. Johnson, Lyman Hancock, Charles F. Reed, John H. Buckley, Wright Redington, Darius Kriner, Ovid H. Andrews. Musicians: Emanuel E. Hipple, Charles H. Strait.

*Privates.*—James Adams, Henry Albright, John S. Button, Peter Boyle, James A. Buck, Lewis Baker, John Barr, Dwight Blackmore, Seth D. Baxter, Selah J. Barnes, Warner Button, John S. Beach, Jasper Bowker, Zadoc Butler, Burton Brown, William V. Borden, Lewis Bacon, John W. Carle, Newberry Close, Joseph Cahn, Joseph Cowden, John Clarey, Jehiel Case, Ransford Campbell, Robert Cooper, Amasa Dodge, Selden B. Dimmick, Samuel M. Donley, John Deitrich, James S. Donley, Eli Dickens, George Duncan, Thomas Degan, Alva Dickens, Charles C. Edson, Harrison D. Eastman, James English, Joseph O. English, Lewis Elliott, Henry A. Elliott, Chester Ellis, George C. English, George English, John A. Fletcher, Charles Francis, Joseph Finne, Charles Fosc, John Gillispie, Albert M. Handy, Charles H. Howell, Abram E. Hahn, Henry Humphrey, Theodore Helter, Levi H. Hahn, Francis Handy, William H. Hardy, Harvey Hayes, Ellis P. Hotelling, Charlton Handy, Alexander Henry, Absalom Hunsinger, Charles Hulburtson, James Hampson, Allen Hotelling, John Huch, Sylvester Houghton, George Hawks, Amos Jillison, James E. Johnson, Darius Johnson, John J. Johnson, James E. Jones, Stephen F. Kennedy, John Kirkpatrick, Thomas Lawton, Warren Lawton, Dominick Lynch, Lewis E. Long, William Lloyd, David Langdon, Washington Lanison, Thomas Lanning, Thomas D. Marsh, John P. Miller, Patrick Maney, Edwin E. Mills, Lewis Myers, James Morton, George S. Mattison,

Thomas Mulvaney, Noah C. Morton, Marsh M. Maynard, William Mores, Christopher Miller, Charles McGee, Spencer Newberry, Hiram Niver, Silas Niver, James Nabal, Jeremiah Overdurf, Robert S. Orr, Warren Owens, John Phillips, William Parry, Levi Pritchard, C. O. Pemberton, Eugene B. Root, John Rowland, George M. Rexford, Frederic Ross, William Rollier, John Reily, Joseph Reibsam, Rhesa I. Reynolds, Edwin Roice, Jason Remington, Daniel M. Shelley, James Summerville, Charles Sands, Porter R. Sherman, Charles E. Sewell, Horace S. Sawyer, Harmon H. Sawyer, Henry Smith, Samuel Stumpff, Harry Schmidt, Warren D. Stone, Cornelius Saxbury, Michael Smith, Stephen Strait, Charles B. Sofield, Henry Traverse, Jacob M. Traver, William H. Thompson, Charles H. Townsend, Samuel J. Vanhosen, Albert Waters, Robert A. Williams, Alexander Wands, William A. Watrous, Erastus Wilson, Jehial H. Wood, Frederic Williams, Palmer B. Watkins, John Wilkinson, Rook Wilkinson, Robert Williams, Francis L. Wilcox, Milan D. Wilson, Samuel Young, William Zimmerman.

## COMPANY G 45TH REGIMENT.

*Officers.*—Captains: Nelson Whitney, Reese G. Richards. First lieutenants: William T. Fitzpatrick, Samuel Haynes, John J. Rogers. Second lieutenants: John J. Reese, Ephraim Jeffers, Thomas J. Davis. First sergeants: David L. Bacon, David E. Bowen. Sergeants: David H. Belcher, Eugene Beauge, Charles T. Kelley, Lyman Thompson, T. C. Crittenden, David Wilcox, William L. Reese, John H. Robins. Corporals: David W. Reese, John J. Johnson, Thomas J. Rogers, William E. Peck, David A. Updyke, William F. Willard, Samuel R. Rogers, James R. Tillotson, Joseph R. Jennings, Wortman W. Owens, Charles H. Wildey, Ebenezer Peet, Henry Fenton, Richard E. Smith, John F. Fenn, John H. Rice, Adam Dockstader.

*Privates.*—Eleazar Backer, Joseph Backus, Daniel Brown, Frank Bill, Thomas J. Butler, Peter Bellenger, Morgan D. Burleigh, Andrew Backus, Josiah L. Butler, Frank Brown, George Brewster, Joseph Bellinger, George Bartlett, George H. Backus, Alonzo Backus, William Bixby, Orson Benedict, George Bacon, Jacob Bopp, Archibald Curpsman, Charles D. Cook, John Cook, Max Van Caspus, Jacob Campfester, Thomas Coyle, Vriehens Culver, Patrick Cousadine, James Carr, Alexander Colwell, Nelson Carpenter, Charles Clemens, John Conly, James Dickinson, John E. Dunn, Patrick Daugherty, James Douglass, Hiram D. Deming, William Downing, George R. Derbyshire, Charles Edwards, Daniel Evans, James S. English, Magnus Fideal, Herman Filmore, Leroy F. Fuller, James Franklin, Lafayette Godfrey, Henry Griffin, George Gettings, Henry N. Gile, Abram V. Gile, Joseph Gronden, Darius H. Hotchkiss, Joseph Holfner, Simon I. Hakes, James Hoy, Joseph Humphrey, John T. Hanber, Henry G. Hilkert, William Iseminger, George Jenkins, Edward P. Jones, William H. Jones, Herman Jennings, Alonzo Johnson, Nelson Knapp, Francis R. Kelley, Patrick Kelley, Paul Kray, Simon L. Kinney, Adolphus Kegrise, Elijah S. Kelsey, Andrew Kephart, Alexander F. Losliere, Almon Lewis, William J. Marshall, John Morrison, James Monaghan, Evans Moyer, John Martin, James Morse, Martin Morgan, George S. Marvin, William A. Mickle, Washington Mann, Willis J. Mickle, Warren Mann, Thomas Moor, George Mickle, Conrad Miller, John McMahon, Henry McIntosh, Michael McMaety, Michael McEnty, Stephen Nott, Thomas Nolan, Mark O'Connor, Edwin Ormsby, Adam Price, John Pettis, R. F. Patterson, Carl Prestit, Erwin E. Porter, William W. Peterson, Sumner W. Pettis, Almon D. Pitts, John Pack-

ard, Joseph Parks, Emory Pillard, John M. Rosebrock, Alexander Rarah, Henry T. Rice, Noah H. Robins, Thomas J. Reese, Charles H. Rogers, Josiah C. Reese, Orville Soule, Eli Smith, Ezra Smith, George Sanders, James S. Smith, Jerome Scott, Morris Smith, Philip P. Smith, Jacob Saxe, Vincent M. Smith, Philemon Slought, William Smith, J. Starkweather, Abram Smith, Jacob Squires, Horace M. Stratton, Charles E. Terbell, Brice Twigg, Allen Thompson, Almon Thointon, Edmond L. Thornton, Moses Thompson, Thomas Townsend, Jacob Westbrook, Joseph Willard, Daniel J. Williams, William P. Wood, Delmar Wilson, Charles White, John Williams, Hiram Wilcox, Chester Wetmore, George C. Wildey.

The 45th regiment, to which the foregoing companies belonged, was organized at Harrisburg October 21st 1861. The term of service was three years, but the men re-enlisted as veterans, and were mustered out of service at Alexandria, Va., July 17th 1865. The 45th participated in the engagements at James Island, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Blue Springs, Campbell Station, the siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad and Poplar Spring Church.

#### COMPANY K 207TH REGIMENT.

*Officers.*—Captain, John J. Reese. First lieutenant, John Karr. Second lieutenants: Thomas D. Elliott, W. L. Reese. Sergeants: Daniel A. Evans, Samuel A. Mark, Edson D. Mitchell. Corporals: Michael C. Campbell, Elijah S. Kelsey.

*Privates.*—Daniel H. Brown, James H. Bellinger, Thomas Brainard, Simon Bacon, James H. Backus, Martin Bennett, Richard A. Brown, John M. Blackwell, William V. Borden, Frederick Campbell, Amos Campbell, Henry U. Cady, John Cole, Edwin Campbell, Thomas Crittenden, Luther S. Collins, Peter Campaign, James Carpenter, Chauncey F. Darrt, Charles L. Dim-

nick, Lewis Deunaux, Jesse B. Doane, Hiram G. Davis, Reuben Dyke, John E. Dibble, Andrew J. Durvea, Darius L. Deane, James E. English, Richard W. Eliston, Samuel D. Evans, Edward English, Charles V. Goodwin, W. H. Harrison, Charles Houghton, Lyman Jaquish, Linas S. Jennings, Orlando Jones, David E. Johnson, Robert Kelsey, Charles E. Kelsey, Hiram Klock, Benjamin F. Kelsey, Lewis Kohler, Clarence Lloyd, Frederic J. Moyer, Eli Moyer, Thomas Morris, Joseph Morseman, James H. Morrison, Delos V. Miller, John Mosier, George McConnell, Elisha McCartney, Edward Osborn, Nathan Palmer, George M. Potts, James L. Plumley, Joshua S. Phenix, George E. Putman, William Putman, Armine Reese, James L. Reese, Charles Stephens, Charles B. Sofield, Robert Satterly, John H. Schoonover, Samuel D. Satterly, Charles H. Strait, Alfred Schieffelin, Abram M. Sherman, John Snyder, Story Starkweather, George M. Tabor, Stephen J. Thomas, Charles Vanton, Benjamin C. Vanhorn, D. P. Whitehead, John Willard, Roswell Webster, Calvin West, Robert J. Wilson, Harley H. Webster, George P. Wilson, Elijah Warren, Asaph Wilkinson, Kenley Wilson.

The 207th regiment was chiefly composed of soldiers whose homes were in Tioga, Bradford and Lycoming counties. Companies A, D, H and K and parts of B, E and G were recruited in Tioga county. Company C was recruited in Clinton county, F in Cumberland and Franklin, I in Lycoming, and parts of B, E and G in Bradford, York and Lancaster.

The regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, September 8th 1864, with Robert C. Cox, of Tioga county, colonel; W. W. Snoddy lieutenant-colonel, and Victor A. Elliott, of Tioga, major; and on the 12th of September it started to the front. It did distinguished service, particularly in the closing scenes in and around Petersburg and Richmond. See biographical sketch of General R. C. Cox.

## CHATHAM TOWNSHIP.

By JOHN L. SEXTON JR.

**T**HE township of Chatham was organized in February 1828, and was taken from Deerfield township. A portion of its northern territory has been recently reannexed to Deerfield. It is bounded on the north by Deerfield, on the east by Farmington and Middlebury, on the south by Delmar and Shippen, and on the west by Clymer and Westfield. The population in 1880 was 1,317.

The township was originally heavily timbered with white pine and hemlock, with the ridges covered with hard wood timber. The lands are adapted to the raising of corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat, grass and the orchard fruits. Recently tobacco has been cultivated with success. It is well watered with numerous springs, rivulets and creeks. Crooked Creek rises in its western

portion and flows eastward through the township. Nate Mead's brook and Norris Brook are tributaries of Crooked Creek.

There are three post-offices in the township—Little Marsh, E. W. Toles postmaster; Chatham Valley (Shortsville), E. W. Suffren postmaster, and East Chatham, with R. G. Treat postmaster.

The first elections in the township were held at the house of Russell Humphrey. Elections are now held at Little Marsh.

The township officers elected February 21st 1882 were as follows: Supervisors, R. G. Treat, David Wass; justice of the peace, A. D. Rice; constable, L. O. Beach; school directors, E. W. Suffren, N. A. Ashton; assessor, J. W. Burrell; assistant assessors, George Ferris, Philip Erway; treasurer, Henry Curran; town clerk, J. E.

Doane; judge of election, W. O. Merrick; inspectors of election, C. S. Beach, Orrin Rice; auditors, D. H. Curtis, John Youmans.

There were in 1880 14 schools in the township, where 258 male and 239 female scholars were instructed on an average seven months. The reannexing of a portion of the township recently to Deerfield has lessened the number. Among the old teachers of the township were Stephen Wade, Stephen Martin, Miss Susie Gibson, Daniel Vandusen, Mary Vandusen, and Polly Close. The first school-houses in the township were roughly constructed; but for the last fifteen years much progress has been made in the selection of sites and in the character of the edifices.

#### THE SETTLERS.

For many years the attention of the settlers was largely devoted to lumbering, and a number of saw-mills have been erected in the township. Several are in operation now, and a large one, with a flouring-mill attached, is proposed. There have been eleven mills within two miles of Little Marsh post-office.

In 1829, according to the assessment of Allen Fraser jr., the following persons were taxable in the township:

Cyrus Ames, Aaron Alba, James Allen, Francis Burrell, Alexander Burrell, Beersheba Bates, Asa Bates, Silas Billings, Daniel Baker, Martin Boardman, John Bates, Nathan Baker, Stephen Colvin, Joel Crandall, Samuel Carpenter, Allen Fraser jr., Eddy Howland jr., Joseph Howland, John Knox, William Knox, David Lesure, John Macumber, Joseph Matson, David Seamans, Lovell Short, Samuel Strawn, John P. Tracey, Elijah Thompson, Samuel Taylor, widow A. W. Tracey, William Wass, Joseph Yarnall.

A number of these were non-residents, and only about twenty were actual settlers. Those living along the valley of Crooked Creek had come in by that way, and those living in the northern part by way of the Cowan-sque River.

Among the early settlers on Crooked Creek were W. L. Merrick, William Spalding, Doctor Harvey Leach, John Short, Asa Short, Rennselaer Toles, Robert Hill, Nehemiah Beach, H. B. Leonard, David Lesure, Lovell Short, George Hawley and Daniel Hill. North of the creek, in the Close district, were Caleb Close, Charles Avery, Reuben Close, Armand Close, Abel Close, Amasa Clark, Samuel Miller, John Macumber, William Wass, Russell Humphrey, — Chappell, Russell Temple, Sylvester Treat and Benjamin Vandusen. In the southern portion the early settlers were Benoni Hill, who settled on the farm now owned by Alexander Wass; Z. Burdick on the place now owned by William Wass jr.; Frank Spencer, on the farm now owned by John Reynolds; Aurora Spencer, on the farm of Elisha Smith, of Tioga; Calvin Davis, on the place owned by Elisha Davis; — Barnes, on the farm now owned by C. W. Avery; Moses Wilhem, on the farm now owned by George Wheeler; Joseph, Whitney and Calvin Wheeler. The farm now owned by Charles Lane was first occupied by Alexander Holmes. Jesse Moffett settled on lands now

owned by Miner Jackson; Azariah Slocum on lands owned now by E. Carpenter; Samuel Main on lands now owned by Mrs. S. P. Beach. Other settlers were Artemus Crippin and Charles Fuller.

On the Shortsville road the first settlers were Lovell Short, John Short jr., Miletus Brown, Peter Hoteling, — Gee, Lemuel Jackson and C. A. Carpenter.

On the Mosher road were Samuel Mosher, Nathan Taylor, — Paddock, — Crampton (on the place now owned by C. C. Trumbull) and Daniel Hill (on what is known as "Dan Hill's Knob").

On the Bates road the settlers were John Bates and Samuel Strong. John Bates cleared up a farm of 200 acres, and still resides upon it. Samuel Strong's farm is now owned by his son Samuel Strong jr.

On the road leading from Beach's mill north to Academy Corners, in the township of Deerfield, among the early settlers were Burdick Hill, on the place now owned by L. O. Beach; Dyer Clark; Josiah Hall, on the place now owned by Messrs. Brague & Beach; — Tiffany, on the place now owned by Ashley Spencer; Leonard Clark and George Wass.

Among the early settlers on the road leading from "Swing Gate school-house" were Daniel Shoves, on the farm now owned by John Boyce; Harlow Boyce; Asher Manning; Nehemiah Smith, on lands now owned by Freeman Smith; Ezra Allen, M. Brownell, Philip Erway, — Simpson; — Boon, on lands now owned by his son Benjamin Boon; Samuel King, on lands now owned by William R. Freeman, and Winchester Cooper, on lands now owned by Joseph and Robert Cooper.

On the New Marsh road Freeman Smith built a steam mill and erected a number of dwellings. The settlers along this road are Abram Wormer, Alexander Lattimer and Ira Baker.

On the Ridge road, leading from near Beach's mill on Crooked Creek to the Wormer school-house and on to Sabinsville, the early settlers were John Winters, on the farm now owned by W. W. Beach; William Brague; James Doane, on lands now owned by James Doane jr.; Daniel Doane; Jerry Garner, on lands now owned by Delos Garner; and J. W. Burrows, near the town line between Clymer and Chatham.

There are a number of new roads in the township made for the purpose of lumbering, but the foregoing will give the reader a very correct idea of who first settled in the township, and where they located.

Few of the present day appreciate the hardships and privations of the pioneers who forty or fifty years ago came into the wilderness and began clearing up new farms. These privations and hardships we have often alluded to in our general and township histories. In Chatham there was the same experience as elsewhere: conflicts with the panther, bear and wolf, and sport with the deer, elk and fish; the log house, the sheep or cattle fold, the clearing of fallows, the logging bees, the raisings, the social gatherings, the cutting out of roads, the erection of mills, school-houses and churches, the humble fare, the rigid economy, sickness, death, marriages

and births; and were we to relate them it would form a section almost identical with those on other localities. The words "pioneer" and "early settler" convey to the minds of the readers all these experiences, and lead them back to the times "when this our land was new." The early settlers of Chatham, like all other early settlers of the county, fought a gallant and brave battle; and while many died while yet the conflict was raging on the field of battle, many survived to see victory and success perched on their banners. And still the victory is not complete. There are many waste places in Chatham that need a pioneer. Whoever now undertakes to cut down the forest and build a home is surrounded by conveniences, modern appliances, which the early settlers knew not of; yet the task is not an easy one. He who settles in Chatham now will thirty years hence be termed a pioneer. So far will the general prosperity of this section be enhanced that what we now regard as being accomplished in the way of subduing the wilderness and cultivating the soil will then be judged to have been only commenced. At that time the waste places will have been reclaimed, the soil put in a better state of cultivation, the population increased, the farms smaller and consequently better attended to, new places of worship erected, increased educational privileges provided, better roads made and larger villages created. Such will be the scene upon which the citizen of the first decade of the twentieth century will look.

#### LUMBERING OPERATIONS.

We have stated that the township was heavily timbered with white pine and hemlock, with ridges of hard wood timber, and that for many years the settlers were largely engaged in lumbering. Lumbering, however, except for home consumption, did not assume an active form until about the year 1848, when a plank road was built from Tioga to Wellsboro, crossing Crooked Creek at Middlebury, distant about six miles from the east line of the township of Chatham. The distance from Chatham *via* Crooked Creek Valley and the plank road to Tioga was from fifteen to twenty miles. Those living in the northern portion of the township could reach the Cowanesque River in half the distance, but the roads were new and bad and much of the pine timber, which was then the only timber salable or in demand, was found along the Crooked Creek Valley and the tributaries of Crooked Creek, and had to be hauled up hill out of the valleys; so that point on the Cowanesque River was not easily attainable, and therefore Tioga became the market or the shipping point. At Tioga the lumber could either be rafted in the Tioga River or shipped on the Tioga Railroad to Corning, and thence taken by canal boats to Albany, New York, or any desired point on the Chemung or Erie Canal. A team would make one trip per day from Little Marsh or Beach's mills to Tioga, hauling on an average 2,000 feet of seasoned pine lumber. The grade was in favor of the teamster, being down hill, with a few sharp elevations to overcome. Lumber under these circumstances barely paid expenses if the timber

from which it was cut was taken into the calculation; yet there stood the pine as a menace to the settler, and he must remove it.

By and by the mania for lumbering increased. It became an epidemic. Lumbermen came in from New York, with capital to back them. About the year 1858 Solomon Bennett, of Horse Heads, N. Y., and John M. Randall, of Veteran, Chemung county, N. Y., determined to erect a mill at the head of Nate Mead's Brook, and for this purpose commenced cutting away the timber and making a road up Norris Brook, and across the ridge to the place we have mentioned. They erected a shanty on flattened timbers, sufficient in size to accommodate their workmen for dining and sleeping purposes, and laid siege to the work. The distance to their objective point was about nine miles. As they progressed with the work they would hitch two or three teams to the shanty, and draw it up as far as the road was completed. In this manner they reached the head of Nate Mead's Brook, and there erected a saw-mill, and cut the pine timber in that vicinity. Now there is another mill, owned by Bennett & Dimon, standing on the same site, and cutting the hemlock, which was left by Bennett & Randall twenty years ago.

The business of lumbering now is chiefly confined to the cutting of hemlock, and palk peeling. With the aid of increased shipping facilities, afforded by the construction of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad, it being only eight miles distant, the lumbering now is as profitable in hemlock as it was years ago in pine, and perhaps more so, for the bark of the hemlock finds a ready sale at the tanneries in the vicinity. Mr. Wras has recently sold a tract of four hundred acres of hemlock timber for a very handsome sum, to a tannery company at Niles Valley, who will cut the timber and peel the bark, making sale of the lumber and retaining the bark. But the lumbering of the present is not as exciting as was that of twenty-five years ago, when during the summer and in good sleighing in the winter the roads between Chatham and Tioga, and even those farther south toward Wellsboro, were literally thronged with teams. The teams going down Crooked Creek from Chatham and southwestern Middlebury would be joined at Middlebury by large numbers from the south, forming one grand procession. We recollect passing over the plank road from Tioga to Wellsboro about twenty-two years ago, and meeting 90 teams, each team drawing on an average 2,000 feet of seasoned pine. This would be at the rate of 180,000 feet per day, or over 1,000,000 feet per week. Most of the wagons would return empty, while some would have a barrel of salt or a box of groceries chained over the hind axle, the driver occupying the center between the hind and fore wheels, riding on a "buck board."

These operations in a few years wore out the plank roads, wore out the forests of pine, and wore out those engaged in them, physically, and some financially. A number of early settlers of Chatham adhered to their farming and were prosperous. As lumbering gradually

ceased more attention was given to the tillage of the soil, the raising of sheep and cattle, and orchard products, until Chatham had attained to the twelfth position in valuation out of the 40 townships and boroughs of Tioga county, with over 400 taxables, although not quite one-half of the township was under cultivation.

The first saw-mill in the township was erected by Nehemiah Beach, on Nate Mead's Brook. This was in operation many years. He subsequently located on Crooked Creek, and erected mills to be run by water, making a reservoir of Little Marsh. This finally resulted in quite a serious affair about twenty years ago. The inhabitants living near the Little Marsh claimed that it produced malarial fevers, and application was made by the citizens of that locality to the court of Tioga county praying that a decree might be made compelling Mr. Beach to remove the dam. The court granted the application. Mr. Beach, claiming that the decree was unjust and arbitrary, and if obeyed would cause him to lose quite an amount of money, failed to immediately comply with the terms of the decree. In the mean time malarial fevers prevailed, and the people, becoming impatient, rallied and tore the dam away. This almost entirely destroyed the value of the mills. The ague and fever gradually ceased, and Mr. Beach put in steam power. The affair created at the time great excitement in the township and county. Time however has worn away much of the asperities and bitterness of the occasion, and we forbear a further mention of the transaction.

The mills now in the township are N. Beach & Son's steam saw and grist mill, Bennett & Dimon's steam saw-mill, Reuben Close's portable saw-mill, L. McConnell & A. Wass's steam shingle and cider-mill and a water power shingle-mill owned by Reuben Close; and a steam grist and saw-mill is to be erected at Little Marsh by Bennett & Dimon.

#### LITTLE MARSH.

Little Marsh is a small but lively village on Crooked Creek, about seven miles west of Middlebury station on the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad. It contains three stores, a grocery, a post-office, a fine hotel, three blacksmith shops, a Methodist Episcopal church, a school-house, and about twenty-five dwellings. There is a lodge of the Knights of Honor located here.

Little Marsh derives its name from the circumstance of there being a small marsh on Crooked Creek near it.

It is located in the valley of Crooked Creek, on the main road from Middlebury via Keeneyville and Shortsville west to Sabinsville in Clymer township, Westfield, and eastern Potter county. It is surrounded by a good farming country, with convenient roads leading to it. The graded school is in charge of Prof. J. H. Ferris, assisted by Miss Della Philips. The mills of N. Beach & Son are located about half a mile from the village on Crooked Creek.

*Little Marsh M. E. Church.*—The only church edifice in the township is that of the M. E. church of Little Marsh. Formerly there were two; one being in the territory recently reannexed to Deerfield. The one remaining in this township is located very eligibly in Little Marsh, and neatly painted and furnished. The cost of the edifice was \$3,200. Convenient sheds for horses have recently been erected in the rear of the church. The church and its surroundings are a credit to the village and the vicinity. Rev. J. W. Miller is the officiating clergyman. There is a very interesting Sunday-school connected with the church, in charge of Mrs. Rejoice Roberts.

*Little Marsh Lodge, No. 2,262, Knights of Honor* was instituted July 1st 1880, by D. W. Avery, district deputy, with the following officers: John W. French, dictator; Philip Close, vice-dictator; C. Beach, assistant dictator; J. E. Doane, reporter; John Youmans, financial reporter; Simon Spalding, treasurer; Benjamin Morse, chaplain; Warren McConnell, guide; Milo Trumbull, guardian; Philip Close, S. P. Beach and Orange Connelly, trustees. The lodge organized with 34 members. Several have taken cards of withdrawal in order to join lodges nearer them and also to institute new lodges.

The present officers are: A. Rice, dictator; Philip Close, assistant dictator; Alfred Slocum, vice-dictator; J. W. French, reporter; S. P. Beach, financial reporter; S. Spalding, treasurer; George Manning, chaplain; Milo Trumbull, guide; H. C. Bague, guardian; Henry Wesmiller, sentinel; Dr. B. J. Fulkerson, medical examiner; J. E. Doane, past dictator; Philip Close, S. P. Beach and Orange Connelly, trustees.

The lodge meets semi-monthly in its hall at Little Marsh, on Saturday evenings, at 7 o'clock.

#### SHORTSVILLE.

Shortsville is a small village on Crooked Creek, about two miles east of the village of Little Marsh. It contains a grocery store, two blacksmith shops, a school-house and about a dozen dwellings. The name of the post-office is Chatham Valley.

*Waving Star Lodge, No. 61, Patrons of Temperance*, at Shortsville, was instituted in January 1882, by J. D. Rumsey, with 30 charter members. The officers are: Worthy sire, S. K. Chamberlain; venerable matron, Ann Warren; worthy inside guard, Philip Carpenter; worthy assistant marshal, Delbert Carpenter; worthy lady assistant marshal, Mrs. Elta Reynolds; chaplain, George Chamberlain; worthy marshal, George F. Curtis; worthy chief of league, William Ashton; worthy guardian, Mrs. Sarah Warner; worthy secretary, Redding Macumber; treasurer, Philo Warner; O. guard, Gardiner Andrus; sentinel, P. T. Clark; financial committee, Albert Saxbury, Ann Warren and Milo Goodwin; sick committee, S. K. Chamberlain, Albert Saxbury, Ann Warren.

The lodge meets weekly at Shortsville Hall, at 7 o'clock P. M.



# CLYMER TOWNSHIP.

BY JOHN L. SEXTON JR.

**T**HE township of Clymer was named in honor of William B. Clymer, agent for the Bingham estate and grandson of George Clymer, a distinguished Pennsylvanian and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It was formed from Westfield and Gaines, in December 1850, and was originally named Middletown. It is bounded on the north by Westfield, on the east by Chatham and Shippen, on the south by Shippen and Gaines, and on the west by Potter county. The surface is rolling and hilly, diversified by valleys and tablelands, and the soil is well adapted to the growing of wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, the grasses, and orchard fruits. Tobacco has been raised to a limited extent and found profitable. The township occupies an elevated position near the great watershed of northern Pennsylvania, where streams flow into the Genesee River, and thus into Lake Ontario and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; into the Allegheny, whose waters reach the Gulf of Mexico; and into the Susquehanna, which finds an outlet in the Chesapeake Bay. The streams in the township are Janison Creek, Mill Creek, Cranch Brook, and Potter Brook, which empty into the Cowanesque River, and Long Run, which flows southward and empties into Pine Creek near the village of Gaines.

The soil in a considerable portion of the township is what is termed "red shale," and is very productive. Almost the entire township originally belonged to the Bingham estate, and the lands were sold to settlers at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. There was an immense growth of timber upon the lands, principally maple and beech, with groves of hickory, cherry and hemlock, interspersed with ash, poplar and pine. It was what might be termed a hard wood section, and, while the growth of timber was large, the land was much easier to clear and bring under cultivation than oak and pine lands. Clymer differed from many of the townships south of it in this respect, that its early settlers did not purchase the lands with a view to engaging in lumbering, but to clear up farms and make themselves homes in the northwestern portion of Tioga county, near the head waters of the Cowanesque River; and by industry, economy and perseverance they succeeded in accomplishing their design.

The first election was held at the house of C. P. Douglass. Elections are now held at the Clymer House, in the village of Sabinsville.

The following are the township officers elected February 21st 1882: Supervisors, E. Chamberlain, Charles McComb; justices, James Thompson, A. A. Amsbry;

constable, Solomon Rowland; school directors, John Davis, B. W. Skinner; assessor, John Davis; assistant assessors, R. Morton, C. P. Douglass; treasurer, E. F. Radeker; town clerk, Melvin Stebbins; judge of election, Charles Butts; inspectors, A. A. Roberts, E. Baker, J. M. Douglass; auditor, William Larrison.

The post-offices in the township, with the present postmasters, are as follows: Sabinsville, George W. Douglass; Long Run, John Davis; Mixtown, — Scott. At one time there were three hotels in Mixtown; now there are none.

The population of the township in 1880 was 1,121.

## OLD SETTLERS.

Most of the early settlers were from the counties of Madison, Chenango, Cortland, Tompkins, and the southern tier of New York, and were of New England origin. They were attracted hither by the liberal offers which the agents for the Bingham estate made, through the press of the counties named. Some came with money sufficient to pay for 100 acres and erect suitable buildings, while others came empty handed or with just enough money to secure a contract, depending on their industry and strong will to accomplish the rest. For a few years their struggle was a severe one, but a neighborly and kindly feeling existed and each helped the other in erecting houses and barns, logging fallows, and any way in which they could serve to strengthen the hands and nerve the spirit of the pioneer.

The forest was not without its harvest. Deer and other wild game were plenty, and the sugar maple proved like manna in the wilderness. For maple sugar and syrup the settlers could procure a portion of their groceries at the nearest store, which was then at Knoxville, twelve or fifteen miles distant. In burning their hard wood fallows they could turn the ashes into money by hauling them to Lawrenceville or Painted Post, and sometimes could procure a market nearer home, at a reduced price. They also boiled what is known as "black salts," for which they would receive about 2½ cents per pound.

Much is due to William B. Clymer for his encouragement to the early settlers. One old pioneer informed the writer, with tears in his eyes, of the clemency of Mr. Clymer. The informant is now well off, having secured a competency of this world's goods; but he could not refrain from relating how, when for two consecutive years he had missed his payment, when he had lost his cattle, had his sugar camp burnt, had sickness and death in his family, and was entirely discouraged, he went to Wells-

boro with his contract to surrender it up to Mr. Clymer, and how the agent refused to accept it, gave him more time and \$80 in cash from his private purse (then a great sum) and gave him an order on a store at Knoxville for \$20 more, for all of which he exacted no security, save a common promissory note; and how the overjoyed pioneer returned home that night, a distance of 26 miles, arriving at 3 o'clock in the morning, and broke the good news to his despondent wife and children; and how it inspired him with courage, and he went forth again, determined to succeed, and repaid the money to Mr. Clymer, who refused to accept interest, only enjoining secrecy. "These things," says the old pioneer, "and I have no doubt Mr. Clymer did the same things for others, saved me, and I believe many more in the township of Clymer, from abandoning our homes, poor and heart-broken. Some complaints of course were made against Mr. Clymer, but they arose chiefly from those who did not try to live up to their contracts, but spent their money foolishly."

Saw-mills were soon erected on Mill Creek and other streams, designed for custom or home trade, which enabled the settlers, as soon as their prosperity would warrant it, to commence building framed dwellings and barns. The planting of orchards was one of their first acts after they had cleared sufficient land whereon to do it; and these orchards soon became a great help to the pioneer, affording his family a supply of fruit and leaving him a surplus for market.

The first settlement within the present limits of Clymer was made about the year 1815. This territory was then in the township of Deerfield. In 1818 James Mix settled on the ridge west of Sabinsville and gave to that locality the name of Mixtown. In 1820 Simon Rexford purchased and located upon 300 acres of the Mix possession. This land was divided up, David Rexford, son of Simon Rexford, taking a portion, and George O. Bristol, a step-son, another portion.

At that time there were a small log-house and cattle pen, the latter made to protect the cattle from the wolves, bears and panthers. Simon Rexford was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving seven years. He and his wife are buried in a graveyard on the premises.

George O. Bristol was born in Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y., June 11th 1806. His father died when he was young. He came to Tioga county in 1812 and settled at Knoxville. His mother subsequently married Simon Rexford. In 1820 young Bristol came with his mother and step-father into what is now Clymer township when the latter bought the Mix property. No wagons were then in use in that section, and he moved in on an "ox sled" and assisted in clearing up the land purchased by his step-father. There were no settlers then on the Cowanesque at Westfield, or along Mill Creek. To the north the nearest neighbor was Ayres Tuttle, who lived about half a mile below where Westfield borough is now. To the east the nearest neighbor was at Middlebury, on Crooked Creek, eighteen miles distant; to the south lived the Furmans,

on Pine Creek, at about the same distance, and west there were no inhabitants nearer than Coudersport, twenty-five miles. The region was one great forest. When Mr. Bristol came into the country, when the water was low in the Cowanesque he had to go to mill to Painted Post, a distance of over fifty miles; after a few years there was a path cut through to Pine Creek, where occasionally they would go to mill. In 1830 Mr. Bristol was married to Miss Polly, daughter of Isaac Gaylord. Their children were Edwin, Angelina (wife of Charles Scott), William, Perry, Emma (wife of Baker D. Ellis), Gaylord, Amanda (wife of Benjamin Sage), George W., and Hestina (wife of Henry T. Elliott). Mr. Bristol bought 150 acres of land from David Rexford, son of Simon, and commenced clearing it up—planting orchards, erecting suitable buildings and making a home for himself and family. About forty years ago he became a member of the Methodist church, and he was a class leader for several years. His wife died April 26th 1877, aged 64 years, and is buried in the graveyard heretofore alluded to. His grandmother and mother are also buried there. Mr. Bristol has been a supervisor and filled other places of trust in the township. He is now in the 77th year of his age, a true type of the old band of pioneers, who are so fast passing away.

Charles P. Douglass was born in Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., November 1st 1812. He came to Tioga county in 1835, and after a few months returned to Madison county. On the first day of January 1837 he started with his family for Tioga county, where he located on Mill Creek, in what is now Clymer township, a short distance southwest from the present village of Sabinsville. He purchased 350 acres of the Bingham lands in their primitive state, and immediately built a saw-mill on Mill Creek, which stood near the present steam saw-mill of Orrin Stebbins in Sabinsville. He carried on farming and lumbering and worked at the carpenter's trade. The lumber sawed at his mill was used in the township. He cut a large fallow, and the first crop of wheat was 650 bushels, which he sold at \$1.50 per bushel. He kept a hotel sixteen years, and was the first postmaster in the township. He has been assessor, auditor, school director and supervisor, and was the surveyor when the township was laid out. He has been a public spirited gentleman, erecting stores and mills and clearing up a large farm. He was first married November 6th 1831, to Miss Sarah M. Hancock. His eldest daughter, Betsey C. Douglass, is the wife of Hon. B. B. Strang. He has resided at Sabinsville since 1837, with the exception of three years, and now lives there. He has recently sold the homestead to his son.

The early settlers in and about Mixtown (a small hamlet, surrounded by a good farming country, near the center of the township) were, besides those already spoken of, John King, Elihu Matteson, Willard Potter, Archibald Campbell, Christopher Schoonover, Samuel Swimlar, Orson Pemberton, Isaac Beach, Rufus Scott, Nathaniel Owen, Watson Trowbridge, Nathaniel Skinner, William Larrison, Thomas Barber, Samuel Niver, C. R. Skinner,

Caleb Trowbridge, Peter B. Lovell and John Lovell. A majority of these were from Cortland and Chenango counties in New York and a large portion of them cleared up farms, erected good dwellings, set out orchards and became well-to-do citizens, braving all the hardships incident to a pioneer life.

The old settlers on Long Run were George Harvey, Jared Davis, Calvin Newton, Moses Newton and William R. Burdick. The first settlers in and about Sabinsville were Charles P. Douglass, Orrin Stebbins, Elijah Hancock, Thomas Strait, Thomas Eldridge, Lyman Hancock, Hiram K. Hill, Erastus G. Hill, Horace P. Hill, Zachariah Heminger, William Rogers, Roswell Rogers, Demarquis Thompson, Roswell Ackley, Frederick Swimelar, William Ladd, Oziel King, Dixon Southard, Lovell Short, Renando Hawley, William A. Douglass, Freeman Wilcox, A. G. Sabin, Cyrus Paddock, George Lebar, William Lebar, Charles Lebar and Hiram Reynolds.

The majority of the foregoing purchased parts of the Bingham estate, and most of them devoted their attention to farming.

In order to give the reader a knowledge of the population of the township at the time of its organization we append the following list of taxables for the year 1851-2, when the township was named Clymer:

John Ackley, Roswell Ackley, George Ackley, J. F. Allen, W. R. Burdick, Edmond Bristol, George O. Bristol, George Briggs, Francis Briggs, Levi Blue, Enos Babcock, Simeon Babcock, John Brown, William Bradley, Willis Babcock, Washington Blue, Rockwell Bentley, Charles Burlingame, Hamilton Boardman, John Baty, Isaac Burnside, Seth Booth, Benoni Boardman, Samuel Briggs, Hiram Burdick, J. B. Benn, William Benn, J. M. Bush, Squire Briggs, Isaac Beach, Clark Beach, E. Y. Brown, Thomas Barber, J. B. Beach, Henry Brigham, Sylvanus Cole, Eli Chapman, F. W. Calkins, George Cass, Samuel Carlind, C. D. Cameron, Sylvester Davy, George Davy, Jared Davis, John Davis, Alva Dickens, Robert Dickens, Charles P. Douglass, B. Dutcher, William Douglass, Horace Dimon, Thomas Eldridge jr., Horace Eldridge, Thomas Eldridge, Ghester Ellsworth, Andrew Frasier, Ransom Freeman, Squire Gile, Philo Griffin, Silas Griffin, Daniel Gower, Charles Gum, Benjamin Groo, W. G. Groo, Peter Griffin, G. W. Huyler, George Huyler, Elmore Hackett, Lot Hackett, Burton Howe, George Hawley, Benjamin Howe, Elijah Hancock, J. W. Hancock, Lyman Hancock, E. G. Hill, Charles Hoig, Erastus Hill, H. K. Hill, Henry Hill, Zachariah Heminger, William Head, Job Head, Doctor J. W. Haner, James Hill, George Harvey, George Hurlburt, James Johnson, Alonzo King, Hiram King, H. King, A. King, Harley King, David Kilborn, John King, Alfred King, Charles King, Henry Larison, Washington Larison, William Lebar, George Lebar, Thompson Lebar, Amison Lebar, Charles Lebar, James Lovell, Peter Lovell, Chauncey Lebar, Nelson Lindsey, John Lovell, William Larison, G. Larison, George Larison, William McNiel, Benjamin Madison, Henry McFall, Moses Newton, M. W. Newton, Samuel Niver, Norman Orvis, Andrew Ormes, Cyrus Paddock, D. A. Paddock, Lyman Pritchard, Pyre & Co., James Richards, Charles Richards, Willard Potter, Ira Potter, Orson Pemberton, Clueney Pemberton, John Rushmore, William Rogers, Lavanson Rogers, Dennis Roberts, William Runnells, Willard Rowland, Roselle Rogers, Silas Rushmore, James Reynolds's

estate, Peter Rushmore, Joshua Rushmore, Jonas Schoonover, Thomas Schoonover, Christopher Schoonover, Hiram Schoonover, John Sykes, Charles Sykes, Charles Southard, Dixon Southard, Chauncey Southard, C. V. Skelley, David Short, E. G. Smith, E. W. Smith, W. W. Smith, Marvin Swimelar, Frederic Swimelar, Thomas Strait, Orrin Stebbins, E. H. Stebbins, Stephen Strait, James Smith, Abram Smith, Peter Smith, A. G. Sabin, Henry Steele, E. F. Skinner, Nathaniel Skinner, James Scott, Luke Scott, Levi Scott, Rufus Scott, Samuel Swimelar, C. R. Skinner, W. B. Skinner, Charles Scott, Samuel Scoville, D. W. Skinner, Merritt Thompson, J. O. Thompson, Caleb Trowbridge, H. E. Tanner, J. C. Tanner, Watson Trowbridge, Noah Weeks, Freeman Wilcox, White & Co., William Wright, Aaron Yale.

#### AN OLD INDUSTRY.

In the early history of Clymer, and in fact until recently, the maple sugar made was quite an item in the product of that locality. Almost every landowner had what he termed a "sugar bush," ranging from 100 to 2,000 sugar maple trees. As late as 1870 there were made in Tioga county 145,209 lbs., a large portion of which was produced in Clymer township. Sugar camps, as they were termed, were to be found in every portion of this township and westward into Potter county. These camps were located in a central or most convenient point in the sugar bush, where a rude cabin was erected sufficiently large to contain a bunk or bed and hold a few cooking utensils. An arch was built of stone to hold the kettles; or small forked trees were cut down and made into convenient lengths, sharpened and driven into the ground, and a row of kettles suspended on a tough, stiff, iron-wood pole which rested in the forked stakes. Two large troughs were dug or chopped out of trunks of trees to serve as a reservoir for sap and for the syrup before it was "sugared off." At each maple tree designed to be "tapped" was placed a small trough, to catch the sap as it ran from the maple. Fuel was prepared and drawn to the camp with which to keep up the fire in boiling the sap. When all these preliminary things had been attended to, and as soon as the sap commenced ascending the tree, which depended much on the season and would usually occur about the first of March, the work of "tapping" commenced. The instruments or tools used for this purpose were a light axe or hatchet and a "gouge" made of iron and steel, like a carpenter's chisel, with the exception that the point was in the form of a segment of a circle. The outside bark of the maple was cut off at the place where the tree was intended to be tapped, and with a sharp blow of the hatchet or axe on the gouge a cut was made in the tree; the gouge was withdrawn and a wooden spile driven into the cut. In some instances augers were used instead of gouges in tapping trees. Sometimes the tree was tapped in two places; but generally in one place, for too much tapping in one year injured the tree for the next year's supply. When a sugar maker intended to cut down his sugar bush the next year he tapped the trees in several places and made the most out of them for the present, drawing as it were the very life blood from them.

When the sap commenced flowing then came on the busy time. A yoke of oxen and a sled with two men or boys to gather in the sap were called into service. Barrels or casks were chained on to the sled, to receive the sap from the various trees as it was gathered in pails by the boys and men, and when these were full away they went to the camp and emptied the contents of the cask into the large sap trough. Provisions were sent into the camp from the home of the owner, the fires were kindled under the kettles, and the business of making sugar commenced in earnest. The fires, if the weather was favorable to the running of sap, had to be kept burning night and day. Thirty years ago one could stand in the evening on the ridge west of Sabinsville (where he could command a view of the country around Mixtown, and the head waters of Potter Brook, the valley of Mill Creek and the ridges to the east of it) and see the light from a hundred fires burning in the sugar camps of Clymer.

People from other sections of the county, and from New York and central Pennsylvania, came to enjoy the sugar making season and the scenes incident to that event. It was a time of merry making. Parties of young people would assemble ostensibly for the purpose of eating maple sugar and syrup, but really to have a dance and a good time generally. Caleb Trowbridge was a fiddler and played for dances; and, although now eighty years of age and a wealthy farmer, still he enjoys the violin. He would be sent for on these occasions. There were mischievous girls at that time as well as now, and "store clothes" were not fashionable to any great extent, especially when worn by conceited young men, who came to have some fun with the "natives." Many a young beau with soap lock curls and fashionably trimmed "imperials" went away from these social gatherings with his hair full of maple syrup and his whiskers glued into an uncomely shape. While the girls of that period were not rude and unladylike, yet they possessed clear conceptions of the character of those who held themselves socially above them and condescended on such occasions to court their society. To such, courtesy was extended in a limited degree. Mothers, fathers, grandfathers and grandmothers now look back with pleasure and delight to the scenes which were enacted during the sugar season.

For those times not only afforded them pleasure, and relieved the loneliness of pioneer life, but were seasons of profit. The sugar was made into cakes varying from two ounces to 25 pounds. The smaller cakes were made in the shape of diamonds, hearts and other figures and commanded a higher price per pound than those of square or round shape. The former were sold to the candy or grocery dealer, and the latter to merchants and others who desired them. A regular trade soon sprung up in this commodity, and merchants and others sent in their orders from year to year. A large quantity was made over the line in Potter county, and that from Tioga county made in the locality of Clymer went under the name of Potter county sugar. After the Long Run road was built from Sabinsville to Pine Creek at the present

village of Gaines large quantities of sugar in various shapes were put on board of lumber rafts and taken down the river, and found a ready sale in all the towns from Williamsport to the Chesapeake Bay. Potter county sugar (though largely made in Tioga county) was known from the head waters of Pine Creek in every village, town and city the entire length of the Susquehanna. Large quantities were also shipped on rafts on the Cownesque, and found market in Painted Post, Corning, Elmira, Towanda, Wilkes-Barre, Northumberland, Sunbury, Halifax, Harrisburg, Middletown, Columbia and Port Deposit.

A considerable quantity is still made in Clymer, but not so much as formerly, although the appliances for making it now are much better than they were in the days we describe. Buckets have taken the place of sap troughs, and huge flat pans have superseded kettles. The maple tree should be a dear emblem to the pioneers of Clymer, for from its trunk was extracted the fluid which paid their taxes, kept up the interest on the contracts for their lands, and finally assisted in procuring the warrantee deeds of their homes from the agents of the Bingham estate. All honor to the sugar maple!

#### CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

There are two church edifices in the township. A Methodist church was erected in the year 1853, in the Ackley school-district, near the line between Clymer and Chatham. A Baptist church was built in Sabinsville in 1879. Among the early ministers who preached in the township were Elder Conant and Rev. Francis Strang, father of Hon. B. B. Strang.

The first regular school-house in the township was erected in 1826, in "Mixtown," near Beach's Corners. It was a log building. There are now nine, giving employment to ten teachers, and the schools are kept open usually about seven months in the year. The school-house in Sabinsville has two departments, and the teachers are Frederic Alba and Miss Almeda E. Douglass. Among the early teachers in the township were Hiram K. Hill, Horace P. Hill, Sarah Whittaker, E. O. Austin, Bradley Seeley and Alverton Pritchard.

#### SABINSVILLE.

Sabinsville was named in honor of Alonzo G. Sabin. It is situated at the junction of the east and west branches of Mill Creek, in the northern-central portion of the township, and contains a hotel, a church, two steam saw-mills, a grist-mill, three stores besides a drug store, a post-office, two blacksmith shops, a cheese factory, a cider-mill, a school-house, where a graded school is held and two teachers employed, and about sixty dwellings. The first three settlers were Charles P. Douglass, Orrin Stebbins and Elijah Hancock. Sabinsville is distant from Westfield borough four miles, from Gaines village ten miles, and from Middlebury seventeen miles. In 1880 it had 170 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a good agricultural district, and its merchants do quite an extensive business in the purchase of the products of

the dairy and farm. The location is good, several roads diverging from the village in various directions, one leading southward and westward to Mixtown and Gaines, two leading eastward and southeastward, and one north to Westfield, on the Cowanesque River. The saw-mills and grist-mill also attract trade and business to the village. A line of railroad leading from Hornellsville, N. Y., to Westfield, thence up Mill Creek to Sabinsville, thence southward to the summit, and then down Long Run to Gaines, on Pine Creek, has been surveyed. The grade is good, and the inhabitants are strong in the belief that the road will yet be built, and give them railroad communications north and south.

The first store in Sabinsville was built by B. B. Strang, and was filled with goods by him and Charles P. Douglass. The next store was conducted by D. A. Tooker. The first hotel in Sabinsville was kept by C. P. Douglass. A hotel was also kept by D. A. Tooker. The first blacksmith shop was conducted by Cyrus Paddock. The first grist-mill in the township was built by Orrin Stebbins and Elijah Hancock, in this village.

The post-office at Sabinsville was established under the administration of Zachary Taylor, in 1849, and Charles P. Douglass was appointed postmaster. George W. Douglass is now postmaster. There are two post routes through the township. The first mail was carried on horseback, from Westfield *via* Sabinsville to Pike Mills, in Potter county, by Samuel Losey, a veteran, who lived to be over one hundred years old.

The first regular physician in the township was Dr. John M. Haner. The present physician in Sabinsville is Dr. T. A. Bair.

#### LODGES.

*Sabinsville Lodge, No. 2,300, Knights of Honor* was instituted October 2nd 1880, by W. H. Fuller, D. D. G. D., with the following officers: Eugene Benn, past dictator; E. F. Radeker, dictator; J. L. Thompson, vice-dictator; J. B. Rushmore, assistant dictator; S. S. Seagers, reporter; E. A. McLachlin, financial reporter; Benjamin Eldridge, treasurer; E. C. Jennings, chaplain; M. T. Osborn, guide; E. A. Thompson, guardian; J. W. Boom, sentinel; G. M. Ackley, Job Swimelar and E. C. Jennings, trustees. There were 29 charter members.

The lodge had the misfortune to lose by fire its regalia and lodge furniture, May 3d 1881. It now has fine quarters over the store of M. V. Purple & Co., with new regalia and furniture, and is in prosperous condition. The present officers are:

Past dictator, J. W. White; dictator, G. M. Ackley; vice-dictator, Benjamin Eldridge; assistant dictator, Leroy A. Whiting; reporter, M. D. Weeks; financial reporter, E. F. Radeker; treasurer, Joseph Swimelar; chaplain, J. B. Rushmore; guide, James Nolan; guardian, Charles Hill; sentinel, J. W. Boom; trustees, G. M. Ackley, Benjamin Eldridge and Charles Weeks.

The lodge meets semi-monthly in L. J. Stone's hall, Sabinsville, Saturday evenings, at 7 o'clock.

*Equitable Aid Union No. 253* was organized March 5th 1881, with the following officers: Chancellor, V. R.

Gee; advocate, Almon King; president, G. A. Roberts; vice-president, O. B. Roberts; secretary, E. L. Gee; treasurer, G. W. Douglass; accountant, M. H. Stebbins; auxiliary, A. K. Stebbins; chaplain, Mrs. M. J. King; conductor, Dr. T. A. Bair; sentinel, C. B. Gee; watchman, B. S. Miller; trustees, Dr. T. A. Bair, V. R. Gee, and Almon King.

The object of the organization is mutual aid. The meetings are held semi-monthly, in Baker's Hall, on Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock.

#### "BROM" ROHRBACHER.

At Sabinsville resides Abram Rohrabacher, familiarly known as "Brom Rohrabacher." He was born in Virgil, Cortland county, N. Y., in 1819, of German descent, and learned the trade of a blacksmith at Marathon in that county. He came to Pennsylvania about 35 years ago and settled in Pike township, just over the Tioga county line in Potter county, and since that time, particularly on the waters of the upper Susquehanna, he has been widely known. A man of huge proportions, giant strength and infinite good nature, he became a conspicuous character among the lumbermen and the raftsmen. He has alternately resided in Potter, Tioga, Cameron and McKean counties, but principally in Tioga county, and has held civil positions in the various localities where he lived. During the war he was a deputy U. S. marshal, and made arrests where danger lurked. It is said of him that, notwithstanding he possessed such herculean strength, he never first insulted a man; that the various melees and battles in which he has been engaged he has been drawn into by his sympathy for the weak when they were insulted and abused by the strong. He was for many years a pilot on Pine Creek and the Susquehanna, and to go with "Brom Rohrabacher" down the river was a guarantee of protection. He never countenanced rowdiness among his crew, charging them to keep within due bounds and if assailed to be like Davy Crockett—to be sure they were right, and then go ahead. If he had followed the impulses of his nature no fight or disturbance would be recorded against him, for he is the embodiment of good humor and fun; but he was so sympathetic that no insult could be offered to his friend, or even a stranger, without arousing all the lion in his nature. The anecdotes that might be told of his adventures would fill a volume, and no history of the lumber regions of the upper waters of the Susquehanna would be complete without a mention of "Brom Rohrabacher."


#### PATRIOTISM OF CLYMER.

Many of the citizens of Clymer responded to the call of their country during the late Rebellion, and went to the front in the 171st and 207th regiments. Company A in the 171st regiment was commanded by Captain A. A. Amsbury, and was recruited largely in townships along the head waters of the Cowanesque. Company D of the 207th was also recruited in Clymer and other townships in western Tioga county. A number in northern and western Tioga also went over the line and joined regiments in the State of New York.



# COVINGTON TOWNSHIP.

BY JOHN L. SEXTON JR.

OVINGTON township is one of the oldest in the county. Its original territory comprised what is now the townships of Richmond, Sullivan, Ward, Union, Liberty and Bloss, and Fall Brook and Blossburg boroughs, embracing a great portion of the mineral lands and some of the best agricultural lands in the county. It was formed from Tioga, February 15th 1815. At the first assessment, made by Ichabod Rowley (John Knox, Asa Mann and Elijah Depuy county commissioners), the taxable inhabitants were as follows:

David Austin, Samuel Aldrich, Ebenezer Burley, David Burley, Alpheus Button, Joseph Bunn, Rufus Butler, Aaron Bloss, Gideon Briggs, Abner Cochran, Henry Campbell, John Cochran, Elijah Clark, Seth Clark, David Clemmons, Stelman Cannon, Samuel Campbell, Levi Elliott, Eli Gitchell, Aaron Gillett, Charles Gillett, Asahel Graves, Josiah Graves, Levi Gifford, Noah Gifford, Samuel Higley, George Higley, Timothy Higley, Christopher Huntington, Shubb Huntington, John Keltz, Peter Keltz, Henry Knowlton, Absalom Kingsbury, Daniel Lamb, Henry Lamb, Gad Lamb, Minard Lawrence, John Levegood, Silas Lamphere, Erastus Lillibridge, Jacob Miller, George Mattee, Richard Miller, John Marvin, Asa Mann, Samuel Negley, Thomas Overton, Elias Pratt, Rufus Pratt, William Patton, Levi Prentice, Thomas Putnam, Elijah Putnam, Nathan Rowley, Nehemiah H. Ripley, Ichabod Rowley, Cephas Stratton, Thomas Sampson, Joshua Shaw, Amos Spencer, L. H. Spencer, Ichabod Smith, John Shaffer, Jonathan Sebring, Nathan Whitman, Isaac Walker, Archelias Wilkins, Daniel Wilkins, Tilley Marvin, David Harkness, David Harkness jr., Royal Walker, Lorain Lamb, Seneca Stratton, William Merritt.

There were at that time large tracts of land owned by non-residents. On the county commissioners' book is this record: "Ichabod Rowley, as assessor for the township of Covington, presented his bill for assessing said township, 17 days at one dollar per day—\$17.00. Extravagant charge; deduct \$5; which was accordingly done." It will thus be seen that the office of assessor at that time was no sinecure, nor one in which the incumbent could become a millionaire. Twelve dollars for the assessment of what is now eight townships and two boroughs!

As soon as Covington became prosperous she began to lose her territory. Covington township was organized February 15th 1815. Before an assessment was made, or rather before one was returned to the county commissioners' office, the township of Sullivan was organized from Covington, February 1816, and the assessment which we have given of the township of Covington was

the first one returned to the county commissioners in the year 1817; and, although the township of Sullivan was formed one year later than that of Covington, yet Sullivan returned her assessment, through James Gray jr., assessor, at the same time that the assessor of Covington did his, viz. in December 1817, as shown by records at Wellsboro. The township of Liberty was formed from Covington and Delmar in 1823; the township of Richmond from Covington in February 1824; Rutland from Sullivan in 1828; Union from Sullivan in 1830—the second granddaughter of Covington; Bloss from Covington in June 1841; Ward from Union and Sullivan in February 1852, and Hamilton from Bloss in 1872. The borough of Fall Brook was organized from Ward township in August 1864, and Blossburg from Bloss in August 1871. Thus has the original territory of Covington been from time to time taken from her. The township is now bounded on the north by Richmond, on the east by Sullivan and Ward, on the south by Hamilton township, the borough of Blossburg, and Bloss township, and on the west by Charleston township.

The Tioga River passes north nearly through the center of the township, and along its banks is some very fine alluvial soil, while on the rolling lands east and west of the river is some very excellent grazing land, together with soil admirably adapted to oats, potatoes, corn, buckwheat and the orchard fruits. The farms as a general rule are well cultivated, and the farmers prosperous and "forehanded." The Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad passes through the township, keeping a course near the banks of the Tioga River. Originally the land in the township was covered with an exceedingly heavy growth of timber, consisting of white pine, hemlock, hard maple, beech, birch, hickory, walnut and cherry. The pioneer who early invaded the forest to hew him out a home had a great work before him; and when we at this time look over the well cultivated farms, free from trees, stumps and stones, and view the fields of waving grain, the neat and well constructed farm-houses, the great barns, the herds of cattle and sheep, and orchards loaded with ripe and luscious fruit, we little realize the years of toil that it has taken to change the wilderness into a fruitful and productive country.

## OLD SETTLERS.

The earliest settler within the present limits of Covington that we can discover was Aaron Bloss, who located near Covington village in 1801. He was followed by David Clemmons, Messrs. Hovey, Mallory, Washburne

and Sackett, Levi Prentiss, John Patten, Tilley Marvin, J. Coonrod Youngman, Asahel Graves, Absalom Kingsbury, Isaac Walker, Peter Keltz, Sumner Wilson, Robert Searles, Samuel Negley, Christopher Huntington, Nathaniel Elliott, Elijah Putnam, Thomas Dyer, Nathan Rowley, Ichabod Rowley, David Harkness, Elijah Gaylord, E. B. Gerould, and Thomas Putnam.

Among the very earliest settlers in Covington township was David Clemmons, a native of Hampshire county, Mass. His residence before locating in Covington was Jay, Essex county, N. Y. In 1806 he located about two and a half miles south of the present borough of Covington, near the Tioga River, on the Williamson road. He was a widower at the time, with three children—named Camilla, Colborn and Alanson. He subsequently married Ruth Reynolds, a native of Vermont, and their children were William, Cuyler, Susan, Roxanna and James. The children surviving are: Susan, a maiden lady; Roxanna, widow of Horatio W. Ames, who died at Fortress Monroe in December 1861; and James. David Clemmons opened the coal at Blossburg on Bear Run at a very early period, where, after the construction of the railroad in 1840, it was extensively mined by the Arbon Coal Company, William M. Mallory and Duncan S. Magee. Aaron Bloss owned the mines at the southern portion of the borough of Blossburg, and gave the name to the township and borough; but it was upon the "Clemmons opening" that the coal was mined for shipment. There are several of his descendants, in addition to those we have named, living in the township of Covington and at Blossburg, and a portion of the "old Clemmons homestead" is in their possession.

Asahel Graves with his wife and three children came from Peru, Bennington county, Vt., to Covington in 1811. He left three children in the east, one of whom came to Covington and was known as Mrs. Goodenow. Mr. Graves lived to a very advanced age, and was one of the pioneers who could in a very intelligent manner relate the incidents connected with the early settlement of Covington.

Tilley Marvin, another of the old settlers, was born in New Hampshire, in March 1793, and settled on the west side of the river in Covington in 1817. He cleared up a large farm, and was one of the most energetic and industrious men of this section of the county. He was four times married, and was the father of twenty-four children. His first wife, Hannah, died March 23d 1823, aged 35 years; his second wife, Gamilla, died March 2nd 1837, aged 40 years; his third wife, Eliza, died October 28th 1862. He was married again, but died soon after, May 25th 1865, aged 72 years, 2 months and 21 days. His widow married his brother John, then a man over eighty. He died and she married again.

Sumner Wilson came to Covington from Belchertown, Hampshire county, Mass., in March 1818, and located near the present township line between Covington and Richmond. His route from the east was via the Cherry Valley turnpike to Ithaca and Newtown (now Elmira), and the journey was made in a covered sleigh with four

horses attached. His family then consisted of a wife and four children, Alpheus, Sumner, Olive and Daniel. Four children were born to them in Covington—Mary, John, Thomas and William. Mr. Wilson purchased a farm of James Negley and cleared it up, residing on it until his death, about twelve years ago. The farm still remains in the possession of his descendants.

Another old settler and prominent business man was Ephraim B. Gerould, who came to Covington about the year 1822. His ancestors were of French origin and originally spelled their name Gerauld. At the time of locating in Covington Mr. Gerould was a widower, and he subsequently married Miss Christiana Putnam, daughter of Elijah Putnam. Mr. Gerould was a farmer and merchant, and one of the most enterprising men of his day. He was county commissioner in 1830. He owned a farm in the southern-central portion of Covington, and at his death, which occurred April 22nd 1845, was engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits. He was then 57 years of age. He was a brigade inspector of militia, and his son H. M. Gerould was a brigadier general. A military company was organized in Covington in 1840, and maintained its organization until about 1855. During that period the captains of the company were A. L. Johnson, H. M. Gerould and O. G. Gerould.

One of the most sterling citizens of Covington was Richard Videan, or Uncle Dick, as he was familiarly called. He was a native of England, and came to Covington about the year 1831. He cleared up a large farm near Covington borough, on the west side of the Tioga River near the Copp Hollow road. He was a great hunter and took delight in the chase, and many were the trophies of his skill with the rifle, among them a huge set of elk horns, which hung in the hall of his dwelling and served as a hat rack. His early struggles in clearing up a new farm, like those of all other pioneers, were hard in the extreme; yet he enjoyed life and the companionship of friends, and his old age was crowned with a competence that strongly contrasted with the days when he first attempted to hew out a home from the forest. His home was always the scene of hospitality and good cheer. He died April 6th 1873, aged 74 years, 6 months and 12 days.

David Caldwell, a prominent citizen of Covington for many years, was born in Lycoming county, November 10th 1804. He was son of James Caldwell, who lost his life in the defense of his country in the war of 1812, and a grandson of Brattan Caldwell, one of the "Fair Play" men of the Revolutionary war, particularly distinguished on the west branch of the Susquehanna, and who was the first white man married on the west branch. David Caldwell was married at Jersey Shore, December 27th 1827, by the Rev. John Grier, to Miss Mary A. Bodine, by whom he had ten children, five boys and five girls, viz.: Frederic, deceased; I. O.; Margaret, wife of John Taylor; Sarah, wife of J. L. Miller; John B.; Anna, wife of Burr H. Hendricks; Mary, wife of W. H. Fonda; Ella, wife of George Wilkins; David; and Ellis H., deceased. Mr. Caldwell settled in Covington in 1840 and

soon became one of its leading citizens. He held various township offices, and in 1852 was elected county commissioner. He was postmaster at Covington from 1857 to 1861. He has been a lifelong Democrat. He is now in the 78th year of his age, and well preserved mentally and physically.

Until about 1840 settlements in Covington township were confined chiefly to the banks of the Tioga River. A few settlers however had located on the State road on the east and west sides of the valley. John Copp, a native of Rhode Island, settled west of Tilley Marvin's, in what is now known as "Copp Hollow." It was then a wilderness. His children were James, Richard, Lorenzo, William, Reuben, Harrison, Hannah, wife of ———— Huddington; Luthania, wife of Alanson Clemmons; Lois, wife of Alvin Gaylord; Lucy, wife of Curtis Cole; Rebecca, wife of ———— King; and a son named John, who died young. Mr. Copp resided in Copp Hollow many years. His wife died and he removed to Minnesota. His son James cleared up a farm of 106 acres, and at the age of 64 died, leaving a wife and ten children. Richard is in Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Lorenzo in Minnesota; William died on the journey west, in 1860; Reuben and Harrison live in Covington township; Hannah went to Ohio with her husband in 1859; Luthania, wife of Alanson Clemmons, resided in Copp Hollow; Lois, wife of Alvin Gaylord, in Mansfield; Lucy in Ohio, and Rebecca in Utah.

Among settlers who located soon after Mr. Copp were the Zimmers and Mudges, and off from the Copp Hollow road were the Hutchinsons and Camerons.

The early settlers on the Elk Run road were Alonzo Reddington, James Pettis, Asabel Graves, Deacon Jonathan Jennings, Isaac Bliss (father of the celebrated evangelist P. P. Bliss, who met such a tragic death at Ashtabula, December 30th 1876), and Abram Johnson, who erected a saw-mill and employed at one time quite a number of men. It was on this road that P. P. Bliss spent several years of his young life, working on the farm, in the lumber woods, and at such service as he could obtain. It was there that he was baptized and became a member of the church. The citizens of Covington during the later years of Mr. Bliss's life took a deep interest in the success and popularity of one who had lived among them, attended their schools, sung in their midst, and made the first effort of his life in that locality; and when the sad tidings of his untimely death were announced by telegraph none were more sad than the citizens of Elk Run in Covington.

Settlers also located on the State road, and near it on cross roads, among whom were Norman Rockwell, Avery Gillett, Nathaniel Elliott and Levi Elliott, the latter on the Charleston line at Cherry Flats. Matthew Skelley settled on the west side of the river about a mile and a half west of Covington; and on the east, at a point now known as Frost Settlement, were Lyman Frost, James T. Frost, Samuel and Lewis Walker, Joseph Jacques (father of Charles Jacques), Peter Whitaker, Silas Lamphere and John Cleveland. These sturdy pioneers encountered hardships and privations, but during all their trials they

never lost courage, and the result has been the well cultivated farms of the present.

James T. Frost was twenty years a justice of the peace, and his decisions were respected and concurred in. During his life many difficulties and differences were settled without the forms of law by his kindly advice and intervention. He ever acted as if his duty as a magistrate consisted in preventing lawsuits, instead of fomenting and fostering them; and many of his old neighbors of to-day look back with pleasure to the difficulties that his good advice removed, preventing them from dashing headlong into the labyrinth of the law, which their own impetuous temper prompted them to do. He still lives to enjoy their confidence and respect.

Thus were the hillsides and rolling lands of Covington settled, and every year for many years were new settlers added. Hospitality, friendship and neighborly love as a rule prevailed. Every new settler was welcomed, and made to feel that he was no intruder; and, however humble his circumstances, the right hand of the pioneer was extended to him and his family in token of friendship and brotherly love, and he was encouraged in all his laudable undertakings.

The Walkers, Samuel and Lewis, who settled in Frost Settlement, were sons of Isaac Walker who settled in Covington July 4th 1813. They have gone to rest, and of the numerous family (seven sons and three daughters) of the old pioneer only three survive. Asabel resides in Illinois; Lydia, wife of Everett Bloss, resides in Covington, and James in Blossburg. James was only four years of age when his father located in Covington. Seventy years he has resided in the original township of Covington. He was married September 1st 1833 to Miss Eliza Hazleton, of Covington, by whom he had three children — Delos H., late sheriff of Tioga county; Roswell A., who died in the service of his country December 9th 1862 at Belle Plain, Va., while a member of the 132nd regiment Pennsylvania volunteers; and Mary A., wife of Alfred T. James. James Walker is still hale and hearty, and possesses the integrity of character characteristic of the sons of the "old Granite State;" and, although he is possessed of a competence, his industrious habits will not permit him to rest from his labors. He is in his 74th year, strong and vigorous, an honored citizen and a member of the Baptist church.

#### COVINGTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

Township schools commenced about the year 1830, in rude log-houses, which in time have been supplemented by the neat framed and painted school-house of the present. Before the passage of the free school law of 1834, and its supplements of 1838, neighborhood or private schools were maintained. These were generally held in the dwelling of a settler. After the free school law went into operation school-houses were erected, and schools established with stated teachers, and progress has been made from time to time in the architecture of these nurseries of intelligence and freedom, and in the appliances for aiding the teachers in their work. There

are now ten schools in the township, where nine male and eleven female teachers were employed in the two school terms for the year ending June 6th 1881. Three hundred and twenty-six pupils received instruction. Among the teachers who were employed for the year ending June 1882 were F. H. Marvin, Lizzie Lewis, Carrie Rockwell, Mrs. O. Barnes, Dora James, Miss Knowlton, Jennie Welch, W. O. Lewis, Miss Sarah Harvey, Miss Rockwell, Miss Edith Mannigan, Miss O. E. Horton and Rev. G. W. Headley.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The vote for township officers in Covington for the present term was as follows:

Supervisors—James Dewey, 93; D. O. Ford, 59; H. Copp, 78.  
 Constable—Nelson Clemmons, 60; C. D. Frost, 13; L. B. Whitney, 56; A. F. Packard, 1.  
 School directors—C. F. King, 87; S. T. Marvin, 74; D. F. Marvin, 17.  
 Assessor—G. W. Johnson, 117.  
 Assistant assessors—L. R. Walker, 107; D. H. Walker, 110.  
 Treasurer—A. W. Mudge, 67; John Blair, 40.  
 Town clerk—G. M. Butler, 37; J. B. Ford, 74.  
 Judge of election—G. S. Harding, 89.  
 Inspectors of election—Eli Jelliff, 35; John Pattison, 25; A. H. Ingalls, 21.  
 Auditor—W. O. Lewis, 60.

COVINGTON BOROUGH.

By JOHN L. SEXTON JR.

**M**OST of the early settlers at Covington were from New England and possessed the intelligence and vigor which have so uniformly distinguished her sons and daughters. They commenced in earnest to reclaim the wilderness and bring under cultivation the virgin soil. The Williamson road was cut out north and south through the Tioga Valley in 1792, and the east and west State road from Towanda, Bradford county, west to Wellsboro via Covington in 1808. These highways afforded the early settlers a mode of ingress and egress, and it was near or at their intersection that the earliest settlers located, where the present borough of Covington is situated, 35 miles south of Corning, 12 miles east of Wellsboro, five miles south of Mansfield and five miles north of Blossburg, on the line of the Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad.

For the very earliest settlers at Covington the nearest trading points were Athens, at the junction of the Chemung and Susquehanna Rivers (then known as "Tioga Point"; Painted Post, at the junction of the Conchocton River with the Chemung; and Williamsport, on the west branch of the Susquehanna River at the mouth of Lycoming Creek. It was not long, however, that the settlers of Covington were dependent upon the towns mentioned for their supplies or trading posts. At "Covington Four Corners" a little village grew up, supplied with stores, shops, mills, hotels, and all the necessary institutions of a thriving and prosperous community. The citizens were generally public spirited, and for a quarter of a century Covington was the most favored and prosperous village in the county of Tioga; and as early as 1831 the borough of Covington was organized, being preceded only one year by the county seat, Wellsboro.

It will be borne in mind that the township of Bloss was

not organized until the year 1841, Blossburg only being a small hamlet until that time, and Covington the center of trade and population from which radiated the enterprises which ultimately resulted in the development of the mines at Blossburg. Covington can therefore be justly called the mother of Blossburg, or the hive from which to a marked degree emanated the prosperity of the latter town. Probably no borough in the county has had so many stages of prosperity and depression as Covington. From 1820 to 1840 great improvements were made. During that period streets were opened upon both sides of the river, running north and south, and a general impetus was given to business by the erection of mills, factories, stores, hotels, churches, school-houses, and all the requisites of a flourishing country town. Great projects were conceived and carried into execution. Blossburg was then in Covington township, and many of the leading men who were prominent in the building of the Corning and Blossburg railroad, which was completed in 1840, made Covington their temporary or permanent home.

Covington remained a borough a number of years, when its charter lapsed. In 1851 it was made a borough again, with the following officers: George Knox, burgess; John Lang, now treasurer of the Fall Brook Coal Company, clerk; Martin Gerould street commissioner on the east side of the river, and Elijah Gaylord on the west side; O. F. Taylor, treasurer; Ira Patchen, collector; A. L. Johnson, poormaster.

The chief burgesses of the borough since have been George Knox, W. C. Webb, T. Putnam (twice), J. C. Bennett (twice), Edwin Dyer, H. M. Gerould, Ira Patchen, Leonard Palmer (twice) Perley P. Putnam, O. G. Gerould (twice), A. M. Bennett (3 terms), Jacob Hartman, E. B. Decker, Charles Howland, T. B. Putnam, William Lamkin, Edwin Klock, J. M. Hoagland.

The present borough officers are: Burgess, J. M. Hoagland; clerk, S. A. Gaskill; councilmen, Harry Kendrick, Michael Dailey, William Holman, John W. Horton, F. P. Copp, S. A. Gaskill; assessor, Charles Howland; assistant assessors, T. P. Putnam, George Keltz; judge of election, Henry Levalley; inspectors of election, Samuel Putnam, E. Howland; auditors, W. S. Farrer, W. H. Lamkin, G. A. Spring; high constable, Frank Ferguson; constable, Thomas W. Patchen; justices of the peace, O. G. Gerould, L. B. Smith.

Covington borough now contains four churches (Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and "Christian"), a graded school, two general stores, two drug stores, a hardware and tin store, a hotel, two blacksmith shops, a glass factory, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a shingle-mill, a wagon shop, two shoe shops, three groceries, a furniture store, a soda and mineral water bottling establishment, a clothespin manufactory, two gun shops, two watchmakers' shops, a barber shop, a news room, a harness shop, a fruit drying establishment, a tannery, a driving park, three physicians, three resident ministers and about 800 inhabitants. There has been a marked improvement in the business of the borough within the last two years. The glass manufactory of Messrs. Hirsch & Ely has been within that time steadily running, giving employment directly and indirectly to about one hundred men; a number of new dwellings and business places have been erected, and nearly four hundred inhabitants added to the population since 1880, which has given new life to every department of business. Located in the center of a good agricultural country, its continued prosperity is now assured, with the aid which local manufactories are giving it.

The glass manufactory was erected about thirty years ago by David Hurlbut, and has had many owners and lessees. About two years ago Hirsch, Ely & Co. of Blossburg purchased it and placed it in repair, and this firm has since been running it with profit. John B. Hirsch is the manager, Michael Ely the store agent, and the concern is under the general superintendence of B. N. McCoy of Blossburg, who also looks after the general interests of the glass manufactory owned by the same firm at the latter place. The factory has been the means of stimulating business to a large extent in Covington, giving employment for ten months in the year to a large number of men, and adding materially to population and business.

Among the industries at Covington which bid fair to result in an extensive business is the evaporator or fruit drying establishment of Messrs. A. M. Bennett and G. A. Spring. In 1881, when it was established, it gave employment to ten persons, and handled many thousand pounds of fruit, which met a ready cash sale in the market. Bright hopes are entertained by its projectors and the community for the development of a very extensive trade.

#### EARLY AND PROMINENT RESIDENTS.

Elijah Putnam was an early settler. He came from Langdon, Cheshire county, N. H., and located within what is now the borough of Covington in the year 1809.

He was born in Worcester, Mass., June 1st 1761. His father was a cousin of the celebrated General Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame. Elijah Putnam went into New Hampshire soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, and remained there till 1809, when he took his family in a sleigh and came to Covington by the way of White Hall, Saratoga, Utica, Ithaca, Horse Heads and Painted Post. His family consisted of a wife and four children—three daughters and one son, Lucy, Christiana, Sally and Thomas. Mr. Putnam was a man of great energy, enterprise and industry, and did much toward the developing of the new home in the wilderness of Tioga. He died August 11th 1825, aged 64 years, 2 months and 11 days. His wife, Lucy, survived him nearly nine years. She died May 23d 1834, aged 76 years, 3 months and 12 days. They were pioneers both in New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, and were distinguished and notable persons of those early days. Their daughter Christiana married Ephraim B. Gerould. Sally married Peter Keltz, and has continuously resided in Covington 74 years. Lucy remained unmarried. Thomas became a distinguished citizen of the county. He was born in Massachusetts, June 14th 1790, and was about 18 years of age when he came with his parents to Covington. For many years he was an active business man, highly respected by his fellow citizens; was county treasurer in 1824, and subsequently largely engaged in farming. He died July 12th 1870, aged 80 years and 28 days.

Isaac Walker came from New Hampshire and located at Covington, on the west side of the Tioga River, within the present limits of the borough, July 4th 1813. His family consisted of a wife, and seven sons and three daughters—Royal, Isaac, Asahel, Samuel, Roswell, Lewis, James, Polly, Lydia and Cynthia. At that early day Mr. Walker and family were quite an addition to the little hamlet. He died July 25th 1839, aged 72 years, 4 months and 5 days. Many of the descendants of this worthy pioneer are in Covington, Blossburg and vicinity. His eldest son, Royal, was for many years one of the leading carpenters in this section of the county, and the remainder of the family became highly respected members of society.

Peter Keltz preceded Isaac Walker in his residence in Covington by about five years, having located there as early as 1808. He was also a carpenter. He came from the valley of the Mohawk, and was of German descent. On the first of January 1818 he was married to Miss Sally Putnam, daughter of Major Elijah Putnam, and for nearly sixty years they lived happily together.

Major Thomas Dyer in the year 1820 came from Amherst, Hampshire county, Mass., to Covington. He had formerly resided in Rhode Island and had been a manufacturer of cotton goods. He came prepared to open a store, and by the aid of two yoke of oxen and a horse, attached to a ponderous New England wagon, he made the journey with his goods and family from Massachusetts. They crossed the Hudson at Catskill, ascended the mountains, and passed through the counties of



Greene, Delaware, Broome and Tioga to Newtown now Elmira), and thence via Troy and Columbia Flats to Covington. When near Columbia Flats, Bradford county, Major Dyer stopped at a settler's by the name of Mudge, but the latter could not entertain him and his family over night, and the major pressed on through the darkness and had the misfortune to drive off from a pole bridge into a stream, and nearly wrecked his cargo. He finally staid all night with a settler named Briggs, and in the morning "righted up" his load and that day arrived at his destination. Among the wares which the major had purchased for the trade at Covington were axes, scythes (bush and grass), cow bells and straw and cotton goods. For these he found a ready sale, and his fame as a merchant was established. Major Dyer became one of the most prominent citizens of the county and held a number of important trusts, among them being county treasurer in 1834-5. It was during the year 1834 that as county treasurer he went to Philadelphia and negotiated a loan for the county commissioners from the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank, to erect the present Tioga county court-house at Wellsboro. He was a good financier and was vice-president of the Bank of Towanda. Major Dyer had done service in the war of 1812 as a marine. He died June 30th 1850, aged 68 years and 19 days. He left a good record and did much toward developing the business interests in the community in which he lived.

Edwin Dyer, subsequently known as Judge Dyer, was born near Providence, R. I., in 1807, and accompanied his father, Major Thomas Dyer, to Covington in 1820. He became one of the most prominent citizens of the place. He was largely interested in coal and other lands in Covington and Blossburg, and directly and indirectly aided much in the building of the first railroad in the county, the Corning and Blossburg, now the Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad. During the early history of the railroad he accompanied Hon. Samuel W. Morris of Wellsboro to New York and Philadelphia and assisted him in selling the stock, in order to raise money for the construction of the road. He was largely engaged in mercantile pursuits, and from 1839 to 1842 his sales were from sixty to eighty thousand dollars per annum. He spent large sums in improving the borough of Covington, erecting dwellings, stores, hotels, mills, shops, churches, foundries, depots, etc. He erected the building now occupied as a depot and post-office, and for 32 years from 1840 held the position of station agent, a greater portion of the time giving his personal attention to the business connected therewith. In 1851 he was elected associate judge of Tioga county, and served with honor and credit five years. In 1867 his fine residence was burned, which proved a great loss to him. Most of his valuable household goods and keepsakes and his fine library were destroyed. He served several terms as chief Burgess of Covington; was presiding officer in the Odd Fellows' lodge and an elder in the Presbyterian church. As a father he was kind and affectionate, as a neighbor accommodating, as a business man energetic

and public spirited, as a citizen a polished and affable gentleman. He died at his residence in Covington, Saturday August 23d 1879, aged 72 years. His funeral was largely attended on Tuesday August 26th, Rev. G. D. Meigs officiating. Business places were closed during the services, and every mark of respect was shown his memory. The union Sunday-school and Odd Fellows' lodge attended in a body, and at the grave the services were conducted by the latter. He left five daughters—Mrs. Esther A. McGrath, Miss Fannie A., Miss Belle, Mrs. Katharine D. Keene, and Mrs. Ellen D. King—to mourn his loss.

Dr. Henry Kilbourne, a physician widely known in northern Pennsylvania, was born in Shrewsbury, Rutland county, Vt., in 1802; studied medicine, and received his diploma in 1828; married Fanny Briggs, of his native town, the same year, and removed to Covington. He was one of the first regular physicians in this section of the county. He is now in his 80th year.

Elijah Gaylord, a native of Orange county, Vt., settled in Sullivan township in 1818, and in Covington in 1820, locating near the sash factory. At that time there was no highway on the east side of the river, from where Charles F. King's mill is now located down to the State road at the "Corners." Mr. Gaylord was a house carpenter, bridge builder and general mechanic. He was a man of sterling integrity. He died in Blossburg at an advanced age.

Otis G. Gerould was born in Covington, December 17th 1830, and is a son of Ephraim B. and Christina Gerould, the last named of whom was the daughter of Elijah Putnam and sister of General Thomas Putnam. He was educated principally at a private school under the instruction of Miss Lucy Putnam. January 13th 1855 he was married to Mary Seaman, of Ithaca, Tompkins county, N. Y. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he enlisted as a private in Company I, 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, and served under Colonel C. C. McCormick and Colonel George E. Wynkoop nearly four years, having re-enlisted as a veteran. The regiment in which he served belonged to the army of the Cumberland. While leading a cavalry charge near Rome, Georgia, October 13th 1864, he was wounded in the hip and arm, which permanently crippled him. In September 1865 he was mustered out of the service. He was a brave soldier, and his social record is good. He served eight years as D. D. G. M. of Odd Fellows for this district, and has filled places of trust and honor in his native borough. He is now secretary of the I. O. O. F. lodge and acting justice of the peace.

Victor Gray, one of the oldest living locomotive engineers in this section of the country, resides at Covington. He was first employed in the construction of the Corning and Blossburg Railroad, in the year 1838, and in 1839, when it was partially completed, was employed as a brakeman, then as fireman and next as engineer. His readiness to acquire a knowledge of steam and mechanism had much to do with his rapid advancement. Usually the steps are slow from the brakeman's position

to that of engineer. Mr. Gray says the first engine on the Corning and Blossburg Railroad was the "Chemung." This engine commenced working on the Corning portion of the road in 1839, and came up with a U. S. mail car as far as President James R. Wilson's residence, a short distance below the village of Covington. Then followed, as soon as the road was completed, in 1840, engines "Tioga" and "Conhocton." The latter made its first trip June 12th 1841. The "Tuscarora" made an excursion trip July 4th 1841. In 1841 Mr. Gray managed a stationary engine, and in 1842 ran the "Canisteo," a Baldwin engine, and afterward the "Tioga" and other locomotives up to 1847. Samuel Moor, an old mariner, came with the engine from Paterson, N. J., in 1841, and while at Blossburg determined the latitude and longitude of that place. The same year George Peterman came with the "Conhocton." The first locomotive engineer on the Corning and Blossburg Railroad was John Graham. He ran in 1839. Mr. Gray thinks he was among the first engineers, if not the first, to determine that the Blossburg coal would keep up steam in a locomotive. In the early history of the road wood was used exclusively for fuel, and it was a great saving when the fact was developed that coal could be used in its place.

Anson L. Johnson, a master mechanic of acknowledged skill, settled in Covington about the year 1837, and first engaged in the manufacture of sash and blinds and general carpentry work. Subsequently he kept the Putnam Hotel, and then again resumed his trade. He was one of the leading builders in the country, erecting stores, dwellings, hotels, schutes etc. He was captain of a military company at Covington, and held many offices in the borough. He died a few years since at Covington.

John Calvin Bennett was born in Sherman, Conn., in 1812, and removed with his parents into the Canisteo Valley, near Hornellsville, N. Y., about the year 1824. For several years he was connected with a stage line from Centerville, near Painted Post, to Covington, which was owned by the late Hon. John Magee and T. Jefferson Magee. During this time he became acquainted with Miss Olive Wilson, daughter of the late Sumner Wilson, one of the early pioneers, and they were married in 1830. Mr. Bennett thereafter lived at Covington, engaged in mercantile pursuits, for nearly forty years, a portion of the time having as his partner his son A. M. Bennett. Mr. Bennett has been for many years a worthy member of the Presbyterian church; has frequently been Burgess of the borough, and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. By his industry, economy and business habits he has accumulated a competency, and now in the evening of his life he and his good wife are enjoying the fruits of their labors. Kind, generous, hospitable and cheerful, their home is bright, and its surroundings bespeak comfort and serenity. Mr. Bennett has witnessed many changes in the social, industrial and agricultural development of Covington and its vicinity, having located there before the Corning and Blossburg Railroad was completed, or the mines at Blossburg opened for anything more than a local trade.

Stephen S. Packard came to Covington in 1839 from Bainbridge, Chenango county, N. Y., and engaged in lumbering and mercantile pursuits. He was for twenty successive years a justice of the peace. His wife was a daughter of Sumner Wilson and sister to Mrs. J. C. Bennett.

In 1837 O. F. Taylor came from Troy, Pa., and located at Covington, and engaged as a clerk in a store established by his brother B. H. Taylor. He was subsequently a clerk for Judge Dyer and later a partner. In 1847 he commenced business for himself. In 1859 he was elected county treasurer. Subsequently he removed to Blossburg and engaged in the manufacture of glass and in mercantile pursuits.

In the year 1837 Ira Patchen, who had learned the trade of a gunsmith with E. S. Dykens and Lewis B. Biles of Bath, N. Y., located at Covington and opened a gun shop. The hills surrounding Covington then were covered with a dense forest abounding with game, and the demand for first-class rifles was good. He was an expert workman, and his rifles gained a great reputation and became one of the necessities of the early settler in that region. For many years he combined the business of farming with his gunsmithing. Mr. Patchen was a prominent Odd Fellow; for fourteen years he was secretary of the Covington Lodge, No. 274, and on his retirement from that office was presented with a handsome and valuable testimonial by the lodge, in the shape of an ebony cane elegantly mounted and inscribed. His wife was a daughter of General Thomas Putnam.

John S. Hoagland was born in Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y., October 2nd 1800. He learned the carpenter's trade in the State of New Jersey, and came to Covington in 1836. He was a master workman; among other work built the addition to the Bloss House at Blossburg; remodeled the Dyer Hotel at Covington; built the old machine shop at Blossburg, a store for Franklin Smith, the rolling mill, and a number of dwellings in Blossburg, and erected the drum house at the head of the plane. Mr. Hoagland is now 82 years of age, but sound physically and mentally. Mr. and Mrs. Hoagland have been married 60 years; they have had nine children.

John G. Boyd was a very enterprising and public spirited gentleman, who did much from 1839 to 1842 to develop the mineral and other resources of this section of the county. He was largely interested in mining and lumbering; built the large and commodious house now known as the Seymour House at Blossburg, and was associated with P. P. Cleaver in a large lumber establishment at Covington. He also had charge of the blast furnace at Blossburg. The financial crisis in 1842 ruined him, but the results of his enterprise and skill yet remain.

One of the earliest tanneries in Covington was erected by Isaac Berry.

Christopher Huntington was the first blacksmith in Covington. His shop stood on the Williamson road, opposite the residence of S. S. Packard.

J. Coonrod Youngman kept the first hotel in Covington.

ton. Subsequently, in 1819, another was built, which was called "the Salt Box," on account of its peculiar shape. It was kept many years by J. O. Pine.

Butler Smith was for many years a prominent citizen. He was a native of the State of New York. He died December 10th 1870, aged 73 years, 11 months and 7 days.

Samuel Barber, father of Lorenzo and Alonzo Barber, was an early settler at Covington. He had three children—Lorenzo, Alonzo, and Minerva, wife of George Baker.

William Farrer, father of Thomas and William Farrer, two well known citizens, is a native of Westmoreland county, England; is in his 94th year, but is able to walk ten miles in a day with ease. He came to this county in 1837 and located at Blossburg. He has alternately lived in Blossburg, Liberty and Covington. He was a stone mason and a miner.

#### CHURCHES AND SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Meetings were held in Covington as early as 1809, by a Methodist minister named Caleb Boyer, and soon afterward Rev. Hiram G. Warner held periodical services. He was succeeded by Rev. Caleb Kendall. Covington was in the old Tioga circuit, which embraced all the present territory of the Troy district and something more. Various denominations had their missionaries, who ministered in Covington and vicinity. It was not however until about the year 1840 that churches were organized and buildings erected for public worship.

*The M. E. Church.*—Services were held by Methodist clergymen in Covington as early as 1809, but the records of the church are very meagre and incomplete. From Mrs. Joseph Hubbell, a devoted member of the society, we learn that the present church edifice was erected about the year 1848. About that time Rev. Mr. Cramer and Rev. Ira Smith officiated, with Mr. Compton as class leader, succeeded by Joseph Hubbell, who was steward and class leader for many years, and was succeeded by Alonzo Barber. In 1848 there were about 15 members of the church. A revival that year added many more, and for a number of years the church was in a very prosperous state; but by removals from the borough great loss of membership took place. Among the ministers officiating here have been Rev. Messrs. Cramer, Ira Smith, Ira Stillwell, Beach, Samuel Nichols, Parkhurst, Taylor, Moyer, Charles Wright, R. N. Leake and Harvey Lamkin. The children have attended the union Sunday-school.

*Church of Christ.*—This church was at first known as the "Christian" church, but since 1840 its title in law has been "Church of Christ." It was organized by Elder Whitehead, and the later ministers have been James Welton, Hiram Pratt, ——— Buzzle, Theobald Miller, B. R. Hurd, C. D. Kinney, A. G. Hammond, J. G. Encell, J. W. R. Stewart, I. R. Spencer, G. W. Headley and J. O. Catts. The present membership is about 100. The members partake of the Lord's Supper every Sunday, support regular preaching and maintain a weekly prayer meeting. The elders of the church are Joseph

Hagenbaugh and Abel W. Rockwell, deacons, Tilley Marvin and Philander Rockwell. The congregation owns a comfortable house of worship, located on the west side of Tioga River, and, with the ground, worth about \$2,000. A Sunday-school is conducted by members of the church. The first superintendent was A. G. Hammond. The present superintendent is Mrs. Albert Marvin.

There are six other "Christian" churches in the county, viz.: One at Canoe Camp, with about 75 members, owning a new house of worship, and maintaining regular preaching and a Sunday-school; one at Mainsburg, maintaining regular service and Sunday-school, and possessed of a neat and commodious church edifice, Rev. A. D. Finch pastor; an organization at Hollidaysburg, Middlebury township; one at Charleston, owning a good house; one at Arnot, with a church edifice; and one in North Union, where a church is being constructed. Rev. J. B. Daisley preaches at the last named place. The whole number of "Christians" or Disciples in Tioga county is between five and six hundred. The entire brotherhood of which these form a part has no creed but the Bible, and believes profoundly in the divinity and atonement of Christ and the dwelling of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of Christians. They are congregational in church government, but unite generally in voluntary co-operation for carrying on missionary work.

*First Baptist Church.*—The First Baptist Church of Covington is located in the borough of Covington, the "meeting-house" being pleasantly situated on Main street, near the center of the village. This church originated from what was known as "The Particular Baptist Church of Covington," which society after many vicissitudes and trials as a church organization finally adopted the rules of faith and practice of the regular Baptist denomination, and commenced its career about the year 1861. The original society known as the Covington Particular Baptist Church derived its origin from the Particular Baptist Church of Sullivan, a society which, without any regular house of worship, was maintained a long period in Sullivan township by meeting for worship and business in the dwellings of its members.

In the spring of 1839 Elder George Spratt, a native of England and an educated and talented minister, removed from the Shamokin church, Northumberland county, Pa., of which society he was a member, united with the Sullivan church and became its pastor, finally settling with his family in Covington as a permanent place of residence, preaching there in the morning and meeting with the Sullivan brethren in the afternoon of the same day. When Elder Spratt commenced his ministry in Covington there were but three members of the Sullivan Baptist church residing in Covington, viz.: Ephraim B. Gerould, Mrs. Sarah P. Keltz and Margaret Williams, who were also the only Baptists in the township of Covington. In the course of a few years, by conversions and by arrivals from Philadelphia, Shamokin and other places, there were added to the branch church in Covington about a dozen members, when steps were

taken to form an independent organization in Covington by separation from the parent society of Sullivan. In pursuance of this resolve letters of dismission from the Sullivan church were granted to Elder Spratt and others, and a church was formed at Covington September 19th 1840. The first regular business meeting of the new church took place on the same day, at the district school-house in Covington, at which time a committee was appointed to draft an expression of church doctrine and a covenant, which were accepted as the basis of a church polity on the 24th of October 1840.

The membership on this formal organization consisted of Rev. George Spratt, Ephraim B. Gerould, David S. Ireland, Samuel Morgan, Elizabeth Spratt, Mary Binley, Chastina Macomber, Eliza Marvin, Sarah P. Keltz, Maria Marvin, Margaret Ireland, Ann Morgan and Margaret Harris. Of these original members only three remain, viz.: David S. Ireland and wife, of Raleigh, N. C., and Mrs. Sarah P. Keltz, of Covington. Mrs. Keltz, beloved and respected by a large circle of friends, at the advanced age of nearly 90 years retains general good health and all her faculties except her hearing.

The church met in the school-house until about the year 1855. Although a committee was appointed February 15th 1847 consisting of D. S. Ireland, George W. Booth, George McLeod, Samuel Morgan and James Husted), to raise funds to erect a church edifice, the object was not attained until 1855.

In 1860 there were 63 members. The history of the society since then can be briefly written, a history of steady progress and influence for good in the community. With pastors of acknowledged ability, education and culture it has held its own, and done its own specific work, and at present it has a membership of 90 and a large and flourishing Sunday-school, and an active and assiduous missionary board.

In the past year the society has bought a lot on Main street near the church, and is erecting a parsonage.

It might be remarked here that the Covington church is the parent of nearly all the prominent Baptist churches in the county: the Blossburg, Mansfield, Charleston, Dartt Settlement, Middlebury and other churches were organized by it and set aside as individual Baptist societies; and, though perhaps the oldest church in the county but one, it is still one of the youngest in progressive spirit, service and zeal for the Master's cause.

The following are the names of the pastors of the church, and their terms of service: George Spratt, 1839-1845; Abijah Sherwood, 1845-50; George W. Stone, 1850-52; D. P. Maryatt, 1852-60; N. L. Reynolds, 1860-65; G. P. Watrous, 1865-73. From 1873 to 1875 the church had no settled pastor, being supplied from Mansfield and Blossburg. Elder E. S. Miller was pastor from 1875 to 1878; Elder Ross Ward, 1878-81; since then Elder S. F. Mathews.

The Baptist Sunday-school was instituted January 1st 1881. Uriah Ferguson became superintendent, assisted by Mrs. A. L. Meeker, Miss Lelia Hongland, Mrs. L. A. Holden, Miss Lina Ferguson, Fred. M.

Patchen, Mrs. Emma Barber, Mrs. Uriah Ferguson, and M. C. Adams as teachers. The number of scholars in attendance is 120. The Bible class is taught by the superintendent. The school is held every Sabbath, in the church, commencing at 12 o'clock, and is supplied with papers and a fine library of books. It is also furnished with maps, charts and a large blackboard. The sessions are very interesting and instructive, and a means of much good to the community and church. The officers are: Uriah Ferguson, superintendent; Miss Mate Harding, secretary; E. E. Phelps, librarian; Fred. M. Patchen, treasurer.

*First Presbyterian Church.*—At a regular meeting of the congregation at Covington enjoying the ministerial services of Rev. Julius Doane, July 27th 1841, Rev. Samuel M. Hopkins of Corning, N. Y., delivered a discourse on the "Ministration of the Spirit" from II Corinthians 3 x. Rev. Samuel Storrs Howe of Painted Post, N. Y., led in devotional exercises, after which, due notice having been given of the intended organization of a church, all persons interested were requested to remain for that purpose. Rev. S. M. Hopkins acted as moderator, and Rev. S. S. Howe as clerk. The business being laid before the meeting it was resolved that a church be formed under the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Covington. The following persons therefore presented letters of dismission and recommendation: Joel Harkness, Hubbard Clarke, Mrs. Eunice Clarke, William Clarke, Mrs. Sarah Clarke, and Silas C. Perry, from the Richmond Presbyterian church; Miss Lucy Putnam, Williamsburgh; Mrs. Eliza Kress, of Wilkes-Barre; Isaac Baker and Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, of Southport, N. Y. On balloting for ruling elders Joel Harkness and Hubbard Clarke were declared elected. It was resolved that the Presbytery of Chemung, formerly a part of the Presbytery of Bath, be requested to take this church under its care, and that the Rev. Julius Doane present this request at the next meeting of the presbytery. In the evening, after a sermon by Rev. S. S. Howe and the explanation of the duties of the eldership by Rev. S. M. Hopkins, the elders elect were duly set apart by ordination. The church was duly taken under the care of the Presbytery of Chemung at the session of that body on February 2nd 1842.

The ministers who have preached here have been Revs. Julius Doane, O. Fitch, E. B. Benedict, J. A. Rosseel, G. D. Meigs and Rev. Mr. Carter. Since the organization of the church there have been 135 members and 67 baptisms.

Among the early elders of the church were Joel Harkness, Hubbard Clarke, Aaron Harrison, David Caldwell, B. J. Guernsey and Hiram Zimmer.

The first meetings of the church were held in a building known as "The Seminary," situated on the west side of the Tioga River, but the congregation soon erected the church edifice in which it now worships.

April 7th 1878, the roll of the church being purged, there was found to be a membership of 10 persons, after a discontinuance of nearly seven years. The present pastor is the Rev. Mr. Carter. The church has been

much affected in its membership by removals from the borough. The prospects of the church are brighter than they have been for years.

*Union Sunday-School.*—One of the greatest auxiliaries to the several churches of Covington for a long period was the union Sunday-school, which the children of the various denominations attended. For many years Miss Lucy Putnam, a sister of the late General Putnam, was superintendent, devoting her energies, talent and money to its maintenance. Hundreds of the youth were guided by her pious and watchful care in the way of Christian duty. She has gone to her reward, but the precepts she implanted in the minds of the children, now men and women, will bear fruit for years to come. Although she loved the church of which she was an honored and cherished member, still her school was free from sectarianism. The sessions were held alternately for a year at each of the several churches.

#### SCHOOLS.

The residents of Covington early took an interest in public schools. As early as 1815 teachers were employed by the public to instruct the children, and previous to that time the mother or eldest daughter of the family gave instruction to the children of one, two and sometimes three or four households. In 1815 a public school was organized, and in 1816 a school-house was built on the east side of the Tioga River. It was about 20 by 24 feet, one story high, and stood on or near the site of the borough graded school.

In 1841 Professor Julius Doane who was born in 1800, in Vermont, and received a classical education at Castleton in that State established a high school or seminary at Covington on the west side of the river, with Miss Lucy Putnam as preceptress. Instruction was given in the languages, higher mathematics, music, etc. There were about seventy students in attendance. The school was maintained three years, when Professor Doane left and taught in a similar institution at Wysox, Bradford county, where he remained two years. He now resides in Covington, in the 82nd year of his age, his mind strong and vigorous; and for the past twenty years has been postmaster at that place.

The graded school has been conducted during the past year by Professor W. S. Farrer and Miss Lelia E. Hoagland, with marked success. It is well supplied with blackboards, maps, charts, and other aids to the teachers. The average attendance is about one hundred.

The officers of the borough school board are: J. W. Horton, president; O. G. Gerould, secretary; Frederick M. Patchen, treasurer; V. M. Levalley, Solomon Blanchard and Michael Dailey, directors.

#### LODGES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

*Covington Lodge, No. 274, I. O. O. F.* was instituted August 10th 1848. The officers were: N. G., Theobald Miller; V. G., Ellis Gamble; secretary, George W. Boothe; assistant secretary, Ira Day; treasurer, O. F. Taylor. The lodge was instituted and officers installed

by D. D. G. M. Garretson of Tioga. Among the members initiated at the time of organization were Henry Hall, L. D. Taylor, Hugh McCabe, N. A. Elliott, Philemon Doud and Alonzo A. Noble. There have been over 400 members. This lodge has probably furnished more charter members for other lodges than any other lodge in the county, including those going to Liberty, Bloss, Mansfield, Daggett's Mills and Sullivan. Among the names of the members will be found those of some of the most prominent citizens of this section of the county. Among the past grands are the following:

Theobald Miller, George W. Boothe, Benjamin Kress, Ira Day, O. F. Taylor, L. D. Taylor, Hugh McCabe, Jacob Whitman, Matthew Skelley, Charles S. Videon, H. Whitman, John L. Lee, John Lang, D. W. Gitchell, Charles Jacques, John Calvin Bennett, J. B. Husted, A. M. Spencer, Ira Patchen, Thomas Videon, I. P. Keltz, Edwin Dyer, S. L. Barber, L. K. Spencer, S. B. Cochran, T. B. Goodenough, David Caldwell, H. M. Gerould, F. J. Caldwell, William Butler, G. M. Butler, G. Fuller, L. R. Walker, O. G. Gerould, D. S. Ireland sen., D. S. Ireland jr., S. F. Richards, G. W. Keltz, V. O. Spencer, F. M. Spencer, A. B. Bryan, H. R. Bryan, Jacob Hartman, H. J. Marvin, Joseph H. Harmon, J. M. Everts, Miles G. Lee, H. Levalley, George W. Johnson, Milton R. Walker, A. M. Bennett, C. F. King, G. S. Harding, Nelson Clemmons, V. N. Levalley, George H. Coe, A. F. Packard, Uriah Ferguson, Henry Brown, L. S. Townshend, G. A. Spring, B. W. Harrison, Sol Blanchard, S. D. Forest, D. S. Lafrance, E. R. Meeker.

The present officers are: G. M. Butler, N. G.; J. C. Bennett, V. G.; O. G. Gerould, secretary; J. Hartman, treasurer; E. L. Howland, R. S. to N. G.; G. H. Coe, L. S. to N. G.; G. W. Keltz, warden; Charles Short, conductor; D. S. Lafrance, R. S. S.; V. M. Levalley, O. G.; O. Watterson, I. G.; H. Kendrick, R. S. to V. G.; M. L. Dunmore, L. S. to V. G.

The lodge owns a large and convenient building, two stories high, the lower story being used for a public hall and place of holding elections and the upper story for lodge purposes, being neatly furnished and equipped. Recently an addition has been built, 20 by 38, two stories, the lower portion of which is used for a hall and dining room and the upper portion for lodge purposes by other organizations, Daughters of Rebekah, Knights of Labor, etc.

The lodge is out of debt and has a surplus fund on hand. Its membership is 60, and the total assets of the lodge are about \$3,500. It has furnished district deputy grand masters to this district for about 17 years—H. M. Gerould serving five years, G. M. Butler four years, and O. G. Gerould eight years. As near as can be ascertained the lodge has expended for sick benefits, funerals and donations since its organization \$3,537.73, divided as follows: Sick benefits, \$2,289.04; funerals, \$815.78; donations, \$832.91. The lodge has once been burned out, and when this fact is taken into account, as well as the continued loss of membership by removal, the old mother lodge, No. 274, presents a fair showing.

*Emma Colfax Rebekah Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F.* was organized by District Deputy Grand Master G. M. Butler, September 22nd 1869. The charter members were:



G. M. Butler, O. G. Gerould, J. C. Bennett, D. S. Ireland sen., A. M. Bennett, C. F. King, Joseph Hyland, Lyman W. Kiff, Henry G. Levalley, Andrew McIntosh, Edward D. Roberts, David S. Ireland jr., Richard Ashley, Miles G. Lee, James M. Everettts, George W. Keltz, Simon Green, L. R. Walker, Stephen F. Richards, L. W. Woodruff, H. A. Fisher, George A. Kinney, Jacob Hartman, Nelson Clemmons, W. S. Holman, George W. Johnson, Lucy Butler, Olive Bennett, Mary Gerould, Maggie Ireland, Frankie Bennett, Julia Keltz, Susan Green, Mrs. S. F. Richards, Susan Roberts, S. C. King, Ella B. Levalley, Mrs. W. Woodruff, Melvina L. Kiff, Ida O. McIntosh, Mrs. Richard Ashley, Martha Lee, Aurilla Walker and Hester A. Fisher.

This was the first chartered Rebekah lodge in Tioga county. The meetings are held in the subordinate lodge room of the I. O. O. F. The room has been furnished, mostly by the sisters of the order, in a luxurious manner. After they had furnished the lodge room to their taste they continued in their good work and erected an addition to the Odd Fellows' building two thirds its original size, adding greatly to the convenience of the lower story, which is used for a public hall.

The lodge meets every second and fourth Thursday

evening of the month. It is one of the most prosperous lodges in Tioga county, and the sisters are distinguished for their enterprise and good works.

*Knights of Labor.*—Covington Preceptory, Assembly No. 300, was organized in September 1881, with Lewis Niepling chief preceptor, and Michael Sullivan secretary. The object of the assembly is mutual protection, and it embraces operatives in the glass manufactory, such as flatteners, blowers, gatherers and cutters. The membership is 22. The present officers are: Lewis Niepling, chief preceptor; assistant preceptors, Mark Hirsch, Bruno-Bannkratz and James Landgraff; secretary, James Landgraff. Reports are made to Pittsburgh Branch, No. 300. The preceptory meets weekly in the new hall adjoining the Odd Fellows' lodge room.

Local Assembly No. 1,604 was established about eighteen months ago, and now has a membership of about 28. The present officers are: J. W. Horton, master workman; Solomon Blanchard, foreman; F. P. Copp, F. S.; B. Whipple, treasurer; E. L. Howland, R. S.; O. G. Gerould, V. S. The assembly meets each Wednesday evening in the new hall adjoining the Odd Fellows' lodge room.

## DELMAR TOWNSHIP.

BY JOHN L. SEXTON JR.

**D**ELMAR township is situated a few miles west of the geographical center of the county, and is bounded on the north by the townships of Chatham and Middlebury, on the east by Charleston and Duncan, on the south by Morris, and on the west by Elk and Shippen.

The territory of the township is diversified by hills, valleys, and plateaus. Pine Creek, a stream navigable for rafts, touches its southwestern limits and has tributaries in this township. Among those flowing southward are Stony Fork Creek and its west branch. Two small streams flow northward through Wellsboro down the valley, and abruptly bend to the west, emptying into Pine Creek through Marsh Creek, in the township of Shippen. The highest points in the township are about 1,800 feet above tide, and the lowest (on Stony Fork) about 925 feet. The elevation at Wellsboro in front of the depot of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim railroad is 1,295 feet above tide.

The soil of the township is well adapted to the raising of corn, oats, barley, buckwheat and tobacco, and on new land wheat; and cannot be excelled for grass, which enables the farmers to raise fine cattle, horses and sheep, and make the choicest quality of butter and cheese, commanding a high price at Wellsboro or New York city. The soil is also very productive in the orchard fruits, especially apples, as will be attested by the many large and well bearing orchards of the township.

There are two small hamlets in the township, Stony Fork, in the southern portion, in the valley of Stony Fork, and Stokesdale, in the northern portion, a mile and a half north of Wellsboro. There is a post-office at each of these places, and at the latter place a large tannery.

At the formation of the county, in 1804, there was only one township in it—Tioga. In 1808 Delmar was formed. Before the county was organized for judicial purposes, or rather at the time that its organization was fully perfected, Tioga and Delmar were the only townships in the county, and from these two the twenty-six other townships and twelve boroughs of the present have been formed.

Delmar contained in 1850 1,529 inhabitants (27 negroes; in 1860 it had 2,288 white and 35 colored inhabitants; in 1870 1,877 white and 8 colored, its population being reduced by the formation of new townships. In 1880 the population was 2,524, although the township of Duncan had been formed from its territory in 1873. There are now about 20,000 inhabitants within the original limits of Delmar. She is the mother, grandmother and great-grandmother of townships in Tioga county. By reference to the table on page 33 the genealogy of the several townships and boroughs will be found.

There are now in the township, according to the last report of the secretary of internal affairs at Harrisburg,

903 taxable inhabitants, and the aggregate value of property taxable for county purposes exclusive of gold, silver and common watches is \$468,731, which places it at the head of the townships of the county. We may conclude, judging from the manner in which property in the county is generally assessed, that the property of the township is actually worth one million dollars, and would bring that amount at a forced sale.

The vote for township officers in Delmar February 21st 1882 was reported in the *Wellsboro Agitator* as follows:

Supervisors—W. M. Wilson, 123; G. F. Butler, 132; E. D. Coolidge, 82; M. W. Davis, 42; S. B. Warriner, 23. Constable—H. D. Wheeler, 156; George Green, 90. School directors—A. C. English, 106; E. J. Playfoot, 73; A. Balfour, 6; S. L. Hiltbold, 26; Simeon Bacon, 105; Charles Orr, 107; James Spencer, 47. Assessor—Israel Stone, 83; Robert Rowland, 156. Assistant assessors—Newell Campbell, 213; M. A. Taylor, 210; B. F. Claus, 28. Treasurer—W. L. Houghton, 245. Town clerk—W. L. Houghton, 245. Judge of election—R. L. Wilson, 119; W. P. Campbell, 40; F. H. Olmstead, 57. Inspectors of election—B. F. Avery, 65; Bion Walbridge, 64; I. N. Warriner, 16; Russell Kennedy, 40; F. H. Olmstead, 5. Auditor—J. H. Buckley, 171; Ira Hotchkiss, 70.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES—MARKET FACILITIES.

In the southern portion of the township, near Stony Fork, salt springs are found, and further to the southwest, on the line of the Pine Creek Railroad, a quarry of the finest building stone has been opened, some of it being used in the construction of the new county offices. Frank Yanger, a stone cutter who worked three years on the Cologne Cathedral and in various portions of Europe and America, pronounces it equal if not superior to any other he ever saw or worked. Its color is grayish-brown, and when taken from the quarry it is soft and easy to work, but hardens when exposed to the air. The quarry is on the land of C. and J. L. Robinson and the estate of the late Job Wilcox. Immense quantities of glass sand-rock are also found in the township, covering a large area, besides flagging stone. Many of the large forests of pine which originally were within its limits have disappeared, and the recent demand for hemlock bark is clearing away all the hemlock timber, which but a few years since was found in great quantities.

The citizens of the township are now devoting more time and care to farming, and there is a marked improvement in the condition of the farms and an increased productiveness of the soil. Although in some localities, especially in the northwestern portion of the township, lumbering is carried on quite extensively, yet the great majority of the 2,500 inhabitants of the township are devoting their attention to farming. There is some broken ground which cannot be cultivated; but settlers are pushing their way up into the highlands, clearing up farms and materially changing the appearance of the country. The Pennsylvania Joint Land and Lumber Company,

which has owned large tracts within the township and taken off the pine timber, has sold many thousand acres in small lots to actual settlers, who are clearing them up and making homes where previously was a wild and uncultivated region. Within the last three years great progress has been made.

A large proportion of the farmers are well supplied with all the modern appliances for carrying on their work, such as mowing machines, reapers, hay forks, drills, etc., with ample barn room for the storage of their crops. The market for the products of the farm is most excellent; either at Wellsboro or Antrim the farmer can always receive the highest cash price. Of the dairy products this is particularly true. Many producers do not have to go to market for the sale of their products, but are met at their own doors by purchasers, with cash in hand. Those farmers living in the southern or western portion of the township can always dispose of their surplus products to the lumbermen, while those in the east and center can sell at Antrim or Wellsboro, or ship to New York if they desire. Recently along the valley north of Wellsboro considerable attention has been given to the culture of tobacco, which has proved highly remunerative.

The construction of the Pine Creek Railroad has given the farmers of the township splendid prospects for the future, by enabling them to send their productions either north or south, and into a market from which they have hitherto been shut out. The construction of this road will not affect the farmers alone, but business men generally, bring large tracts of real estate into market, and encourage settlers to locate on what are now unoccupied lands, thereby increasing the wealth and population of Wellsboro and the western portion of the county.

#### THE FIRST INHABITANTS.

Among the first settlers in Delmar, including the site of Wellsboro, were Benjamin W. Morris, John Norris, David Lindsey, Alpheus Cheeney, David Kelsey, William Wells, Gideon Wells, James Iddings, James Dixon, Richard Jackson and Rev. Caleb Boyer. These settlers came from Philadelphia, and from Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. The township in which they located, then in Lycoming county, was given by them, out of compliment to the States of Virginia, Delaware and Maryland, the name Virdelmar, composed of the abbreviations for the names of those States. When the township was fully organized in 1808 the syllable Vir was omitted and the township was incorporated under the name of Delmar.

In 1802 William Wells, who was one of the members of the company that in 1800 purchased twelve thousand acres and located at Englishtown, Lycoming county, came to Delmar and settled two and a half miles southwest from the point now known as Wellsboro, where Benjamin W. Morris had the year before located. Mr. Wells brought a number of slaves with him, and some of their descendants are now living in Delmar and Wellsboro.

The assessment roll made in 1815 for the township of Delmar—whose territory comprised the present townships of Charleston, Middlebury, Shippen, Clymer, Gaines, Elk, Morris, Duncan, a portion of Liberty and its own present area, together with the borough of Wellsboro—contained the following names of taxables:

John Allington, Roswell B. Alford, Caleb Austin, Asel Andrewsen, Roswell Bailey, William Babb, William Bache, Gideon Briggs, David Brant, Alpheus Cheeney, Jedediah Carpenter, Timothy Culver, James Dickinson, James G. Dartt, Charles Daniels, Justus Dartt jr., Justus Dartt, Asaph Ellis, Consider Ellis, Richard Ellis, Peter Fulkerson, Aaron Furman, Joseph Irish, Samuel W. Fisher, David Greenleaf, Isaac Greenleaf, Richard Gooden, Jacob Hines, Reuben Harrington, David Henry, Samuel Hampson, William Hill, William Hoadley, Joseph R. Harrison, George Hayden, Hezekiah Hayden, James Henry, Roswell Ives, Ezekiel Jones, Lorentus Jackson, Ebenezer Jackson, Luther Johnson, Sarah Kelsey, Daniel Kelsey, Thomas Kinney, Uriah Lute, Samuel W. Morris, Miss Mathews, Benjamin W. Morris, James Matison, Eben Murray, Samuel Miller, Morderica Moore, Israel Merrick, Asa Mann, Israel Merrick jr., William Mitchell, John Norris, Aaron Niles, Nathan Niles jr., Richard Phillips, John Phenix, Daniel Phillips, Thomas Printer, James Porter, James Porter jr., Elias Spencer, Orange Hotchkiss, Robert Hale, Peter Shumway, Elijah Starkweather, Henry Sligh, Jonathan Thorndike, Munson Thomson, Thomas A. Whitman, Daniel Wilson, John W. Whitman, Samuel Whitman, Daniel Warner, Elisha White, Oliver Willard, Josiah Wilson, Ova Wheeler, Andrew Whitmore, John M. Kilburn, David Kilburn, Francis Conkrite, William Conkrite, William Dickson, Morderica Jackson, John Smith, Daniel H. Bacon, Joseph Brown, Henry Hulburt; single freemen—Joseph Trimble, Daniel Salmon, Thomson Alden, Gordon Benjamin, Samuel Dill and James Tremain.

The county commissioners were Hopestill Beecher, Justus Dartt and John Knox; Daniel Lindsay was clerk, Alvin Willard assessor, Nathan Niles jr. and Caleb Austin collectors. The tax levied was one cent on the dollar.

#### THE TAXABLE INHABITANTS IN 1832.

According to the returns made by David Heise, assessor, to John Cochran, Ephraim B. Gerould and Job Geer, county commissioners, certified by Israel Merrick jr., clerk, the taxable inhabitants in 1832 were:

Amasa Alford, Chauncey Alford, Royal Alford, William Allen, John Allen, James Alger, Smith Aynesworth, Vine Baldwin, Rufus Butler, Catharine Busz widow of Henry, Seldon Butler, William Butler, Allen Butler, Calvin Brown, Lewis Bacon, Hartford Butler, Daniel F. Bacon, Hector Brown, Oliver Bacon, Joseph Bernauer, Emer Bowen, John Beecher, William Bache, Lewis Cole, Rebecca Culver, William Cox, John Coleman, Amos Coolidge, Gideon Dewey, Caleb Dill, William Davis, Samuel Davis, Simeon Dimmick, John Dartt, Henry C. Drew, John Dailey, Jesse Davis, William Ebenzen, heirs of William Ellis, Zenas Field, Erastus Fellows, Orrin Fenton, Edwin Fellows, John Fellows, Asahel Fellows, E. Field, Isaac T. Field, Elijah Fuller, Robert Francis, Benjamin Furman, Moses Field, Elizabeth Fuller, Levi Furman, Levi Furman, David Greenleaf, Daniel Greiner, Peter Green, William Howe, Seth Hoyt, Fred Hilbolt, Henry Hilbolt, Francis Hill, William Hoadley, Simon

Houghton, Pharez Houghton, David Heise, William Horsely sen., William Horsely jr., Luther Johnson, Morderica Jackson, Waite Johnson, Joseph Johnson, John Jones, Daniel Kelsey, Jesse Keeney, David Kilburn, Truman Kilburn, Isaac P. Keeney, Marcus Lovett, James Lawson, James Lock, Alexander McArthur, Fred Moyer, Samuel Moyer, Xavier Miller, Jacob Miller, Gardner Monroe, Levi Monroe, Margaret Mitchell, Lewis Miller, John McEwen, Morris Miller, John B. Murphy, Thomas B. McCarty, Elisha McCarty, Jacob G. Morris, Luke W. Morris, Isaac W. Morris, John Norris, Aaron Niles, Archibald Nichols & Co., Elijah Osborn, Daniel Osborn, Enos Price, William Palmer, Israel Plumley, Samuel Parrish, Joseph Palmer, Orasmus Parrish, Zira Parrish, John Rock, Henry Staeckly, Abel Strait, John Starkweather, Henry Steele, William Tichner, — Videan, Jonathan Webster, Elijah Wedge, James Warriner, Gates Wilcox, Robert Will.

David Heise, the principal assessor, as mentioned above, was assisted by James Lock and John Dailey. They returned the names of Luther Johnson and Daniel Kelsey as suitable persons for collectors, under date of December 8th 1831.

The pioneer family of Bacons, now residents of Tioga county and principally of the township of Delmar and the borough of Wellsboro, are able to trace their genealogy back to Daniel Bacon who came to America from England prior to the Revolutionary war and located at Middletown, Connecticut. He had a son Daniel (2nd) and a grandson Daniel (3d). Daniel Harvey Bacon (a son of Daniel 3d) was born in Farmington, Litchfield county, Conn., about the year 1764. He married (at Owego, N. Y.) Lydia Ellis, of Massachusetts, by whom he had nine children, four of whom are now living. They are Oliver Bacon and Mrs. McCarter of Delmar, Mrs. Hannah Newton of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Chloe Howe of Delmar. About the year 1796 D. H. Bacon came to Owego, and in 1815 to Tioga county, bringing his family with him. He located on Marsh Creek, then in the township of Delmar, where he remained five years; and in 1820 purchased one hundred acres of wild land, on which his son Oliver now resides. On this farm he died, in the year 1850.

Robert Campbell was born in Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y., May 3d 1809; was educated in the district school, and became a farmer. He also taught school. In October 1836 he married Miss Jane S. Knight. Their children were Oscar, Edwin, William, Franklin (deceased) and Mary (wife of Burton Schrader, of Mansfield, Pa.). He came to Delmar in March 1837 and bought of James Alger 200 acres of land, a small portion of which was improved. He went to work industriously and systematically to 'improve and clear up his rough farm, year by year adding some valuable and necessary appurtenance in the shape of a dwelling, barn, orchard, fence, or something else which would add to the convenience or increase the product of his domain, until now it is conceded by all that he has the model farm of Tioga county. He has 251 acres, regularly laid out and mapped by a surveyor, with each field numbered and its area set down. He keeps an accurate account of the amount of labor bestowed upon each field, the amount of fertilizers used

and the products. At the end of the year a balance sheet is made up, and he knows to a cent what the expenditures have been on each field, and the value of the productions. He takes a lively interest in the agricultural affairs of the county, and was one of the executive committee for the first fair held by the Tioga County Agricultural Society, 28 years ago. Mr. Campbell has also been prominent in the school affairs of the township, transacting the duties incumbent upon him with the same care and fidelity which have marked his career as a farmer. He is now in his 73d year, and no man in Delmar township has done more by example than he to demonstrate the capabilities of the soil of the township.

Justus Dartt sen. was born in Connecticut, in 1757, and subsequently resided at Castleton, Vt. He came to Tioga county in the fall of 1811; located on the head waters of Charleston Creek, then in the township of Delmar, and purchased 160 acres of wild land. This he proceeded to clear up. He became very prominent in the affairs of the county: was one of the trustees for the Wellsboro Academy in 1817, county commissioner in 1815, and filled other prominent positions. He was a musician in the Revolutionary army, and colonel of a regiment of militia in Vermont after the Revolutionary war. The family came in with a team from Vermont via Owego, Athens, Troy, Sullivan and Richmond. At Canoe Camp, in Richmond township, they tarried a few days with the Spencers, while the neighbors made a "bee" and cut a road from Canoe Camp westward eight miles through the woods to Mr. Dartt's premises. Another bee resulted in a road from his place to Wellsboro. His family consisted of a wife and five children. Cyrus Dartt married Lydia Kelley, Justus jr. married Betsey Kelsey, Joshua married Sally Briggs, James G. married Polly Gillis, Hannah married Gideon Briggs, Irene married Siah Wilson. The place where Justus Dartt settled has since been known as "Dartt Settlement."

Erastus Putnam Deane was born in Petersham, Worcester county, Mass., November 26th 1809, and was one of a family of nine children born to Daniel and Jerusha Deane, all of whom except the subject of this sketch and one brother now living in Nebraska, died many years ago. Jerusha Deane, mother of Erastus P. Deane, died at Petersham, February 21st 1846, and the father, Daniel Deane, came to Tioga county in 1851, thereafter to make his home with his son Erastus P. He died October 10th 1866, at the ripe age of 95 years. Erastus Putnam Deane came to Tioga county from the home of his parents in Massachusetts, arriving at Wellsboro on the 25th of April 1834. He had received an academic education and qualified himself for land surveying, and he entered upon that business soon after his arrival here. He also taught in the Wellsboro Academy and in the common schools of the township; but his principal business was surveying and farming. June 29th 1837 he was married to Mary E. McEwen, eldest daughter of John McEwen of Delmar township. Their children were nine in number, six of whom are living, viz.: C. Augusta, wife of Henry Bacon, of Northfield, Jackson county, Wis.;

Darius L. Deane, of Wellsboro; Cecil A. of Denver, Col.; Luella I., Caroline A. and Mary E. Mr. Deane never held public office. He had a fine farm in the township of Delmar. The pursuit of land surveying led him into all the counties in the northern and central parts of Pennsylvania, and it can safely be said that in all that region no man of his profession has ever been called upon so often as he to determine the facts in cases of disputed locations of original surveys; that the evidence of no man of his profession has been allowed greater weight in courts by judge and jury; that so extensive a knowledge as his of land locations is possessed by no other man, and that there is now no one engaged in his profession in the section of country alluded to whose abilities, natural and acquired, will enable him to take the place in the profession that Mr. Deane filled. A prominent feature of his character was his very retentive memory, which was of great use to him in his business; and his ability to recall dates and data, and to identify localities in the woods, was remarkable. For many years he resided in Delmar township, but in 1873 he removed to Wellsboro, where he resided until his death, in September 1881, which was occasioned by an accident at Corning, N. Y. When Mr. Deane came into the county his health was poor; but exercise in the pure mountain air in surveying and work on the farm soon restored him, and he became one of the most strong and healthy men in the county, possessing wonderful endurance. He was a gentleman of but few words, and rather retiring in his disposition, but a man of knowledge and sterling integrity.

We extract from the Wellsboro *Agitator* of June 8th 1880 the following brief notice of one of the old pioneers of Delmar: William Eberenz, one of the oldest citizens of the county, died at his home in Delmar, about three miles from this borough, last week, Monday evening, at the ripe age of 79 years. Mr. Eberenz came to this place from Germany in 1817, when he was about 16 years of age. He very soon married the daughter of Doctor Samuel Hoover, who lived near this borough, and immediately settled on the farm where he passed the remainder of his days—upward of 60 years. The place was a wilderness when he purchased it, paying \$1.50 an acre for the land, in county orders, which he earned by clearing up the public square in this borough. He and his wife, who was a noble woman, were very industrious, and practiced the most rigid economy in those early days. Six children were born to them, two sons and four daughters. Mrs. Eberenz once said to a friend that she did not see the face of a white woman for three years after moving upon their place. She used to make the children's shoes from deer skins, and the family knew only bear and deer meat, and slept upon the skins of wild animals. Tioga county had less than five hundred taxable inhabitants at that time, and Wellsboro had not more than five houses within its present limits. The seventeen-year old boy and his young wife, who was more than a helpmate to him in acquiring property, lived to see the barren wilderness blossom as the rose; and Mr.

Eberenz was able to hand down to his son Charles one of the finest farms in the county. He was a substantial citizen and a man remarkable for his social qualities. The quaint sayings and humorous anecdotes of "Uncle Billy Eberenz," as he was familiarly called, will long be remembered by his acquaintances in this region.

Asahel Fellows, son of John and Edna Fellows, was born at Canaan, Litchfield county, Conn., in 1803, and in company with his brother Edwin came to Tioga county in 1824. The family came the next year, and located on a farm of 200 acres between Wellsboro and Stony Fork, in the township of Delmar, four miles from Wellsboro. The farm had been taken up by Erastus Fellows two or three years previous. Asahel married Miss Elvira Fuller, who came with her parents from New Hampshire to Tioga county in 1824. John Fellows, the father, died in 1853, aged 79 years. His wife died at the residence of her son-in-law, David Heise, in Delmar, in 1876, aged 93 years.

David Heise was born in Stralsund, Prussia, January 2nd 1800, and was educated in Germany. He came to America in 1818, landing in Quebec. In 1818 he went to Wellsboro to work for Judge Samuel W. Morris, and resided with him about seventeen months; then purchased eighty acres of land of John Norris, agent, in Delmar township, and commenced clearing it and making improvements. Mr. Norris, ascertaining that Mr. Heise was well skilled in theoretical mathematics, induced him to commence the study of the art of surveying, and through the joint influence of Judge Morris and Mr. Norris Mr. Heise was employed by Major Flowers, of Athens, Bradford county, where he had an opportunity of acquiring the desired knowledge, Major Flowers instructing him, and having him assist in surveying lands in the western portions of Bradford county and eastern Tioga. Mr. Heise applied himself very industriously, and was soon able to survey with accuracy and dispatch. He has been extensively engaged in the past 53 years in land surveying in the counties of Tioga, Potter, Lycoming and Clinton, and has been county surveyor of Tioga county many years. In 1829 he was married to Miss Huldah Ann Fellows, by whom he had five children—John F., Edward D., Frederika E., Elvira (wife of Henry H. Smith, of Charleston), and Maria (wife of W. O. Russell). When he came to Wellsboro there were only 16 buildings here. Mr. Heise possesses those sterling qualities which distinguish the German settlers of Pennsylvania, and is a type of the pioneer of Tioga county. He is now in his 83d year, as strong and vigorous seemingly as a man of 60.

Robert Karr was born near Wilmington, Del., in 1800. He married Miss Margaret Gorrie, a native of Scotland, and had five children. He came into Tioga county in 1836, and bought 75 acres of land near Stony Forks, in the southern portion of Delmar. He died in 1875.

Henry Stickley was born near Basle, Switzerland, in 1789, came to this country in 1816, and worked at his trade (wagon making) at Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa. While there he married Mrs. Margaret Grosjean.

He came to Wellsboro in 1819 and bought fifty acres of land now owned and occupied by his son Henry. He made the journey from Williamsport on foot. His wife died in 1843, and in 1844 he married Mrs. Lydia Ritter, by whom he had three children. He died in 1864.

William H. Wells, who settled in Delmar township, brought a number of slaves to the wilderness of Tioga county. After a few years' residence near Wellsboro he concluded to return to the vicinity of Philadelphia, and gave his farm and implements in Delmar to his colored friends Eben and Hetty Murray, Elias and Maria Spencer and Marcus Lovett. He not only gave them the farm, with suitable farming implements and teams, but also the household furniture, which was very valuable for those days. Tradition says that their white neighbors never rested till the freedmen were dispossessed of everything, and they were finally indebted to the kindness of John Norris for the little homes where they ended their days. They were a very superior class of colored people; "Aunt Hetty," it was said, was a daughter of an African princess, and "Uncle Eben" was a born gentleman, most dignified and courteous in appearance and manners.

#### CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

There are three church edifices in Delmar township—a Baptist church near Stony Fork, a Free-Will Baptist church, and in the northwestern portion of the township a small union church. There are several church organizations holding services in the school-houses. Wellsboro affords such church advantages that many of the inhabitants of the township attend there.

The first school-house in Delmar was built in 1818, and the first teacher was Beadle Skull, from the southern portion of the State. Between 1819 and 1835 five houses were built. Among the old teachers were Robert Campbell, Lyman Walbridge, E. P. Deane and Israel Stone. Mr. Stone taught during the winter for ten years. He is still living, about 80 years of age. He has filled township and county offices, and has ever exercised a good influence upon the schools of the township.

There are now 24 good school-houses in the township, where 662 scholars are instructed by 9 male and 22 female teachers. The annual expenditures for schools are about \$2,500. Schools are kept open on an average six months in the year.

#### PATRIOTISM DURING THE REBELLION.

From the first gun that was fired upon Fort Sumter till the close of the Rebellion the citizens of this region maintained and evinced a worthy patriotic spirit. Many volunteers from this locality fell in battle, and sleep beneath the southern soil. Although Wellsboro had only about one thousand inhabitants, it being the county seat recruits were enlisted in various companies in the county from Wellsboro and Delmar, besides those who joined the home companies. The companies sent out from Charleston, Delmar and Wellsboro contained men from each of the townships named and from Wellsboro,



and we have therefore deemed it best to give rolls of them here.

## COMPANY H 35TH REGIMENT (TIOGA INVINCIBLES.)

recruited in Delmar and Charleston townships and in Wellsboro:

Julius Sherwood (captain), John W. Rose (first lieutenant), Silas Rockwell, James B. Goodman, Marinus N. Allen, John Hinman (second lieutenant), Reuben M. Pratt (second lieutenant), A. S. Husseult (sergeant), A. R. Vermilyea (sergeant), Calvin Ely, Ransford B. Webb, Hiram J. Ramsdell, George W. Merrick, W. Frank Bailey, Aaron A. Scudder, Frank A. Foster, Oscar J. Phillips (corporal), Hobert Ripley, James S. Staats, Charles Yahn, John S. Blanchard, P. R. Warren, S. P. Stacey, Abram Lyon, C. C. Cone, W. P. Christian, William B. Vanhorn, Erwin R. Atherton, P. H. Blanchard, Caleb Babb, John Ballard, James N. Bickel, Patrick Brown, Lucien J. Bragg, Morgan L. Bacon, Josiah Coolidge, Thomas Conway, Edmund Carriel, Orlando V. Crans, Ira P. Curran, Campbell Cole, James Cowden, Wallace Codney, Simon Durlacher, Arnold Dickinson, John Doyle, George W. Emmick, John L. Emmick, Thomas L. Emmick, John Gibbony, George H. Gotchins, George L. Grinnell, John Gibberd, Harrison C. Gusten, James H. Hozlett, George Harbst, Darius B. Holliday, John Harrison, William Huck, S. S. Ives, Burke P. Ives, John D. Jones, Hannibal Jay, George Jennings, Jeremiah Jennings, Henry Kimble, Henry J. Keeney, William Kriner, Luther P. Kinney, Sylvester J. Losinger, Jeremiah Love, Frank Longbotham, Charles H. Maxwell, William Margraff, James Moore, Thomas R. McClure, Michael McComber, Chester R. Nichols, Jerry O'Connell, C. K. Palmer, Harry T. Peet, Joseph D. Ramsdell, Joseph E. Rumsey, Albert J. Russell, William Sando, Michael Smith, John Sullivan, Jacob A. Schieffelin, S. R. Seaman, Benjamin Sealey, A. O. Swartwood, John Taggart, George R. Wilson, Asa Warren, Hiram Warrenner, W. H. Wisener, William Wingate, Job Wetmore, Almond Wetmore, D. W. Wetherbee.

## COMPANY E 42ND REGIMENT,

recruited in Wellsboro and vicinity:

Alanson E. Niles (captain), Samuel A. Mack, Lucius Truman (first lieutenant), George A. Ludlow, William Taylor, J. V. Morgan (sergeant), Lemuel Fause, Robert G. Christnot, Peter D. Walbridge, Jacob Huck, George W. Sears, Alfred Bardwell, George O. Darby, Caleb Fenton, S. A. Campbell (corporal), Edwin Roughton, Wallace M. Moore, James A. Christnot, John C. Potts, Robert Kelsey, Walton Williamson, Edward K. Allen, Thomas L. Anderson, Orasmus P. Borden, John J. Bassett, William S. Boatman, Bela Borden, Daniel Bacon, Morgan L. Bacon, Wesley Burrell, William Blackwell, Washington Campbell, Lorenzo Catlin, Simon S. Carney, Martin Crossett, Jacob Cole, Samuel W. Campbell, Martin V. Cleveland, Daniel Corbin, George Cook, George W. Chaplain, Isaac Decker, Daniel G. Davis, Brozella K. Dewey, John English, Julius A. Eichholtz, William English, Horace H. Grow, Caleb Graves, Samuel Huck, George Huck, John C. Horn, Lewis Happy, Charles Hoadley, Richard Hogan, Melville R. Horton, Alonzo Johnson, Henry Jackson, Andrew J. Kriner, George A. Kinney, Charles Kimball, James C. Kriner, Chester F. Kimball, Henry Kriner, George W. Kriner, Dewitt C. Lampman, Parish Mosier, Thomas Martin, James McCabe, Philip Meiner, Amos C. Metzgar, W. Manderville, William Morrison, Lewis McGraff, William M. Morgan,

Henry H. McCarty, John W. Mathews, Stephen Nott, James Olmstead, Joseph R. Ogden, Edward Osborn, Ben B. Potter, William Pitts, James M. Patterson, Henry C. Roland, Edwin Roice, Ethial H. Roice, Frederic Robert, John Readington, Joseph E. Ramsey, Henry L. Rote, Peter Rothweiler, Jacob Snyder, Albert D. Simmons, Robert Stull, Samuel D. Satterly, Gustavus A. Sweet, William Smidley, Peter Spangole, Eugene Stone, Orrin B. Stone, Thomas K. Smith, Abijah Shuler, Charles H. Sweet, Joel Starkweather, Asbury F. Spicer, Aaron B. Torpy, John L. Vogan, Charles Vallance, Henry Varner, James M. West, E. S. Waterman, Andrew J. Walters, Hiram Weeks, William H. Walters, Philetus A. West, John H. Weidley, Abel S. Warner, James M. Warriner, Edwin Wilcox, Cyrus Whitmore.

## COMPANY A 187TH REGIMENT,

recruited in Wellsboro, Delmar and vicinity:

George W. Merrick (captain), Cecil A. Dean (first lieutenant), Robert Young (second lieutenant), Jerrold Dennison (first sergeant), Ephraim Smith (sergeant), David Dewey (sergeant), Alonzo Mack (sergeant), Lewis Demaux (corporal), Lyman P. Potter (corporal), Benjamin Claus (corporal), Samuel Morgan (corporal), Tunis Bush, John Blouch, Josiah L. Butler, Thomas J. Butler, Eugene L. Bowen, Aaron A. Bacon, Washington Boltz, Charles G. Catlin, William H. Chase, James Carpenter, Edwin Campbell, Truman Chubbuck, John A. Cline, James W. Donaldson, Chauncey Dartt, John E. Dibble, Darius L. Deane, John English, Oscar F. Ellis, Charles M. Field, Allen Fornwalt, William Green, William Greiner, Martin Gleason, William H. Harrison, Nathaniel Hart, Orville Henry, Richard Henry, Morgan Hart, Amos C. Hartman, Albert Ives, William D. Jones, George Kimball, Valentine V. Keller, Albert L. Lachey, David B. Leslie, Casper K. Light, Joseph Morsman, William Moore, Samuel G. Miller, John Martin, Edwin Myers, William H. Miller, Adam Naftzer, Benjamin Naftzer, Thomas Oakum, William W. Patterson, Henry M. Poorman, Joseph Palmer, David T. Robbins, Welcome Shellman, John P. Scott, George W. Sner, Peter D. Snavely, Charles L. Shumway, Henry Sears, S. Starkweather, Samuel Spotts, Samuel W. Trull, George Tabor, Benjamin F. Towner, Edwin Webster, Hiram Willard, Oren West, Michael Walburn, Oziah Webster, Benjamin Williams.

Bates in his history of the 187th regiment says:

"A body of troops known as the First Battalion, which had been organized just previous to the invasion of the State in July 1863, for six months' service, and which had performed guard and provost duty at various points in the State, was upon the expiration of its term reorganized and recruited as a part of this regiment. Four new companies were added to it, and the regimental organization was completed in March 1864 at Camp Curtin, with Joseph F. Ramsey lieutenant-colonel and George W. Merrick major. While at Harrisburg it performed camp and provost duty. Leaving Harrisburg on the 19th of May it proceeded to Washington, and went into camp at Arlington Heights, where its equipment, which had been defective, was made complete. On the 26th it started to the front, proceeding by transport to Port Royal, and then marched by Bowling Green, capturing two of the enemy's scouts on the way, pausing at the Mataponi to build a bridge, and reaching the battle beaten ranks of the army during the progress of the fierce fighting at Cold Harbor. It was assigned to the first brigade first division of the 5th corps, commanded respectively by General J. L. Chamberlain, General Griffin and General G. K. Warren.

"For a few days subsequent to the battle of Cold Harbor the regiment was engaged in picketing and intrenching, and in various changes of position of the corps. At 2 A. M. on the morning of the 7th the corps moved to the extreme left of the army and threw up intrenchments on the north bank of the Chickahominy, the enemy keeping up a continuous fire upon it as it passed. For several days the corps remained in position, covering the army in its passage of the peninsula. On the morning of the 18th the corps moved by the left flank, the enemy shelling it as it went, and crossing the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad fell with impetuosity upon the enemy's right, while the second corps engaged him in front and drove him back with heavy loss to his inner works, compelling him to abandon the line of railway. The lines were then reformed, the enemy at the same time opening a galling fire, and at 3 P. M. the second and fifth corps moved to the assault of his last line. His pickets in front of the 5th were driven in and pressed to a ravine not more than fifty yards from his works, when he opened a murderous artillery fire on the front and left flank of the corps, compelling it to fall back with heavy loss. The 18th led by Major George W. Merrick, lost in the engagement more than one-tenth of its numbers in killed

and wounded, holding its place in the most gallant manner and winning by its good conduct the special commendation of General Chamberlain, who himself received a dangerous wound. Major Merrick and Lieutenant Jonathan J. Jessup each lost a leg while leading their men in the charge.

"Major Merrick having been disabled by his wounds from further field service, the line officers joined in a petition to the governor of the commonwealth for the appointment of Captain John E. Parsons, who was then serving as assistant general of the brigade, to the command. He was accordingly commissioned. Upon its arrival in the city [Washington] it was placed in Camp Cadwalader, and was employed in garrison and escort duty. Opportunity was given for thorough drill, which was studiously practiced. At the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln it was assigned to the head of the procession on its way from the Baltimore depot to Independence Hall, and was left as a guard of honor while the remains lay in state. On the 11th of May it was detached by companies for guard and provost duty in various parts of the State. Early in August, the war being over, the companies rendezvoused at Harrisburg, where on the 3d the command was mustered out of service."

## WELLSBORO.

BY JOHN L. SEXTON JR.



WELLSBORO is about midway on the eastern line of the township of Delmar, and the borough contains several thousand acres—sufficient area for a city of 100,000 inhabitants. Its name was given in honor of Mrs. Mary Wells Morris, wife of Benjamin W. Morris and sister of William and Gideon Wells.

### THE FOUNDERS OF THE BOROUGH.

Benjamin W. Morris was the eldest son of Samuel Morris, an eminent citizen of Philadelphia a hundred years ago, one of the leading merchants in that city, then the metropolis of the country, the seat of the provincial Legislature, the home of Washington, and of the republican court, so-called. Dwellings and warehouses which he built are still pointed out in the older parts of the city, then the center of business and population. He was a member of the Pine Creek Company, composed of men of capital, who proposed to improve the interior of the State and open it up to population. He had invested in wild lands, and the subsequent development of the mineral and lumber wealth of these lands has proved that he and his associates were not mistaken in their estimate of their value. He had become security for a friend in Philadelphia, which involved him. In those days of hightoned mercantile honor and integrity a man who failed in business felt himself irretrievably disgraced, and the seemingly rash resolution was taken by him to turn over all his business and his property to meet the obligations incurred by his endorsements, excepting only

the tract of land of about 800 acres where Wellsboro is now situated, and to bury himself and his sorrows in those wild regions. Accordingly, although then already past middle age, he brought his delicately nurtured wife and one unmarried daughter (Rebecca, who afterward became the wife of William Cox Ellis, of Muncy, Lycoming county) to undergo the hardships and privations of pioneer life in that unbroken wilderness. Most unwise in a financial point of view was this course, as it was the judgment of well informed contemporaries that his warehouse and vaults contained ample stock, if properly managed, to have discharged all his liabilities without trenching upon his real estate; but a real panic seems to have fallen upon him. He made the great sacrifice, and, although the family were withdrawn from a life of wealth and luxury, they carried with them to the wild woods their character of integrity and enterprise, and the education and culture which made them a power for good from the very founding of the new settlement.

One of the first acts of Mr. Morris was the erection of a small log "meeting-house" upon a lot in the newly-laid-out town. This was for many years the only church—as well as school-house—in all that region. Mr. Morris was by birth and education a member of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, and always adhered to their customs, including silent worship and lay preaching when moved by the Divine Spirit. Some of the older citizens of Wellsboro can remember the homely little log meeting-house, though none can recall the venerable presence of the "old squire," as he was familiarly

called by his neighbors, with his broad-brimmed hat and suit of sober brown—the regulation Quaker style. He was a tall and portly man, as were all the six sons of his father. That father, Quaker as he was, commanded the First City Troop of Cavalry at the battle of Princeton, and acted as a body guard to Washington during the campaign in New Jersey.

Benjamin Wistar Morris died in Wellsboro, November 6th 1819, aged 58 years. He was the first commissioned justice of the peace in Tioga county.

Samuel W. Morris was born in Philadelphia, in 1786, and accompanied his father, Benjamin Wistar Morris, to Wellsboro in 1799. He was educated at Princeton College, and subsequently became one of the most distinguished citizens of Tioga county. He was one of the first associate judges of the county, and with J. Bannister Gibson and Ira Kilbourn presided at the first court held at Wellsboro. He was a gentleman of untiring energy and enterprise. On the property where Stokesdale is now situated, then known as "the Marsh," Judge Morris at a very early date erected a large grist-mill and saw-mill, and what is now misnamed a beaver-dam was in reality built by him for supplying these mills with water. Morderica Moore was for many years in charge of the flouring-mill, and George March was the lumberman. Unfortunately much malaria was caused by the mill-pond, and, after many years' endurance of chills and fevers, upon one memorable day a party of "Crooked Creekers," disguised and styling themselves Creek Indians, with heads decorated with green boughs, made a raid and tore the dam away. He was an ardent advocate of the project of making the Tioga River navigable; he succeeded in organizing the Tioga Navigation Company, and was its first president.

The last enterprise of a public nature in which he was engaged was the construction of the Tioga Railroad, to which he devoted ten of the best years of his life, laboring incessantly, from the incorporation of the Tioga Navigation Company in 1826 until he resigned the presidency of the company, when he was elected to Congress. For the accomplishment of this undertaking, and the development of the coal lands at Blossburg, he obtained the services of Richard C. Taylor, an eminent English engineer and geologist, who not only made a survey of the river for the navigation company and afterward the railroad company, but also made a geological survey and examination of the minerals of the Blossburg coal region. Taylor's geological report was published chiefly at the expense of Judge Morris; it was a work much sought after, and is out of print and copies can rarely be found.

Judge Morris represented Tioga county in the popular branch of the State Legislature from 1831 to 1835, and was then elected to Congress. There was scarcely a project which had for its object the advancement of the public welfare that did not have his earnest and substantial support. Besides those already mentioned the academy enterprise, the erection of suitable county buildings, and the establishment of a press, received his encouragement and aid.

Samuel W. Morris was married in 1807 to Anna Ellis, daughter of William Ellis, of Muncy. Their children were: William E. Morris, a civil engineer, who died in Philadelphia in September 1875; Louisa, who died in Philadelphia in August 1864; Mary, widow of the late James Lowrey; Sarah Ellis, wife of Doctor Joseph P. Morris, of Mansfield, Pa.; Susan Marriott, wife of Hon. John W. Guernsey, of Tioga; Benjamin Wistar Morris, missionary (Episcopal) bishop of Oregon; Rachael Wells, a resident of Portland, Oregon; Ellen, wife of Hon. Henry Boothe, of Chicago, Ill.; Charles Ellis Morris, a farmer near Norristown, Pa.; and Samuel Wells Morris, a farmer of Newark, N. J.

Judge Morris died May 25th 1847, aged 62 years, and was buried in the cemetery on Academy Hill, Wellsboro; his remains have since been removed to the new cemetery which was located by James Bryden in 1856. Near the northeast corner of that cemetery is the plot belonging to the Morris family, which was selected when the new cemetery was laid out. There lie the remains of Mary Wells Morris, wife of Benjamin W. Morris, who was born in Philadelphia, September 16th 1761, and died in Wellsboro November 6th 1819. The grave of her husband is beside hers. There also are buried Anna, wife of Judge Samuel W. Morris, who was born in Muncy, Pa., May 7th 1791, and who died at Germantown, January 26th 1858; and Louisa A., daughter of Samuel W. and Anna Morris, who was born in Wellsboro, November 18th 1829, and died August 4th 1864.

Henry Sly was one of the early settlers, and his son Harry was the first child born in the borough. He was born in a house which stood on the site of the old Wellsboro Hotel.

Daniel Kelsey, a pioneer in the settlement of Delmar and Wellsboro, was born in 1777; came to Tioga county in 1807, and purchased 100 acres of land in what is now Wellsboro. He was twice married—to a Miss Mather of Wellsboro, and to Rebecca Merrick, of Delaware; by the last named he had six children, three of whom are still living. Mr. Kelsey was prominent in the affairs of the township, and was for more than thirty years a magistrate. He died at his residence in Wellsboro, in 1863, aged 86.

Through the influence of Hon. Samuel W. Morris, B. B. Smith, John F. Donaldson, William Bache sen., James Lowrey and others Wellsboro was incorporated as a borough in 1830. John Norris was the first burgess. The territory embraced in the borough was large. Five years later, or in 1835, the heads of families residing within its limits were, according to a list prepared and kindly furnished by William Bache jr., as follows:

E. Fellows, William Taylor, R. Cole, R. Christianot, B. B. Smith, Samuel Mack, M. Burnside, J. Borst, A. Corey, J. Beecher, S. Bliss, John F. Donaldson, F. Wetherbee, C. Seeley, James Lock, L. I. Nichols, D. Lindsey, L. Meek, J. Brewster, J. Hance, E. Jones, J. Gere, ——— Horsley, Israel Greenleaf, Elias Spencer colored, Eben Murray colored, Ebenezer Jackson, J. L. Robinson, Chester Robinson, John Norris, Samuel Dickinson,

— Bowen, William Bache sen., J. Kimball, — Barnes, Doctor Barnes, — Weeden, D. Sturrock, E. M. Bodine, F. Dextetter, D. Caldwell, J. E. Martin, Josiah Emery, — Barney, Samuel W. Morris, J. Lowrey, Israel Merrick, O. L. Gibson, U. Cushman, Gates Wilcox, L. Cleveland, G. Cook, — Maase, Dr. Wells, — Whitman, Archibald Nichols, William Norris, — Harris, P. Murray (colored)—in all 59.

At an estimate of five to a family, including transient persons, the borough then must have contained about three hundred persons. There are a few omissions in the Christian names; but Mr. Bache is certain that the above list is complete in all other respects.

E. Fellows, the gentleman first named on the list, was then a farmer, and subsequently kept for many years the Farmers' Hotel, situated in the northeastern portion of the borough. When the Wellsboro and Lawrenceville Railroad was constructed, in 1872, he sold quite a quantity of land to the railroad company, on which the company have since erected a freight and passenger depot, round-house, weigh office, civil engineer's office, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, and a number of dwellings for employes. He also sold to other parties, who erected dwellings and other buildings. He has now retired from active business life.

Benjamin B. Smith was a printer, and had published the *Phoenix* for seven years previous to 1835, with the motto at the head—"The liberty of the press is the palladium of our rights." Mr. Smith was a gentleman of culture and a clear and concise writer. Samuel Mack was a blacksmith, and J. Borst a butcher. C. Seeley was a hotel keeper.

John F. Donaldson was a native of Danville, Montour county, Pennsylvania, and was born in 1805. He learned the printer's trade at Danville with George Sweeney, editor of the *Watchman*; came to Tioga county in August 1827, and worked in the office of the *Phoenix*, also serving in the prothonotary's office as clerk, until 1833. He then purchased the printing office of B. B. Smith, and published the *Phoenix* until near the close of the year 1835. In January 1836 he was appointed prothonotary of Tioga county by Governor Joseph Ritner, and continued in that capacity until 1838, when A. S. Brewster was appointed by Governor David R. Porter. In 1839 the office became elective, and Mr. Donaldson was elected, and subsequently re-elected at the close of each term up to the year 1872, when General Robert C. Cox became his successor. Such confidence had the people of the county in Mr. Donaldson that, whichever political party had the majority, he was sure of an election. No public officer has retired from so responsible a trust, after so many years of service, with greater honor than he. A few years after his retirement from the prothonotary's office he was elected associate judge, and this office he retained to his death, which occurred very unexpectedly February 12th 1880, when he had reached the advanced age of 75 years. His funeral was largely attended by members of the legal fraternity, and other old friends and acquaintances. There was scarcely a business man

in all northern Pennsylvania but had made his acquaintance. He was distinguished for his urbanity and generosity, and his death was mourned by thousands scattered widely over the country.

James Lock was born in Keene, N. H., on the 18th of May 1790, and came to Wellsboro in 1815. At that time there were but five framed buildings in the place. He was a silversmith, but did not long pursue his trade after arriving in Wellsboro, for there was not sufficient demand for his skill in that line. He was a natural mechanic, possessing the true Yankee aptness for mechanical pursuits. During the building of the court-house in 1834-5 he made the doors, and kept the tools of the stone cutters in order. He subsequently established a gun shop and manufactured a superior rifle. He was a most successful hunter and angler. On his 83d birthday, and the sixtieth anniversary of his marriage, the citizens of Wellsboro made him a formal call, and presented him and his amiable wife a beautiful quarto Bible as a token of respect. He died on the 14th of March 1874, in the 84th year of his age.

L. I. Nichols was a farmer and lumberman, and subsequently a merchant. L. Meek was a merchant. J. Brewster was a farmer, and associate judge,—one of the most highly respected citizens of the county. Chester and J. L. Robinson were lumbermen and merchants, and are now engaged in banking, and among the wealthiest men in the county. Samuel Dickinson was a lumberman and farmer, J. Kimball a hotel keeper, and D. Sturrock a carpenter and joiner.

John Norris, a distinguished pioneer settler, came from English Town (where he had located in 1799, on the line between Tioga and Lycoming counties, and built mills) to the Big Marsh, and subsequently settled in Wellsboro. He was appointed prothonotary and recorder in 1813, and afterward became one of the leading men of Wellsboro.

William Bache sen. was born in England, came to America in 1790, and located in Wellsboro in 1812.

Ellis M. Bodine was born in Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, in 1799. He learned the trade of a tanner and currier with Abram Lawshe. He was married in 1827 to Miss Margaret Shearer, of Jersey Shore. Their children were: Sarah, wife of Dr. H. S. Greeno, of Kansas City, Mo.; Isaac M., of Wellsboro; Abram Lawshe, of Morris, Pa.; Ellis B.; Ellen A., wife of Rev. M. F. De Witt, of Elmira, N. Y.; Lewis T., of Kansas City; Catharine, wife of John W. Wright, of Rochester, N. Y., and Margaret, wife of Charles M. Moore, of Liberty, Pa. Mr. Bodine came to Wellsboro in 1828; purchased of Joseph Fish, who was the first tanner of the place, a small tannery and bark-mill, and for a number of years continued the business at that place. In 1846 he built a large tannery, 40 by 87, two full stories high, and did custom work in sole and upper leather. In 1848 the tannery was burned, and Mr. Bodine suffered a great loss. He was a public spirited gentleman. In 1835 he was chairman of the board of school directors for Wellsboro; he was instrumental in the erection of a school-house in the

borough, and did much toward the acceptance of the common school law of 1834. He now resides in the northwestern portion of the borough, at the advanced age of 83.

Josiah Emery, teacher, editor and lawyer, is now residing at Williamsport at an advanced age, and is a practitioner at the Lycoming county bar; a careful and methodical business man, a gentleman of rare literary acquirements, and a historical writer of note, who has done much toward creating an interest in historical matters in that county during his residence there.

James Lowrey, a son-in-law of Samuel W. Morris, was the first teacher in the academy; he subsequently studied law and became a distinguished practitioner. In 1854 he assisted in organizing a company at Mansfield for the manufacture of iron, and was the first president of the association; he represented the county in the Legislature in the year 1852-3.

Israel Merrick came from Delaware in 1809. His son, Israel Merrick jr., was for a number of years clerk for the county commissioners, and was county commissioner in 1847. He was a farmer. He died in Delmar in 1854, aged 64 years. His son, Major George W. Merrick, is now a prominent member of the Tioga county bar, and postmaster at Wellsboro.

O. L. Gibson, M. D., for many years was the leading physician and one of the most esteemed citizens of Wellsboro. Gates Wilcox was a farmer and lumberman, L. Cleveland a saddler, Gibson Cook constable, Archibald Nichols a merchant, and William Morris a tailor.

#### POSTAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The first post-office in Wellsboro was kept in a log store, with a framed wing, which stood a few feet south of the Morris mansion, now the property of Dr. M. L. Bacon. Judge Samuel W. Morris was the first postmaster, and William Bache sen. was the second. There was a weekly mail carried on horseback between Williamsport and Wellsboro, by the way of Pine Creek, which was then the chief route of travel, though greatly obstructed by many unbridged streams. It was called the Newberry turnpike, and the authority for its construction was given by an act of the Legislature in 1799. This road came over the hill south of the Morris orchard, and a corduroy bridge spanned the stream at the foot of the hill. Later a saw-mill was erected on this stream by Judge Morris, from which it would appear that the stream was much larger than now.

From time to time as the county developed other mail routes were established, one leading east to Covington, and through Sullivan to Troy, and another northward to Tioga. Stage coaches were not run on either of the routes until about the year 1837. There are now mail routes running southward to Stony Fork, westward into Gaines township and Potter county, and eastward to Mansfield, connecting with one from Troy, Bradford county. The railroad furnishes good mail facilities northward, while mail intended for Harrisburg, Philadelphia, or even Williamsport goes northeast to Elmira

and thence is sent south over the Northern Central Railroad.

The post-office is in a substantial brick building on Main street; Major George W. Merrick is postmaster. A few hours' visit to the post-office now would give the old settler a good idea of the advancement in mail facilities, and show the development of the country. Hundreds of pounds of mail matter are daily received and sent, where in the recollection of many of the older inhabitants of the borough only now and then a mail bag, half filled, was handled by the early postmasters.

#### BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

The first merchandise was sold in Wellsboro by William Bache sen. and Benjamin W. Morris, at their dwellings. This was about 1812 or 1813. John Beecher soon afterward opened a store on the east corner of Norris and Main streets. John Hill, and B. B. Smith had each a small store, and prior to 1830 there were several groceries. Samuel Dickinson about that time built and opened a store. He was succeeded by Chester and J. L. Robinson.

Ezekiel Jones, the first blacksmith in Wellsboro, came from the east by invitation of Benjamin W. Morris. Henry Sly was an early blacksmith; also a Mr. Daniels. Joseph Fish was the first tanner. The first saw-mill in the township was built for the Fisher Land Company, by John Norris, about the year 1806. The company also erected a grist-mill.

The early physicians were Jeremiah Brown, Dr. Hoover and Dr. Oliver Bundy (who married a sister of B. B. Smith). Dr. J. B. Murphy was a hotel keeper and merchant, and carried on a blacksmith shop. He was the father of Mrs. Judge L. P. Williston, and his widow now resides in Elmira. The first lawyer resident in Wellsboro was William Patton, from Philadelphia. He owned the place where Judge Williams now resides. There are now 24, besides Judges Williams and Wilson.

The elegant and substantial court-house was erected in 1835, on a site donated by B. W. Morris, and this added much to the appearance of the village; a public square or park was also laid out. Wellsboro increased slowly, while the surrounding country was rapidly settled by an intelligent, hardy and industrious class of people. We have already alluded to the building of the plank road in the general history of the county, and the advantages which Wellsboro acquired by that enterprise. Besides this plank road the highways in the surrounding towns were much improved, especially those leading into the pineries on the south and west. Wellsboro soon became the base of supplies for the lumbermen on Pine Creek and its tributaries, and finally developed a large and profitable trade with them. From 1835 to 1850 many new buildings were erected in the borough, and some of the most stirring business men of to-day made Wellsboro their home during that period.

The general land office of the Bingham estate was located here by William Bingham Clymer in 1845. This estate embraced several hundred thousand acres in



northern Pennsylvania, and much of it was located in Tioga county; and the judicious management of Mr. Clymer and the easy terms which he made with the settlers added many new and valuable residents. For more than a quarter of a century he lived in Wellsboro, and won the universal confidence and respect of the people. He was a gentleman of scholastic attainments, having graduated with honor at Princeton College and pursued a course of studies with a view of entering the legal profession. He had been agent for the estate for many years, and in 1867 was appointed trustee. Having in 1869 determined to visit Europe with his family he resigned his agency, but continued to be trustee until the time of his death, which occurred in Florence, Italy, in 1873. He was a grandson of George Clymer, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Robert C. Simpson, for many years connected with the Bingham estate, has been the agent since the resignation of Mr. Clymer, and manages this great interest in Tioga, Potter and McKean counties with care, prudence and fidelity. He is a gentleman of rare business qualifications, methodical and accurate, and a man of high social characteristics.

Wellsboro contained in 1850 598 white persons and 22 colored, a total of 620 inhabitants. In 1860 there were 788 whites and 21 negroes, a total of 809. In 1870 the population was 1,465 (29 colored), and in 1880 2,228.

The manufacturing interests of Delmar and Wellsboro are not what they should be, with the facilities at hand. Being situated among forests of the best timber, and in close proximity to the coal mines, with glass sandrock in abundance, and a great amount of idle capital, it is surprising that the citizens have not made greater progress in manufacturing.

In Wellsboro there are two tanneries, several blacksmith shops, a foundry and machine shop, two planing-mills, a saw-mill, a feed-mill, several wagon shops, etc., but none carried on as extensively as the business of the town and surrounding country would seem to demand. Recently a large cigar manufactory has been established, which employs more persons than any other manufacturing establishment in the borough. It made from July 16th 1881 to January 1st 1882 666,925 cigars, and paid a tax of \$1,729.35. The people of Wellsboro and vicinity are becoming awakened to the necessity of fostering industrial establishments, and in the course of a few months a number of manufacturing enterprises will, it is confidently expected, be inaugurated. The village has arrived at a point where it is financially enabled to undertake manufacturing upon a solid and substantial basis, and the completion of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway, to connect with the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad at Stokesdale, will encourage the citizens to engage more extensively in manufacturing, with this increased facility for marketing their products in the central, eastern and southern portions of the State. The farmers and business men generally begin to realize that they are paying out annually hundreds of thousands of dollars for agricultural implements, wagons, sleighs,

boots and shoes, etc., from abroad, which should be manufactured here, the people of the locality receiving the benefits accruing from the existence of such manufactories in their midst.

#### SCHOOLS OF WELLSBORO.

The early citizens and residents of Wellsboro took a lively interest in the cause of education. While there were but few children to be instructed they were given lessons at home or by a volunteer teacher; but as soon as the pioneers had provided for their immediate physical wants they made a grand effort and secured the incorporation of an academy in their midst, receiving an appropriation from the State. This was as early as 1817. It was the design of the originators of this project that the academy should have a primary as well as a higher department; the idea of grading schools therefore is not altogether a modern one. This we are told by those who know what were the objects of Judge Morris, Justus Dartt and others concerned in the incorporation. They wished to establish in the wilderness of northern Pennsylvania an institution of learning where their children could be instructed in the primary as well as the higher branches; and as Wellsboro was the county seat it was deemed best to locate it there, even if those living in the surrounding country were deprived, by reason of their remoteness, of the benefits of its primary department. The academy proved of great service to the people of Wellsboro, and some of its teachers became prominent and distinguished citizens, as well as many of the pupils. James Lowrey was the first teacher, a gentleman of scholastic attainments, who became a distinguished member of the Tioga county bar. Among the other principals or teachers we recall the names of Josiah Emery, Rev. B. Shipman, Charles Nash, Erastus P. Deane, Marenus M. Allen and William A. Stone. About ten years ago the academy was consolidated with the union free graded school of Wellsboro, and the building has been sold to the Catholic church.

For several years (about 1813-16) before the academy was ready for occupation the Quaker log meeting-house was used for a district or common school, and sometimes scholars were instructed at the homes of the teachers. Among the early teachers were Chauncey Alford, Lydia Cole and Benjamin B. Smith. Thus school affairs were conducted until 1834, when the common school law was passed. It was generally approved.

A school convention was held in the court-house November 5th 1834, which chose Chauncey Alford president and Josiah Emery secretary. The county commissioners—Amariah Hammond, Chauncey Alford and George Knox—were present. The delegates were as follows: From Brookfield, Jonathan Bonney; Chatham, Henry Eaton; Charleston, Cyrus Dartt; Covington township, Avery Gillett; Covington borough, John Gray; Deerfield, James Knox; Farmington, Jonathan Sorber; Jackson, Norman Wells; Lawrence, Buel Baldwin; Liberty, John Lovegood; Mansfield, William B. Mann; Middlebury, Israel P. Kinney; Morris, Charles Duffy; Rut-

land, Peter Backer; Shippen, George Huyler; Sullivan, David Hazzard; Tioga, Joseph W. Guernsey; Union, Charles O. Spencer; Westfield, Samuel Baker; Wellsboro, Josiah Emery. Delmar and Elkland were not represented. The question of levying a tax for the support of common schools was decided in the affirmative—yeas 23, nays 0. Sixteen voted for raising \$3,000, and seven for various other sums. The sum of \$3,000 was authorized to be levied and collected. Proceedings in relation to holding elections for school officers of the various townships were had, and the convention adjourned.

The citizens of Wellsboro, governed by the action of the convention, took measures to elect a school board. The first board consisted of John F. Donaldson, Levi I. Nichols, Josiah Emery, J. Brewster, David Caldwell and Ellis M. Bodine. At a meeting of the board March 2nd 1835 Mr. Bodine was elected president, and Mr. Nichols secretary. March 11th 1835 David Caldwell, Josiah Emery and James Kimball were chosen a building committee, it having been agreed that the directors raise a sum of money by subscription for building a school-house. The subscription paper reads thus:

"We the undersigned promise to pay to Jonah Brewster, David Caldwell, E. M. Bodine, J. F. Donaldson, L. I. Nichols and Josiah Emery the several sums affixed to our names, for the purpose of erecting a school-house in the borough of Wellsboro; said house to belong to the subscribers, in the proportion of the sums subscribed, but to be under the control of the school directors for the year to come, to be let for the purpose of a school, at a reasonable rate. And we hereby agree to sell to the said borough the house after its completion, at the first cost, should the directors pass a vote at a legal school meeting to purchase the same. The house is to be placed as near the center of the town as circumstances will admit, to be finished as soon as convenient, and the said sums of money payable on demand."

Erastus P. Deane was employed to take charge of the school for five months from November 20th 1835, at \$16 per month. The next year he was again employed. He agreed to commence the school November 7th 1836 and continue five months, for the sum of \$28 per month; was to board himself and "be to the expense of firewood and chopping the same." The same year Miss Mary P. Nichols was employed to teach twelve or sixteen weeks for \$3 per week, finding her own room, firewood and board. Such was the commencement of the free school system in Wellsboro.

One of the early taxes levied for school purposes was fixed at one third of one per cent. The highest tax levied was against Samuel W. Morris, \$6.54. William Bache's tax was then \$1.98. J. N. Bache, Laughner Bache and A. P. Cone were each taxed 17 cents. William Bache's school tax for 1875, forty years afterward, was \$225.

March 7th 1860 the school district purchased of Laughner Bache the lot on the east corner of Pearl and Norris streets, and soon after erected thereon the school building known as the primary building. During the years 1869 and 1870 proceedings were had by which the academy property was turned over to the school district,

and in the fall of 1870 Professor A. C. Winters was employed to teach, at a salary of \$1,600 per year, and three assistants were also employed. In 1871 eight teachers were employed and 477 pupils attended the school. In 1872 there were eight teachers and 491 pupils, and in 1873 eight teachers and 530 pupils.

By this time it became apparent to the people of Wellsboro that an additional building should be erected. Public meetings were held in the court-house, and speakers urged upon the school board the necessity of some action. Public sentiment was completely aroused, and in accordance with popular expression the school board purchased a lot, and finally erected a building thereon which cost, with the furnishing, \$33,500. It is on what is generally known as the St. Louis plan, and consists of a central high school building with primary schools about it, each to accommodate 200 pupils.

At the dedication of the central high school building, August 20th 1875, addresses were made by Rev. N. L. Reynolds, James H. Bosard, Judge H. W. Williams, Rev. J. F. Calkins, Judge Stephen F. Wilson, Hon. J. B. Niles, Rev. Dr. Charles Breck and others. A letter was read from Professor F. A. Allen, regretting his inability to be present and congratulating the citizens of Wellsboro on the auspicious event. The school board under whose administration this building was erected and completed consisted of John W. Bailey (president), William Bache (treasurer), James H. Bosard (secretary), Jerome B. Potter, Hugh Young, Chester Robinson and J. B. Niles.

Over 500 scholars are now receiving instruction in the graded schools of the borough, with advantages surpassed in no other town of the same size in the State, with ample school room, and all the necessary appliances and apparatus, under an efficient corps of skilled and experienced teachers. The present faculty consists of Professor H. E. Raesley, principal; Miss Susan R. Hart, preceptress; Miss Sarah I. Lewis, first grammar; Frank A. Rowland, second grammar; Miss Myra M. Davis, first intermediate; Miss Hattie Morgan, second intermediate; Miss M. Louise Jones, primary, assisted by Miss Stella Cook.

The school board consists of George W. Merrick (president), L. Harrison (secretary), J. M. Robinson (treasurer), Morgan L. Bacon, Charles W. Sears, Frank R. Fischler and Isaac M. Bodine.

#### CHURCHES OF WELLSBORO.

*The Society of Friends.*—Benjamin Wistar Morris, the founder and original proprietor of Wellsboro, was a member of the Society of Friends, and the first religious services held within the limits of Wellsboro were under their management. The first building for religious meetings was erected by Mr. Morris, and stood opposite the public square on the north side of the street, near where the old office of Henry Sherwood & Son now stands. It was of logs, which were hewed on one side and dovetailed at the corners. Mr. Morris, assisted by his wife Mary Wells Morris (the first female resident of Wellsboro), held services there many years. But after a time,

as most of the new settlers were not of the Quaker faith, the services died out, the society being specially weakened by the death of Mrs. Morris, November 6th 1819. The old log church, however, remained for several years after her death and was used for various purposes.

*Methodist Episcopal Church.*—In 1801 or 1802 Rev. Caleb Boyer and family, from Delaware, together with several other families, settled in the present township of Delmar, near Wellsboro. Mr. Boyer was one of the fifteen ordained ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church then in North America. He did the first preaching in Wellsboro and vicinity, and probably in Tioga county, that of Mr. Morris, the Quaker, excepted.

In 1820 Wellsboro was in the old Tioga circuit, which embraced all the territory within the limits of the Troy district and something more. Rev. Hiram G. Warner in that year formed the first class, and was assisted the first year by the Rev. Mr. Moore, and the second year by Rev. Caleb Kendall. The meetings were held in the log court-house, which stood nearly on the same ground as the present court-house, and subsequently in a school-house or the academy. Among the members of the first class were William Bache sen., Mrs. Pamela Coolidge, Captain Israel Greenleaf (a Revolutionary soldier), Israel Kelsey, Mr. and Mrs. Kilbourn, and Hannah Cole.

In 1839-40 Rev. Robert T. Hancock raised \$2,000 by subscription toward building a church. His successor, Rev. I. K. Tuttle, left the church enterprise in an advanced state, and was followed by Rev. Philo Tower, who carried forward the building to completion, and the new edifice was dedicated by Rev. William R. Babcock, presiding elder of the district, May 21st 1842; it cost \$3,000. The church increased in strength, and a parsonage was soon afterward erected, Rev. D. B. Lawson, the minister in charge, doing work on it to the amount of nearly \$100—a very common occurrence then, and not without a parallel now.

In 1850 many conversions and additions to the membership of the church occurred, under the pastorate of Rev. C. Nash. Rev. W. C. Mattison succeeded Mr. Nash, and the interest in church affairs were kept up during the year.

In 1867 Rev. O. L. Gibson was appointed to the charge. As debts had accumulated against the church during the war, a subscription paper was circulated by Isaac Sears, and so liberally signed that the debt of \$1,000 was provided for and \$200 left to repair the church. The first Sunday the church was used after these improvements was November 17th 1867. While the services were being held it was discovered to be on fire, and in spite of the utmost exertions of the people it burnt to the ground. This was a sad blow, but fortunately Mr. Gibson, who had been assisting in holding revival meetings for two or three weeks and was presented with \$25, generously refused its acceptance unless enough should be added to secure a policy of insurance to the amount of \$2,500. This was done, and that amount, secured to the church, served as a nucleus around which to gather funds for a new edifice. Through the persistent labors of the pastor

and members, aided by a generous outside support, a beautiful brick building, costing \$25,000, the best in this section of the conference, was completed, and November 17th 1869 (two years to a day from the time of the burning) was dedicated by Rev. K. P. Jervis. Mr. Gibson was no less successful in the spiritual work of his charge than in church building.

The ministers in charge since the last named have been Revs. W. M. Henry, Thomas Stacey, D. D. Buck, K. P. Jervis, and the present pastor, Rev. E. H. Latimer, who is in the third year of his pastorate at Wellsboro.

The church has recently been supplied with new furnaces, carpets and cushions, and frescoed. It will seat comfortably about 600. The present membership is 277. The trustees are R. C. Cox, Charles Toles (treasurer), Ira Johnston (president), C. W. Sears and C. F. Veile (secretary).

Connected with the church is a very interesting Sunday-school of 175 scholars, with 19 teachers and officers. The library contains 547 volumes. Henry C. Cox is the librarian.

*St. Paul's Episcopal Church.*—The parish register informs us that the Rev. Charles Breck, then in deacon's orders, arrived at Wellsboro on Tuesday the 21st of August 1838, and the following Sunday officiated in the first Episcopal service held in Tioga county. This service was held in the court-house, for no place of worship had then been erected in Wellsboro. Mr. Breck's advent was brought about thus: The lack of religious services led the citizens to the calling of a public meeting, and the question was raised to whom they should apply for a minister. The choice was between the Presbyterians and the Episcopalians, and the meeting decided in favor of the latter. Steps were at once taken to obtain a clergyman. James Lowrey and Joshua Sweet were appointed a committee to carry out the wishes of the meeting. Being ignorant of diocese boundaries, the committee addressed their first application to Rev. Richard Smith, then officiating at Elmira, who informed them that as they belonged to the diocese of Pennsylvania they should apply to Bishop Onderdonk, of Philadelphia. Mr. Sweet accordingly wrote to the bishop, who transmitted the letter to Mr. Breck, then a student in the General Theological Seminary, New York.

The second Sunday after Mr. Breck's arrival he was met at the door of the court-house by a deputy sheriff, who informed him that religious services could not be held there. He therefore withdrew to the school-house in the rear of the present church, and officiated there for a short time, until the upper part of the academy was prepared with a vestry room, desks, seats and a small organ, kindly lent for the use of the congregation by Levi I. Nichols. On visiting the inhabitants of the village and immediate neighborhood Mr. Breck failed to find a single communicant. In the village there were but four or five professed Christians. The church of course labored under great disadvantages from the fact that the people were nearly all ignorant of the Episcopal liturgy and offices.

October 30th 1838, about two months after Mr. Breck's arrival, a meeting was held at the office of James Lowrey and a parish was organized, by the adoption of the form of charter recommended by the convention of the diocese. At the same time and place wardens and vestrymen were elected, viz.: Benjamin B. Smith, Levi I. Nichols, Otis L. Gibson, Joshua Sweet (afterward a clergyman of the church), James Lowrey and John L. Robinson. On application to the Legislature the parish was duly incorporated under the name of the Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Paul's Church, Wellsboro.

On the 15th of April 1839 the corner stone of a church was laid, and on the first of the following December the church was occupied for the first time as a place of worship. It was consecrated on the 12th of September 1841, Bishop Onderdonk officiating. The entire cost was about \$3,000. The organ, blinds and chairs cost about \$400. Galleries were afterward erected, at an expense of \$667. Including the cost of the bell the sum total for completing the church edifice, furnishing, etc., was about \$4,065.

Mr. Breck remained the rector for ten years, and speaks warmly of the efficiency of the Ladies' Circle of Industry. At the termination of his connection with the parish the names of the vestrymen were James Lowrey, Samuel Dickinson, William Bache, and James P. Magill, and of the wardens Otis L. Gibson and John L. Robinson. During the rectory of Mr. Breck the late Judge Samuel W. Morris generously donated to the parish the site of the present rectory. The number of communicants at the time of Mr. Breck's resignation was 90. Of these 12 were originally Episcopalians, 8 came from the Methodists, 15 from the Quakers, 31 from the Presbyterians, 10 from the Congregationalists, 8 from the Baptists, and 6 from the Unitarians. The Sunday-schools Mr. Breck himself took charge of. There were three, numbering 150 scholars.

In 1848, Mr. Breck having resigned, the Rev. A. A. Marple was called by the vestry and took charge of the parish October 1st. The rectory was built in 1850 and occupied in July of that year; it cost \$1,300. After a ministry of more than fourteen years Mr. Marple resigned and removed from Wellsboro in 1863.

Between the years 1863 and 1872 the parish was in charge of Revs. George H. Jenks, Henry J. Van Allen, J. B. Calhoun, John A. Bowman and S. K. Karcher. At the earnest solicitation of the parish the Rev. Charles Breck, D. D., returned and took charge in December 1872. During the year 1873 the old rectory was sold and removed and a new one erected, at a cost of \$7,000. Sheds at the church were put up and a new bell purchased. This church was the pioneer of its denomination in Tioga county, and its influence has extended over a wide extent of territory in northern Pennsylvania and elsewhere in the commonwealth. Dr. Breck is the present rector, fatherly, kindly, churchly, full of good acts and deeds as when, 44 years ago, a young man in deacon's orders, he came to Wellsboro and founded the church in a mere hamlet in the wilderness. A. F. Barnes

is senior warden, and D. H. Belcher junior warden. Connected with the church is a very interesting Sunday-school of about one hundred scholars, over which the rector presides, assisted by a corps of 10 teachers. William Shearer is the organist. The library contains about 400 volumes.

*Presbyterian Church.*—The Presbyterian church of Wellsboro was organized February 11th 1843. Rev. Thomas Forster, of Harrisburg, supplied the pulpit a year, gathering a membership at Wellsboro and Pine Creek of thirty members. He was the son of the late General John Forster of Harrisburg, one of the prominent citizens of that city and a member of Market Square Presbyterian Church. Thomas Forster was received into that church on profession of faith September 4th 1834. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and at the solicitation of his father he studied law under a Mr. Chauncey of Philadelphia. He, however, determined to enter the ministry, and went with Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Ely to the colony and college he projected in Missouri; but, not finding it what he wanted, came back to the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, and finished his studies under Dr. Elliott in the class of 1836. Rev. J. F. Calkins came directly from Auburn (N. Y.) Theological Seminary in May 1844, became the pastor of this church in the following September, and continued such for over thirty years.

The congregation worshipped nine years in the courthouse, and in 1853 built and in 1854 dedicated the church in which it has since met. In 1872 the church was enlarged and otherwise improved, at an expense of \$4,000.

The first elders were S. P. Scoville, Chauncey Austin and W. W. McDougall. "All these died in faith." Prof. E. J. Hamilton was ordained elder in 1848, and with his predecessors is remembered gratefully by those that remain.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Shaw assumed the pastorate in March 1880, and is a minister of rare ability.

Since the organization of the church there have been received over 400 members. The present membership is about 225. The session consists of Samuel E. Ensworth, H. W. Williams, James Forsythe, Alexander Pollock sen., Thomas Allen and C. G. Osgood.

The church has always maintained a well ordered Sunday-school, under an efficient board of officers and faithful teachers. The Sunday-school library contains 1,450 volumes, and supplies reading not only for the children but also for adult members of the church. Andrew G. Sturrock is librarian, C. G. Osgood is the superintendent, and Mrs. Osgood the organist. The school is supplied with maps, charts and other appliances for the study and illustration of the Scriptures. Hon. H. W. Williams takes a lively interest in the school and church, and great pleasure in giving advice and instruction. There are now 245 scholars, 15 teachers and 6 officers. A fund of \$100 is annually set apart to purchase books for the library, \$60 for papers, charts, etc., and \$43 for missions.



*First Baptist Church.*—On Thursday evening March 19th 1868 Rev. N. L. Reynolds preached in Bunnell's Hall, Wellsboro. After the sermon 27 persons united in establishing the First Baptist Church of Wellsboro. The usual articles of faith and church covenant were adopted. The church was recognized by a council of sister churches July 29th 1868, Rev. J. J. Keys, of Elmira, preaching the sermon. Rev. W. A. Smith, of New Jersey, was chosen pastor. In the course of a year he was followed by Rev. S. M. Brockman as a supply, and his successor was Rev. C. A. Storr. In May 1871 Rev. N. L. Reynolds became pastor. He remained for seven or eight years, an earnest and efficient minister. Since Mr. Reynolds Rev. Isaac C. Houd, and Rev. Messrs. Millis, Vandorn and Morrell (the present pastor) have labored here. The church now has about 150 members. The deacons are James Playfoot and E. H. Hastings; clerk, N. T. Chandler. Connected with the church is a Sunday-school of 150 pupils, with N. T. Chandler superintendent, assisted by twelve teachers.

*St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.*—St. John's Catholic Society was organized by Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, in August 1873. It was a mission and was supplied by Rev. Fathers Wynne and McDermott, of Blossburg. In 1873 it had 75 members. It held its services monthly, at first in Converse Hall. The congregation and membership increasing, in 1879 Rev. John C. McDermott was located in Wellsboro, and the title of St. Peter's was given to the church. During the year 1881 the old academy and lot were purchased and the academy building remodeled so as to accommodate the wants of the church, at a cost of about \$1,200. A parsonage was bought for \$1,000, which has been repaired at considerable expense. Several church festivals have been held, and through the untiring energy and good management of Father McDermott the whole property is paid for and the church is out of debt. There are now about 200 communicants. The church and parsonage occupy a pleasant and commanding site on Academy Hill, one of the most desirable locations in the borough. In addition to the ministerial work at Wellsboro, Father McDermott attends the churches at Antrim and Tioga, and at the latter place he has within the past eighteen months erected a church at a cost of about \$3,000.

A well conducted Sunday-school is connected with the church at Wellsboro, consisting of about 25 scholars, with Miss Lizzie Connelly as chief teacher.

Father McDermott is a gentleman of culture and refinement, and an indefatigable worker in the affairs of the church.

#### THE PRESS OF WELLSBORO.

In 1824 Ellis Lewis and Rankin Lewis commenced the publication of the *Pioneer*. This we believe was the first newspaper published in the county. The citizens of Wellsboro were highly elated at first, but failed to make it a successful enterprise, and the press and material were sold to Elisha Booth and by him moved to Tioga, the citizens of that rival town subscribing for the purchase money.

This aroused the people of Wellsboro to a sense of their loss, and in 1827 Benjamin B. Smith commenced the publication of the *Phoenix*, which was more successful, the citizens having learned the necessity of maintaining a newspaper at the county seat. It was conducted with ability four or five years; its publication then ceased, but was resumed by B. B. Smith and Charles Coolidge in 1833. In 1834 it passed into the hands of John F. Donaldson, who had been employed in the office since 1827. Mr. Donaldson published it two years, and then sold to Josiah Emery and one Corey. The paper was issued by them until the summer of 1838, when it was sold to Mr. Hartman, who changed the name to the *Herald*. Mr. Hartman died about two years later, and the establishment passed into the hands of Howe & Rumsey. In 1847 George Hildreth published the *Herald*, the property of the office having passed into the hands of a stock company. The *Herald* was Whig in politics.

In 1838 James P. Magill established a Democratic paper called the *Eagle*. It was ably conducted and well supported for several years, when its publication was discontinued. The motto at its head was, "*That country is the most prosperous where labor commands the greatest reward.*"—James Buchanan. "*The Union rests upon the Constitution and its Compromises.*" The material of the office was used by R. Jenkins to start its political successor, the *Democrat*, in 1858. In December 1861 the office was burned, and for several months no Democratic paper was issued in Wellsboro.

In April 1862 R. Jenkins procured new material and commenced the publication of the *Banner*. In a short time it was sold to a company at Tioga and removed to that village. But it did not long remain there, for in 1864 Theodore Wright, of Lock Haven, Clinton county, a candidate for Congress, purchased it, brought it back to Wellsboro, and gave it over into the hands of the Democratic county committee, who engaged Prof. Marinus N. Allen to edit and publish a Democratic paper. The paper was continued only about a year. In 1866 C. C. Keeler took hold of the concern and published *The Herald of the Union*. After a year he was succeeded by Charles G. Williams, an accomplished writer, who changed the name back to the *Democrat*. Mr. Williams published the paper until the fall of 1869, when Mr. Jenkins again became the publisher, and he continued so until July 1873, when the property passed into the hands of Ferguson & Schlick, who issued the paper about a year.

In November 1874 the *Wellsboro Gazette*, made up from materials of the old office of the *Democrat* and of the job office of Dr. Robert Roy, commenced its career, published by F. G. Churchill, who during the exciting times of the trial of Cosgrove and others, the Wellsboro Bank robbers, issued a spicy daily; commencing Wednesday morning December 2nd 1874 and ending December 12th 1874. Mr. Churchill continued the publication of the Wellsboro weekly *Gazette* until 1876, when he associated with him S. N. Havens, and it was thus continued until 1878, when Mr. Churchill sold out his interest to Mr. Havens and accepted the tender by General



William P. Schell of a position in the auditor general's department at Harrisburg. Mr. Havens subsequently associated with him Frank Conevery, and put in a steam power press and a large amount of jobbing type etc. The *Gazette* was published by Havens & Conevery until November 1881, when Mr. Havens sold his interest to Mr. Huntington, and the business is now carried on by Huntington & Conevery.

In 1846 William C. Webb published a "Free Soil" paper entitled the *Banner*. He afterward went west.

In 1850 William D. Bailey established the *Advertiser*, a Whig journal of decided ability and great typographical merit. This paper was continued until 1854, when M. H. Cobb bought out the concern and changed the name of the paper, rechristening it the *Agitator*, the title by which it has since been known. Mr. Cobb was a very pungent and able writer, and one of the best editors Tioga county ever had. L. Bache and W. W. McDougall were partners in the business. In 1857 Mr. Cobb became sole proprietor, as well as editor. In 1859 he turned the establishment over to Hugh Young at a slight advance upon the original cost (\$850), and left Wellsboro to accept a position on the staff of the *New York World*, a journal then just starting as a daily religious paper, but which has since been published as a political one. Mr. Young procured new type for the paper and devoted increased attention to the local columns, thus greatly enhancing the value of the journal. During the war the *Agitator* spread before the public the experience of eye witnesses on the field and in camp, and constituted a graphic history of the stirring events of the day. Mr. Cobb returned in January 1863 and repurchased the establishment, and in 1864 put in a cylinder press. In December 1865 P. C. Van Gelder purchased a half interest, and the proprietors enlarged the paper to seven columns. In January 1867 it was again enlarged. On the 1st of January 1870 Mr. Cobb retired and John I. Mitchell took his place as half owner. The firm of Van Gelder & Mitchell lasted a year, Mr. Mitchell retiring and Mr. Van Gelder becoming sole owner, with George W. Sears as editor. On the 1st of January 1872 A. F. Barnes, of Bath, N. Y., purchased a half interest in the establishment, and an entire suit of smaller type was procured. On the 1st of September 1872 Mr. Van Gelder retired from the concern, and A. M. Roy, of Wellsboro, took the place; and since that date the *Agitator* has been published by the firm of Barnes & Roy. Improvements have been made from time to time, and this now one of the finest printing establishments in northern Pennsylvania. The *Agitator* is Republican in politics.

On the 1st of January 1874 R. Jenkins, the former editor and publisher of the *Democrat*, commenced the publication of a folio sheet of five columns, mainly devoted to local news and Odd Fellowship. It was neutral in politics. He soon after abandoned the enterprise. In 1878 O. S. Webster removed from Westfield the office of the *Idea*, and commenced the publication of a paper at Wellsboro, christened the *Tioga County Leader*. It was

the organ of the Greenback party. Its publication was suspended in December 1881.

#### LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

*Tioga Lodge, No. 230, I. O. O. F.* was organized at Wellsboro February 15th 1847, with the following officers: Robert C. Simpson, N. G.; William Garretson, V. G.; James P. Magill, secretary; James S. Bryden, assistant secretary; James D. Booth, treasurer. After a flourishing existence of ten years it broke up.

In the spring of 1871 a sufficient number of the old members petitioned the Grand Lodge for a return of the charter. It was returned on the 12th of April 1871, and the lodge was reorganized by D. D. G. M. Otis G. Gerould, of Covington. The officers elected were: Andrew Foley, N. G.; H. W. Dartt, V. G.; N. I. Chandler, secretary; Joseph Riberolle, treasurer.

There are at present 125 members. The past grands in good standing are Henry W. Williams, Robert C. Simpson, Elisha J. Brown, Hiram W. Dartt, George O. Derby, N. I. Chandler, Jerome B. Potter, Moses Yale, William S. Hoagland, W. W. Webb, John Brown, Frank A. Deans, L. L. Bailey, Joseph Williams, John W. Mather, George W. Merrick and Horace B. Packer. The present officers are: H. E. Raesly, N. G.; James Matson, V. G.; Frank A. Deans, secretary; N. I. Chandler, assistant secretary; Joseph Riberolle, treasurer.

*Wellsboro Encampment, No. 78, I. O. O. F.* was instituted at Wellsboro April 10th 1848, with the following officers: John S. Williston, C. P.; James S. Bryden, H. P.; John F. Donaldson, S. W.; Edward W. Ross, J. W.; Simon H. Landis, secretary; Joseph Weaver, treasurer; L. B. Reynolds, guide. The encampment surrendered its charter about 1856 or 1857, and was reinstituted under the same charter March 27th 1873, the grand encampment officers of the State being present. The officers installed were: A. Foley, C. P.; Robert C. Simpson, H. P.; E. J. Brown, S. W.; N. T. Chandler, J. W.; Hiram W. Dartt, secretary; Joseph Riberolle, treasurer; George O. Derby, guide.

The past chief patriarchs in good standing are Robert C. Simpson, N. T. Chandler, George O. Derby, Jerome B. Potter, Hiram W. Dartt, Andrew J. Tipple, Moses Yale, Frank A. Deans, Charles Eberenz, M. C. Potter, Ezra Benedict Young, and L. L. Bailey.

The present officers are: John W. Mather, C. P.; L. L. Bailey, H. P.; William S. Hoagland, S. W.; Richard Lownsberry, J. W.; Frank A. Deans, scribe; Joseph Riberolle, treasurer.

*Ossea Lodge, No. 317, Free and Accepted Masons* was constituted January 11th 1858. The first officers were: Ebenezer Pratt, W. M.; William A. Roe, S. W.; William Roberts, J. W.; James Kimball, treasurer; Thomas B. Bryden, secretary; Robert Roy, S. D.; Angus Griffin, J. D.; Hubbard Carpenter, tiler.

The past masters now members are Robert C. Simpson, William Roberts, Hugh Young, Massena Bullard, Henry W. Williams, John I. Mitchell, Ezra B. Young, James H. Bosard, Max Bernkopf, John Cuyle and Charles T. Kimball.

*Tioga Chapter, No. 194, Royal Arch Masons* was constituted August 15th 1859. The first officers were: Robert C. Simpson, H. P.; William Butler, K.; A. W. Howland, S.; William Roberts, treasurer; Thomas B. Bryden, secretary; Hubbard Carpenter, tiler.

The past high priests now members are Robert C. Simpson, William Roberts, Massena Bullard, Hugh Young, Henry W. Williams and Jerome B. Niles.

*Tyadaghton Commandery, No. 28, Knights Templar* was constituted June 12th 1867. The first officers were: Robert C. Simpson, E. C.; William Roberts, G.; Andrew Foley, C. G.; Mark H. Cobb, Prel.; Robert Roy, treasurer; Thomas B. Bryden, secretary.

*The Hernalc Society* was organized May 11th 1869 by the young men of Wellsboro, as a debating or literary society. In the winter of that year it furnished the public a free course of home lectures, the society paying from its own fund all the necessary expenses. In 1870 it continued as a debating and literary society, holding meetings weekly and organizing what was then considered a hazardous undertaking, namely, a first-class lecture course. The citizens of Wellsboro generously came forward and backed the society by subscribing \$1,000 as a fund to be assessed upon to cover any deficiency which might arise. But the success of the experiment far exceeded the most sanguine expectation of the society, as thirteen lectures were furnished by the best talent which money could procure, and the deficit amounted to less than \$50, thereby releasing its endorers almost entirely. In 1871 the course embraced lectures or entertainments by Frederick Douglass, the Mendelssohn Club, Mary A. Livermore, George Vanderhoff, William Parsons, D. R. Locke, George William Curtis, Anna E. Dickinson and Rev. Edwin H. Chapin, D. D. The course of 1873-4 was given by home talent, and proved interesting beyond expectation. The society had a fine reference library and reading room in Bowen's block. The lecture course of 1874-5 was a brilliant one. In January 1875 ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, late minister to Russia, delivered an admirable lecture on that country. Other distinguished speakers graced their lecture platform during the season.

*Temperance Societies.*—In 1865 a division of the Sons of Temperance was organized, which was remarkably successful, reforming many who had contracted habits of intemperance. For a number of years no licensed hotel existed in Wellsboro. In 1868 the Good Templars organized a society, and in a short time absorbed the organization of the Sons of Temperance. A great temperance wave rolled over the county in 1877, termed the Murphy movement. A great mass meeting was held in Bush's Park in Tioga, where people assembled from all parts of the county to welcome Francis Murphy, the great modern apostle of temperance.

In the evening after the meeting at Tioga, Wednesday June 27th 1877, Mr. Murphy and Luther Caldwell addressed a multitude estimated at 3,500 on the public square at Wellsboro. The village had never seen a meeting where so much good feeling and enthusiasm pre-

vailed. From beginning to end it was a continued ovation to the speakers and the cause they advocated. They held a similar meeting the next evening, and as a result of the two meetings 257 names were added to the already long Murphy roll of honor. The local temperance organizations kept up the meetings, which were from time to time addressed by local speakers. A great many of those who signed the "Murphy pledge" have relapsed into their old habits, while a great number have kept it inviolate. The ladies of Wellsboro now have an organization, which has for its object the suppression of the traffic in alcoholic drinks as a beverage.

*The Tioga County Medical Association* was organized June 20th 1860, at the office of N. Packer, M. D., in Wellsboro, and at first consisted of Drs. N. Packer, R. H. Archer, C. V. Elliott, W. W. Webb, Daniel Bacon and Otis W. Gibson, son of Otis L. Gibson, who for thirty years previous had been a practitioner in Wellsboro. The organization increased its membership slowly and held its meetings occasionally. The last one was held at Mansfield, on the 10th of December 1860. After this the society was in a state of suspended animation until the 9th of September 1868, when it was reorganized at a meeting held at Tioga. It then consisted of Drs. W. W. Webb, Daniel Bacon, Robert M. Christy, R. B. Smith, T. R. Warren, H. A. Phillips and Lewis Darling jr.

At this organization new life was infused into the society, and it started off on a career of usefulness. It has continued to increase its membership and awaken a lively interest among the physicians of the county, until it now stands second to none in the State of Pennsylvania. There are now 36 active members, comprising the best skill and talent in the county. The society holds four sessions annually, in the months of April, June, September and December. At these meetings topics are discussed pertaining to the treatment of diseases, and views are interchanged upon the methods best calculated to promote the science, and practice of medicine. The association is one of the best institutions in the county.

The following named physicians have acted as president of the association since its organization: R. H. Archer, 1860; Daniel Bacon, 1868, 1869; N. Packer, 1870; James Masten, 1871; W. W. Webb, 1872; C. K. Thompson, 1873, 1881; W. T. Humphrey, 1874; R. B. Smith, 1875; Lewis Darling jr., 1876; M. L. Bacon, 1877; E. G. Drake, 1878; Geo. D. Main, 1879; A. M. Loop, 1880.

#### THE COURTS—NOTED CRIMES AND TRIALS.

In 1806 Wellsboro was made the county seat of Tioga county. Courts were not held there however until 1813, the legal business of the county from 1804 till 1813 being transacted at Williamsport. The first prosecutions were for malicious mischief and Sabbath-breaking. The first suit in the common pleas was for ejectment; verdict for defendant, and the sheriff returned that he had taken the body of the plaintiff, on a writ to collect the cost. The country was so sparsely settled that the constable, Lorain Lamb, stated that it was difficult to find suitable persons for jurors.

On the night of the 16th of September 1874 a most daring and successful bank robbery was committed in Wellsboro. A band of masked men obtained an entrance into the dwelling of John L. Robinson, president of the First National Bank of Wellsboro, whose son Eugene H. Robinson was cashier and resided with his father. The burglars secured the persons of the inmates of the house. After binding and gagging them, under the threat of death they compelled Eugene H. Robinson to produce the keys of the bank and to go there with them and unlock its vaults, where they helped themselves to its contents, securing a very large sum of current funds, besides U. S. bonds and other valuables. After securing their booty the robbers left the premises leisurely and took their flight. Before daylight of the morning following the inmates managed to release themselves and give the alarm. Instant pursuit was commenced, and the fugitives were followed along the road leading toward Elmira.

The president and cashier of the bank at once issued a notice that their loss would not absorb over one third of their surplus fund or affect the security of depositors. This was corroborated by Chester Robinson, John R. Bowen, William Bache and H. W. Williams. No event had ever so stirred the people of Wellsboro. Every one who could render any assistance in the capture of the robbers volunteered his services or engaged in the pursuit. A heavy reward was offered. On the following Sunday C. Cosgrove, a man with many aliases, was arrested at or near Waverly, N. Y., and a man at Elmira by the name of Orson Cook; also Mike Welsh, of Waverly. A large sum of money was found in the possession of Cosgrove, together with bonds and other property, and the gold watch and chain of E. H. Robinson, the cashier. The prisoners were incarcerated in the jail at Wellsboro, and at the December term of court next following were tried. Hon. Stephen F. Wilson was the presiding judge, and his associates were D. McNaughton and L. B. Smith. J. C. Strang was then district attorney. During the trial, which lasted several days, the court-house was crowded to its utmost capacity, while crowds along the corridors and walks waited and listened attentively for the least word in relation to the progress of the cases. The district attorney was assisted in the prosecution by Henry Sherwood, J. B. Niles, and M. F. Elliott. The prisoners were defended by John I. Mitchell, L. P. Williston, John W. Mather, and J. H. Shaw. It was 5.40 p. m. of the last day of the trial when the jury retired to prepare their verdict, and the judge gave notice that if they were ready to come in before 10 o'clock p. m. the court-house bell would be rung as a signal for the prisoners to be brought in and receive the verdict. At 6.45 a bell was heard, and a stampede was made for the court-house, through the mud and darkness; when it was ascertained that the bell heard was that of the Presbyterian church near by, calling the people to worship. A few minutes only elapsed, however, before the court-house bell was rung, and soon the court room was crowded to overflowing. The expected verdict of "guilty" was rendered.

Cosgrove and Cook were each convicted on three separate indictments and received sentence upon them, the former to fines of \$2,000 and imprisonment for sixteen years and nine months, and the latter to \$2,000 fines and thirteen years and eight months imprisonment. Another of the robbers was subsequently brought to justice, confined in the penitentiary, and was pardoned out. Through him a large amount of the bonds stolen, belonging to Silas X. Billings, was recovered. It is safe to say that no other trial in the courts of Tioga county ever created such an intense interest as that of the Wellsboro Bank robbers.

No case of capital punishment has ever occurred in the county.

On the 27th of January 1882 Floyd Whitney, of Chatham township, was arrested in Michigan and placed in the Tioga county jail at Wellsboro, to be tried in May following for the murder of William S. Stafford of Chatham township about eighteen months before. Whitney admitted killing Stafford with a club, but claimed that the blow was not struck with the intention of committing murder.

#### RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

We have already alluded to the Wellsboro and Lawrenceville Railroad, now run under the name of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad, and spoken of its completion in May 1872. Although the railroad continues on to Antrim, yet Wellsboro is in fact the end of the route for first-class passenger trains. Passengers are carried to Antrim, but they change cars at Wellsboro. The employes in charge at Wellsboro are: H. J. Eaton, station agent; L. P. Williston jr., telegraph operator; Harry Wheeler and William Sullivan, assistants; Z. W. Baker, foreman of construction. It is at Wellsboro that all trains passing northward, toward Corning, are made up. There are four trains, exclusive of the coal trains, passing over the road daily. The conductors of the passenger trains are John H. Way, who has served the company in that capacity over twenty years; Thomas Brown, who has also been employed by the Fall Brook Coal Company more than twenty years; Net Wheeler, employed seventeen or eighteen years; James Baty, who has served the company continuously eighteen years, and Harry Kreger, another old railroad man, though not so long in the Fall Brook Coal Company's service. These conductors also run between Corning and Lyons, over the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railway. Corning is the junction of these two lines, and the train men run alternate weeks to Wellsboro and Lyons.

The Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo enterprise has been spoken of in the general history of the county.

#### FIRES AND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Wellsboro was very fortunate for many years so far as the destruction of property by fire was concerned, fires occurring rarely, and no great loss being sustained. But on the morning of the 23d of October 1873 a severe and disastrous fire destroyed property in the business portion

of the town to the amount of over \$100,000. It was probably the work of an incendiary. It originated in the store of E. H. Hastings, and spread rapidly, consuming in its course the business places of M. Watkins, E. H. Hastings, C. L. Wilcox, Charles Yahn, Van Valkenburg & Co., Mrs. Wilcox, Guttenburg, Rosenbaum & Co. and Thomas Harden, and the large hotel of B. B. Holliday, which had just been painted, refitted and refurnished; besides doing injury to others, on the opposite side of the street. The panic of 1873 had just swept over the country with its paralyzing effects, and this blow was the more discouraging to the business men, coupled with the stringency of the money market.

The citizens had only partially recovered from the shock when, on the morning of April 1st 1874, another fire occurred, which was still more destructive than the first, sweeping away the entire square of buildings between Crafton and Walnut streets back to Pearl street. The fire was first discovered in the store of William Wilson, and it was not ascertained positively how it originated. It was said at the time that many heard the alarm; but, it being on the 1st of April, it was thought to be a device to "fool" them, and the fire became unmanageable before the true state of affairs was understood. The principal losers were Cobb & Bache, H. W. Williams, A. Foley, Dr. L. M. Johnson, L. A. Gardner, W. T. Mathews, Charles Toles, M. Watkins, Nichols & Seeley, William Wilson, L. B. Reynolds, the Nichols estate, C. J. Wheeler, C. C. Mathers, Mrs. A. J. Sofield, Guttenberg & Co., N. P. Close, J. R. Anderson, Mathers & Bodine, C. G. Osgood, Robinson & Co., W. B. Van Horn, Harkness & Burnett, E. H. Wood, A. L. Bodine, J. Johnson, Mrs. Hatkins, Mrs. Carey J. Etner, William Hill, Bowen & Fisher, S. B. Warriner, E. H. Hastings, William Riley, Mrs. Mary Lamb, M. M. Converse, Wheeler & Wilcox, David Carr, — Bunnell, G. W. Navle, John Grey, Seth Watkins, C. L. Wilcox, William Roberts and W. E. Pierson.

This terrible conflagration, coupled with that of only six months previous, was enough to dishearten the most courageous; but after a short time a reaction took place, and the work of rebuilding in a more substantial manner commenced, until now Main street is one of the finest business streets in any inland village in the country; it is wide and straight, and for two and a half squares the structures are almost exclusively of brick and stone.

The improvements have not been confined to Main street; but in all sections of the borough is the hand of improvement seen. Elegant dwellings have been erected, old ones have been remodeled, streets have been improved, fair grounds have been placed in convenient and proper shape, and loving hands have beautified the last resting place of the dead. Many pleasant groves are found in various sections of the town, where, nestled beneath the shade of evergreens, cosy cottages are erected, protected from the blasts of winter or the burning heat of summer by the waving pine or balsam.

The losses by the great fire of 1874 at the time seemed irreparable, but scarcely a trace of its destructive course is now perceived.

The Wellsboro fire department consists of three companies, viz.: Lafafette Engine Company, No. 1, with 65 members; Alert Hose Company, No. 2, with 35 men; and Eureka Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3, also of 35 men, making a total of 135 men. The department was organized February 13th 1874, and incorporated. Its first officers were: Thomas B. Bryden, chief engineer; Walter Sherwood, first assistant; Joseph Williams, second assistant; J. M. Robinson, secretary; Arthur M. Roy, treasurer. Mr. Bryden served as chief engineer until his death, March 31st 1878. M. G. Spalding, then first assistant engineer, acted as chief the rest of the year 1878. Joseph Williams was chief engineer for 1879; Joseph W. Brewster for 1880 and John Brown for 1881.

The officers for 1882 were: Frank A. Deans, chief engineer; Joseph W. Brewster, first assistant; David Karr, second assistant; George W. Williams, secretary; George O. Derby, treasurer. The business of the department is conducted by a board of trustees, consisting of its officers and one trustee for every ten men on the respective company rolls. Meetings of the trustees are held on the second Monday night of each month, and each company has a monthly meeting.

#### BOROUGH OFFICERS.

The vote cast for officers of the borough on the 21st of February 1882 was reported in the *Agitator* as follows:

Burgess—Walter Sherwood, 305; T. A. Robinson, 116. Councilmen—F. A. Johnson, 360; L. L. Bailey, 269; J. L. White, 254; D. L. Deane, 139; G. O. Derby, 136; T. A. Robinson, 31. School directors—Charles Sears, 310; M. L. Bacon, 268; P. Long, 167. Constable—E. J. Purple, 266; J. B. Wilcox, 205. Assessor—F. K. Wright, 280; J. W. Mather, 134. Assistant assessors—B. F. Kelsey, 265; J. W. Mather, 234; F. A. Deans, 159; J. E. English, 147. Judge of election—J. H. Matson, 397. Inspectors of election—John Fischler, jr., 228; William Hoagland, 158; H. B. Packer, 6. Auditor—F. W. Graves, 396.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

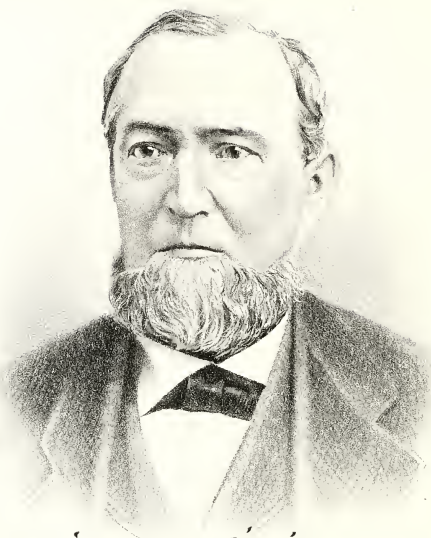
Some of the subjects of these articles were not associated with the history of Wellsboro during the period of its early development, and for that reason are not sketched among the "founders of the borough"; while some who have been thus mentioned are judged worthy of more extended notice before we leave this section of our work.

#### SILAS X. BILLINGS.

Silas X. Billings, son of Silas and Abbey Freeborn Billings, was born at Knoxville, Tioga county, Pa., February 2nd 1826. His father was an extensive lumberman on the Cowanesque River and Pine Creek, and young Billings early became acquainted with the details of the business. His father removed to Elmira in 1840







*Silas H. Billings*



*Robert C. Cox*

and placed Silas in the Elmira Academy, where he acquired a fair English education. In 1847 the young man was sent to take charge of lands owned by his father in the townships of Gaines and Elk, in the southwestern portion of the county, on Pine Creek, and Cedar and Slate Runs. A steam saw-mill was erected and taken charge of by Silas X. Billings and P. S. McNeil. The father of our subject died in Elmira, August 28th 1853, and his property was amicably divided, Silas X. being one of the administrators to settle the estate. After two years this was accomplished, and Silas X. took his share of the estate in wild lands in Tioga county, and in 1855 permanently located at Gaines, where he continued to reside until his death.

He was a man of great energy and methodical business habits, as is evidenced by his diary kept for a period of over 36 years, which is of itself a voluminous and interesting history. He erected mills, stores, tanneries and hotels, and added largely to his patrimony. He purchased large tracts of coal and timbered lands, and was eminently successful in all his undertakings. He was married January 5th 1865 to Miss Sarah M. Locke, daughter of Jesse and Lura Locke, of Wellsboro; he had no children.

His was an active and successful business life. He was prominently connected with the early struggles to obtain a charter for the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad, and in the face of great opposition succeeded, but did not live to see the road constructed. He was a genial companion, a true and steadfast friend, an affectionate husband and a generous and large hearted man, kind to the poor and a firm defender of the weak against the oppressions of the strong.

A few months before his death, his health failing him, he was prevailed upon by his friends to seek medical relief and repose. He went to New York city and consulted eminent physicians; on his way home, while visiting his sister, Mrs. McNeil, at Elmira, he was stricken with apoplexy, and remained unconscious several hours. He recovered, however, and returned to his quiet and beautiful home in Gaines, on the banks of Pine Creek. In about three weeks he was again stricken, and remained insensible forty-eight hours; and on the morning of October 13th 1879 he died, aged 53 years, 8 months and 11 days. His funeral was largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. J. F. Calkins, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Wellsboro. His remains were taken to Wellsboro for interment, where a plain but costly monument of Quincy granite, erected by his loving wife in the beautiful hillside cemetery, marks the spot where his remains repose. The gentlemen who bore him to his last resting place were Hon. H. W. Williams, Hon. J. B. Niles, John R. Bowen, Thomas Veazie, John W. Bailey and H. S. Hastings.

He was no aspirant for office, although competent to fill a high station. In politics he was a life-long Democrat. His death was a great public loss.

# GENERAL ROBERT C. COX.

Robert C. Cox was born in Fairfield township, Lycoming county, Penn., November 18th 1823. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of his native township. In the year 1841, when about 18 years of age, he removed to Liberty, Tioga county, and engaged in farming and lumbering. April 7th 1846 he was married to Miss Lydia Ann Wheeland. Their children are Henry C., Mary E. (wife of Jacob K. Richards), and Carrie M., now at home.

In 1843 he joined a cavalry company under Captain John Sebring, and was adjutant as long as the company remained organized, which was until the year 1857. He was then appointed brigade inspector for Tioga county. He possessed a true military spirit, and, although he was actively engaged in building saw-mills, and lumbering, still his fondness for a soldier's life would frequently display itself. On the first call of his country to arms he immediately responded. Sunday morning April 20th 1861 he received the news of the perilous condition of affairs; aroused his townsmen, who soon paraded the streets with life and drum, and immediately commenced organizing companies for the field. That afternoon he repaired to Wellsboro and organized two companies there; then one at Tioga, one at Lawrenceville, one at Covington and one at Mainsburg; and by Thursday of that week he had six hundred men officered and organized at Troy, Pa., on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, ready for Harrisburg. At this time he held the rank of major and brigade inspector. In November 1862 he joined the 171st regiment, and on the 19th of that month was commissioned major. While in that regiment he was engaged in the battles of Blunt's Creek and Jacksonville, N. C., in February 1863, and at New Hope Church in March of the same year. The term of the regiment was nine months, but his country needing his services he remained eleven months. He returned to Tioga county and immediately commenced recruiting volunteers. September 6th 1864 he enlisted as a private, and on the 9th was commissioned colonel of the 207th regiment, and he remained in that regiment until after the close of the war. For a time Colonel Cox's regiment was stationed on the investing line before Petersburg, occupied by the army of the James; afterward he was assigned to the ninth corps Hartranft's division.

Bates, in his history of the Pennsylvania volunteers, speaks thus:

"When the enemy at dawn on the 25th of March 1865 captured Fort Steadman, Colonel Cox led his regiment promptly under arms and joined in the assault for its recovery, with four companies which he led in person. Colonel Cox dashed on, disregarding the enemy's fire, and was himself among the foremost to reach the hostile lines and recover them from the invaders' grasp. But even more courageous and daring was his conduct in storming and capturing the rebel works on the 2nd of April 1865, when Petersburg, after a siege of nine months, finally yielded to Union valor.

At 2 o'clock in the morning of that day his camp was alive, and a little after 3 he led his regiment out and formed it for the assault, just in front of Fort Sedgwick, popularly known as "Fort Hell," the left resting on the Jerusalem plank road. Opposite was the rebel Fort Mahone, with the equally suggestive title of "Fort Damnation." The works were of exceeding strength. A double line of *chevaux de frise*, a well strengthened picket line, a ditch, and a strong main work had to be encountered in front, while to the right and left were posts and angles, whence a devastating cross fire of artillery could sweep the ground which an attacking force must pass. In breathless silence the moment was awaited by this devoted regiment when the trial of fortitude should come. Scarcely was so desperate a work attempted in the whole progress of the siege or during the war, and it was only equaled by the charge of Pickett's division at Gettysburg. Finally the rocket which was to be the signal shot up into the heavens, and General Hartranft gave the order to go. Colonel Cox did not assign to his subordinates the duty of conducting the movement; but, dismounted, with drawn sword, took his place in the front rank and cried, "Boys, let us do or die!" The enemy's artillery had for some time been in full play, and the booming of the cannon, the screaming and bursting of shell, and the almost hopeless work before them were enough to fill the heart with dismay; but when the order came, and the call of the leader was heard, not a soldier faltered. As they went forward men fell at every step, and all the ground over which they advanced was strewn with the dead and the dying. The axemen severed the links of the *chevaux de frise* and it was rapidly opened; but time was consumed, every second of which was costing precious lives. From the neck of Colonel Cox bullets cut the hair, and his coat was riddled; but he remained unscathed, almost miraculously preserved, and pressing on led the survivors over the enemy's works, clearing the way at the point of the bayonet and planting his flag upon the walls of the hostile lines. Such an exhibition of bravery and so complete a triumph it has rarely been the lot of a soldier to know."

The loss of men was terrible. His color sergeant, George J. Horning, was killed, pierced with seven bullets; three of his color guard fell by his side; 37 of his men were killed and 140 wounded. President Lincoln upon hearing the news immediately conferred upon him the rank of brigadier-general by brevet. One week later the rebel army laid down their arms at Appomattox Court-House, and the war was over.

General Cox, having won an enviable reputation in the field and added laurels to the wreaths of our Tioga county soldiers, returned to his mountain home in Liberty, Tioga county, and resumed his business vocations, engaging in lumbering and mercantile pursuits. He was commissioned a major-general of the National Guard of Pennsylvania by Governor Geary, June 6th 1871, and on the 16th of April 1873 he resigned that office.

In 1869 he was elected treasurer of Tioga county by the Independent Republicans and Democrats, which office he held for three years. In 1872 he was elected prothonotary by the Republicans, and he has held the office ever since, being re-elected last fall for a full term of three years.

The general is a pleasant, agreeable and unassuming gentleman, ever attentive to duty, and from his appear-

ance one might not suspect that he possessed that martial intrepidity and enthusiasm for which he is so justly distinguished. He is held in high estimation by the citizens of Tioga county, and has a warm place in their affections.

#### AARON NILES.

Aaron Niles was born in Hebron, Conn., June 27th 1784. His father, Nathan Niles, had been quite largely engaged in mercantile pursuits and owned several vessels which were engaged in the coasting trade before the Revolutionary war, and during that war they were mostly captured by British cruisers. The losses of the Revolutionary war having deprived him of the bulk of his fortune, he gathered together the fragments, invested in lands in Tioga county under the Connecticut titles and with his family came to this county in 1796. Aaron Niles was then 12 years of age. The Connecticut titles proving worthless, Nathan Niles lost his investment, and was left in a new country, with nothing but a strong and courageous will, to commence the battle of life again. At that time there were only ten log dwellings in Tioga county. He first located at the mouth of Mill Creek, in the township of Tioga, about three miles south of the present village of Tioga. There were not for many years any mills where grain was ground on the river nearer than Tioga Point, or Athens, and the inhabitants of Tioga were obliged to pound their corn and other grain in a hollow stump, with a "spring pole" for a pestle. The wilderness was then inhabited by the painted savage and wild beasts of prey. Such were the lives of the early pioneers, and such were the scenes through which young Aaron Niles passed.

In June 1807 Aaron Niles was married to Miss Deborah Ives, daughter of Cornelius Ives of Tioga. Their children were: Clarinda, born June 12th 1808; Philander, born March 13th 1811; Erastus, born April 17th 1814; Lucinda, born August 28th 1816; Sylpha, born August 29th 1818; Irena, born August 28th 1820; Betsey, born March 13th 1822, and Russell, born August 20th 1826. All are now living, except Lucinda and Sylpha, who died in their infancy. Mrs. Deborah Niles died in 1830, and March 4th 1833 Mr. Niles married Mrs. Betsey Kilbourne, widow of John Kilbourne and a daughter of Rufus Butler, who came from Vermont about the beginning of the present century. By this marriage one son was born to him, Jerome B. Niles, September 25th 1834. The last wife of Aaron Niles died at Niles Valley, Tioga county, June 3d 1863, a little over 65 years of age, having been born May 5th 1798.

About the year 1810 Aaron Niles purchased wild land in Wellsboro, and cleared up the farm where Laughor Bache now resides. In 1820 he sold out and removed to a point now known as Niles Valley, five miles north of Wellsboro, and there he reared and educated his family, clearing up a valuable farm. He resided there until 1865, when he went to live with his youngest son, Hon. J. B. Niles, at whose house in Wellsboro he died February 22nd 1872, in the 88th year of his age.

He was a man of inflexible integrity and undaunted courage; an energetic, industrious and public spirited gentleman, and a worthy pioneer, whose life and character were an honor to his descendants, and whose name deserves a bright page in the history of Tioga county.

#### JOHN L. ROBINSON.

John L. Robinson, son of Jesse and Abiah Robinson, was born in Hartwick, Otsego county, N. Y., January 6th 1813. He was educated in the district school, and at the age of 14 he was employed as a clerk in the store of Daniel Lawrence, at Otego, Otsego county, where he remained nearly six years. He was then in business for himself as a merchant at Nineveh, Broome county, N. Y., about a year, and in February 1834 came to Wellsboro and engaged in mercantile and lumber business. He continued in that line, in the firm of Chester and J. L. Robinson, until the spring of 1864, when he engaged in banking. He was prominent in the establishment of the First National Bank of Wellsboro, and has been one of its officers since its organization; and he is now presi-

dent of that institution, which is one of the most reliable in the State.

In September 1832 Mr. Robinson married Miss Azubah Bowen, daughter of Hezekiah Bowen, of Hartwick, N. Y. They had seven children, three of whom are living, viz.: Jesse M. and J. F. Robinson, and Mrs. Azubah Smith, widow of the late G. D. Smith, who was killed in the civil war at the battle of South Mountain.

Mr. Robinson was a very successful merchant and lumberman, and accumulated a fine fortune. He was one of the original vestrymen of the Episcopal church which was founded in Wellsboro 44 years ago, and continued in that relation until about two years since. He has done his share to promote and further every public enterprise calculated to benefit Wellsboro and the county at large. He has never aspired to political distinction, but has been emphatically a business man, giving his energy, talent and time to business pursuits. His social and domestic relations are of the most pleasing character, and his home, presided over by the good wife whom he chose fifty years ago, is the center of comfort and refinement. Although in his 70th year he is well preserved and active in his vocation.

## DUNCAN TOWNSHIP.—ANTRIM.

BY JOHN L. SEXTON JR.

**D**UNCAN township was formed from the townships of Delmar, Charleston and Morris, in December 1873. Nearly all the land in Duncan is owned by the Fall Brook Coal Company, and the population is chiefly confined to the village of Antrim, where is the only post-office. Duncan is bounded on the north by the townships of Delmar and Charleston, on the east by Bloss and Morris, on the south by Morris, and on the west by Morris and Delmar. The history of the township is principally confined to that of Antrim.

#### FIRST INHABITANTS AND ENTERPRISES.

In May 1866 Thomas Farrer and John Smith, employes of the Fall Brook Coal Company at Fall Brook, commenced investigations for coal in the mountain wilderness which then was to be found south and west of Wellsboro. They were men experienced in coal formations, and good woodsmen. They carried their provisions with them, and erected temporary cabins beside old logs or under the trees of the forest. Their examinations continued during the year, and they fixed upon a point where they were quite sure coal could be found in paying quantities. Arrangements were made by Duncan S. Magee and Humphries Brewer for the land, and so well were they satisfied with the reports of Farrer and Smith that they caused Benjamin J. Franklin, assisted

by James Hoffman, Wilbur Patrick, John Owen, George Smith and Isaac Bosworth, to build in the wilderness, on the mountain near Wilson Creek, a more substantial rendezvous for the explorers, consisting of a rude log house.

In December 1867 Titus Drainsfield and family moved into the house or shanty recently erected for the explorers, and Thomas Gaffney, now mining superintendent at Antrim, located at the foot of the mountain. A rude blacksmith shop had been erected in 1867, where the tools of the explorers were kept in order, and this shop was afterward occupied by Solomon Rosenkrans and wife, the tools having been removed. These were the pioneers in the place. A road was cut out north to the settlements in Charleston township, and the roughest places and swamps corduroyed with poles and logs.

Coal had been found to such an extent during the year 1867 that it was determined to erect other buildings, and a charter having been obtained for the Wellsboro and Lawrenceville Railroad, a preliminary survey was commenced September 23d 1867 by A. Hardt, civil engineer, under the direction of H. Brewer, of Fall Brook.

During the year 1868 explorations were continued with success by Thomas Farrer and his party. During that year the place was visited by Duncan S. Magee prior to his departure for Europe, accompanied by Hon. Daniel E. Howell, of Bath, N. Y.; General George J. Magee, John Lang and Charles Crawford, of Watkins,

N. Y.; Hon. Charles C. B. Walker and A. H. Gorton, of Corning, N. Y.; John Magee jr., S. S. Ellsworth, of Penn Yan; Anton Hardt, John Smith and R. F. Cummings, of Fall Brook. The object of the visit was to mark the progress of explorations and also to christen the new village. The party assembled at one of the many famous springs in the vicinity, and while thus convened Duncan S. Magee dipped a glass of water from the crystal fountain, and pronounced, "ANTRIM—the native land of the Magees." All present responded to the sentiment, and after due ceremonies, usual upon such occasions, the name was duly recorded. Antrim is a county in the northeast of Ireland, where the parents of the late John Magee were born; they emigrated to this State and settled in 1784 at Easton, where the late John Magee was born September 3d 1794.

Duncan S. Magee died in the spring of 1869, and the business of the Fall Brook Coal Company devolved upon General George J. Magee. Under his direction Mr. Hardt completed the survey and location of the Lawrenceville and Wellsboro Railroad, and Thomas Farrer commenced the erection of a steam saw-mill at Antrim, the contract for building it being let to Ira P. Newhall. The contract for building the railroad was let to General James Ward & Co., of Towanda, Pa., who commenced the work May 12th 1870, under the general supervision of Anton Hardt, chief engineer, who located his office at first at Tioga, and was assisted by Frederick Wells and Frederick S. Barrows. Thus the construction of the railroad and the building of the town were carried on simultaneously. During 1870 Thomas Gaffney had put in drift No. 1 at Antrim, but not much progress could be made in building without the aid of a saw-mill. The mill was completed early in 1871 and was one of the finest in the county, being complete in all of its appliances. The boilers were drawn on sleighs from Tioga, a distance of about thirty miles.

Mr. Magee would not build more than was necessary for a lumbering town until he became satisfied that the coal was to be found in sufficient quantities to warrant further outlay. He felt safe in the work of constructing a railroad from Lawrenceville to Wellsboro, for capitalists were ready to take stock in the enterprise, and the freight and passenger receipts would be a guarantee of success. The mill would be a paying investment for lumbering purposes, situated as it was in the midst of a forest of pine, hemlock, cherry and hard wood timber, and therefore the erection of buildings for a time was limited to a lumbering basis. On the first day of January 1871 there were ten dwellings in Antrim, three of them log buildings. Thomas Farrer moved his family from Fall Brook to Antrim in April 1871, and John Hinman, also of Fall Brook, followed in November of the same year, located in a building erected for a supply store, and began his duties as paymaster and store agent. In January 1872 David Cooper, master carpenter, came to Antrim and took charge of the erection of tenements and schutes. Isaac S. Marshal, who had acted as chief clerk in the Fall Brook Coal Company's store at Fall Brook,

about this time came and relieved Mr. Hinman of the mercantile department, enabling him to devote his whole time to the duties of paymaster, etc.

In May 1872 the railroad was completed to Wellsboro, and on the 28th day of October of the same year Engine No. 1, Joseph Boyle engineer and John Wilson conductor, made its appearance at Antrim. Mr. Cooper as master mechanic had erected 75 dwellings (explorations for coal having proved satisfactory), and a set of coal schutes, with a shed from the mouth of the drift to them, 900 feet long.

In July 1872 the steam saw-mill was burned. The company immediately ordered one of Blandy Brothers' portable mills, and such diligence was exercised that in less than six weeks from the time of the fire it was in running order, making lumber at the rate of 8,000 feet per day of ten hours. This accident happened, the reader will perceive, before the railroad was completed to Antrim, and consequently the machinery had to be hauled over rough roads from Wellsboro. George Bartlett, then in charge of the lumber department, with the assistance of three ox-teams and twenty men succeeded in getting the machinery to Antrim. During the year 1872 the product of the mines was 11,366 tons.

The first hotel in Antrim was kept by D. D. Holliday, and he was succeeded by Andrew K. Fletcher, the present genial landlord.

#### TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

In December 1873 the township of Duncan was organized, and Thomas Gaffney and E. A. Tremain were appointed by the court to hold the first election for township officers. At the election, which was held February 17th 1874, the following officers were chosen: Supervisors, Thomas Gaffney, E. H. Tremain; justices, Isaac S. Marshal, J. Shumway; constable, W. W. Lownsberry; assessor, William E. Butts; school directors—David Cooper for six years, A. Lake six years, Dr. E. George four years, W. P. Thomas two years, Joseph Murray two years; treasurer, John Hinman; auditors—Thomas Farrer one year, George W. Rice two years, Charles G. Hinman three years; town clerk, William W. Forest; judge of election, Jeremiah Austin; inspectors, Charles Prothero, D. D. Holliday.

The officers in 1881-2 were as follows: Supervisors—Thomas Gaffney, James Ketcham; justice of the peace, David W. Jenkins; town clerk, James Gaffney; assessor, Samuel Heron; school directors—Thomas Gaffney, William E. Webster, Patrick Lynch, John Carpenter, William Young, Charles Burgess; judge of election, W. E. Webster; inspectors, John F. Sullivan, David W. Jenkins; auditors, A. K. Fletcher, A. J. Pollock; constable, George English.

The vote for township officers in February 1882 was reported as follows in the *Wellsboro Agitator*:

Supervisors—Thomas Gaffney, 96; James Ketcham sen., 96. Justice of the peace—James W. Donaldson, 96. Constable—George English, 84; Richard Campbell, 35; Peter Rogers, 1. School directors—Thomas Gaffney,



61; I. N. Grinnell, 61. Assessor—Samuel Heron, 96. Assistant assessors—A. Lake, 96; George Makin, 96. Treasurer—William Howell, jr., 96. Town clerk—James Gaffney, 94. Judge of election—William Young, 95. Inspectors of election—I. N. Grinnell, 94; William W. Forrest, 96. Auditors—A. K. Fletcher, 96; A. C. Roland, 96.

## SCHOOLS.

The township of Duncan having not been fully organized until the election in February 1874, no action had been taken for the erection of school-houses in Antrim up to that date; but the company had transformed a tenement house into a temporary school building. Miss Ella Cooper and Miss Mary Hinman had each taught a term or two with marked success. Theodore P. Whiting and wife were employed for several terms with like success; and night schools for the benefit of those who were compelled to work during the day time were also in operation. During the year 1880 a large and commodious school building was erected at Antrim, with three rooms, capable of accommodating about 300 scholars. J. F. Sullivan was the principal teacher, but he has lately resigned, and Miss Addie Reese is now preceptress, assisted by Miss Kate Conway and William Walker. In addition to this large and well planned house there is a school kept six months or more each year north of Antrim (taught by Miss Nancy Little), to accommodate pupils in that locality, so that the township of Duncan is now well provided with common school facilities.

At the dedication of the new school-house at Antrim, in the summer of 1880, addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Breck, of Wellsboro, Miss Sarah I. Lewis, county superintendent of schools, William Howell jr., Thomas Gaffney, D. W. Jenkins and Professor J. F. Sullivan. The school board at the time of the erection of this building consisted of Patrick Lynch (president), Thomas Gaffney (secretary), William Howell jr. (treasurer), D. W. Jenkins, Cornelius Deneen and John Mallin.

## THE ANTRIM CHURCHES.

*Trinity Church.*—Service was held in the school-house at Antrim July 24th 1872, by the Rev. Charles Breck, D. D., rector of St. Paul's church, Wellsboro. Persons favorable to the organization of an Episcopal church in Antrim were invited to remain after the service for a business meeting. Dr. Breck called the meeting to order and John Hinman was elected secretary. It was resolved to organize a church and its name was determined upon. The number of vestrymen was limited to seven, and the following named gentlemen were elected: John Hinman, David Cooper, Thomas Gaffney, Joseph Jackson, James Nugent, Jerry Austin, and Benjamin Dobbs. The Rev. Dr. Breck, John Hinman and Thomas Gaffney were appointed a committee to draft a charter of incorporation and submit it to the court of common pleas of the county for approval. Lay reading was kept up by John Hinman, and sermons were read by Isaac S. Mar-

shal and Dr. E. George for quite a time, the services being held in the paymaster's office. On the 26th of April 1873 John Magee jr. died, and in his will it was directed that the sum of \$50,000 be expended by his executors in erecting five Episcopal churches. In consonance with his wishes, in July 1880 the corner stone of Trinity church, Antrim, was laid, and the edifice was completed during the summer of 1881. It was built of the Antrim sandstone, at a cost of about \$13,000, and is one the most substantial church edifices in northern Pennsylvania. It is of fine architectural design, and is a monument to the generosity and Christian benevolence of John Magee jr. Connected with the church is a Sunday-school with 90 scholars and 10 teachers, and a library of 100 volumes. The rector is Rev. Charles Breck, of Wellsboro; wardens, William Howell jr. and Thomas Gaffney; vestrymen, Dr. E. G. Drake, Samuel Heron, Joseph Lodge and D. M. Edwards.

A Baptist church was organized at Antrim February 20th 1873. The pastor was Rev. G. P. Watrous; deacon, Ira N. Grinnell; clerk, George W. Rice. The pastor had been a missionary six years in Burmah, and was next located at Canton, Pa. On the 4th of June 1873 the church was recognized, and on the 20th of August of the same year admitted to the Tioga County Baptist Association. At the meeting for its recognition Rev. E. L. Millis, of Blossburg, was moderator, and Professor A. C. Winters, of Wellsboro, clerk. The charge to the pastor was delivered by Rev. N. L. Reynolds, of Wellsboro. Rev. Roger Thomas is now the pastor. The membership is 31. The deacons are Ira Grinnell and David Jenkins; church clerk, Ira Grinnell.

The church holds its services in the school-house, in a room fitted up for the purpose, and is raising funds to erect a church edifice.

Connected with the church is a Sunday-school with 65 scholars, under the charge of William Walker.

*Methodist Episcopal Church.*—A class of about twenty was organized in April 1874, and Edward Finch was chosen leader. Occasional services were held for a time in school-house No. 2 at Antrim. The society has no church edifice.

*Catholic Church.*—In the early history of Antrim monthly meetings were held by Fathers Wynne and McDermott, of Blossburg, which finally resulted in the erection of a church edifice in 1877, David Cooper doing the work. Services are held there regularly by Rev. J. C. McDermott, of Wellsboro. Connected with the church is a Sunday-school. There is also a branch of the C. T. A. S. which maintains a good temperance influence at Antrim. This society was organized in 1874.

The *Welsh Congregational Church* was organized in 1876, with about 18 members. In the fall of 1877 the building committee, consisting of Richard Howell, John W. Williams, David R. Evans, David Jones and John Jenkins, commenced the erection of a church edifice. It was completed in 1878 and cost \$1,104.46, of which the Fall Brook Coal Company donated half. The society has no stated minister at present. Rev. F. T. Evans, of

Blossburg, occasionally officiates. There is a Sunday-school connected with the church, with Richard Howell superintendent.

#### ASSOCIATIONS.

*The Workmen's Benevolent Association* is about the same in its operations and management as the Friendly Society of Arnot and Fall Brook. It was organized in June 1876, with Thomas Gaffney president, William Logan vice-president, Titus Drainsfield treasurer, Charles Turner secretary, and Caffa Blaise and Nicholas John visiting committee. The society has paid quite large sums to its sick members and is a commendable organization, managed with care and fidelity. It now has about \$225 in the treasury. Its present officers are: George Coumbs, president; George English, vice-president; Joseph Lapoint, treasurer; William Maundar, secretary; visiting committee, Phillip Gilbert, John Western and James Western.

*Duncan Lodge, No. 968, I. O. O. F.* was instituted December 23d 1879, with Thomas Gaffney N. G., Isaac Cook V. G., George Makin recording secretary, David Nicol assistant secretary, and William Young treasurer. The lodge room is in the new hall, and is neatly furnished. July 4th 1880 the order had a celebration and a procession. D. D. G. M. George T. Losey delivered an address upon the occasion. In August 1881 the hall was dedicated by Grand Master Wright, and a public address was made by Past Grand Sire J. B. Nicholson. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, numbering 80 members.

The past grands are William Young, Thomas Gaffney, John E. Evans, Isaac Cook, George Combe and George Makin.

The present officers are: James Brownlee, N. G.; James Gaffney, V. G.; William Young, recording secretary; Richard James, assistant secretary; Thomas Gaffney, treasurer.

*Antrim Cornet Band.*—Like all of the mining towns Antrim has had several band organizations, which have from time to time been reorganized. The present band consists of E. G. Drake (president), W. W. Forrest (secretary), R. W. Jones (leader), J. W. Evans, Robert Evans, James Lloyd, David Turnbull, C. J. Sullivan, F. E. Wheeler, Simon Keating, Thomas Keating and E. A. Owens. This organization was formed during the year 1881, and many of its members are old musicians and belonged to a former band. They have a room for practice, and their music and instruments are good.

*Antrim Lyceum.*—A lyceum was organized in December 1879, and five rooms were assigned it in the new hall. Its first officers were: Thomas Gaffney, president; Francis Floyd, vice-president; directors, William Howell jr., Dr. E. G. Drake, A. K. Fletcher; treasurer, Samuel Heron; secretary, John F. Sullivan. It is at present not in active operation, but is expected to revive its work.

#### ANTRIM'S PRESENT BUSINESS STATUS.

Antrim is the youngest mining town in Tioga county, yet the capacity of the mines is 1,500 tons per day of

ten hours. It is not, however, altogether in this capacity of production that Antrim has won the name of the model mining town, but on account of the facilities for mining, stores, churches, halls, school-houses, markets, hotels, offices, etc. It is laid out regularly in streets encircling the brow of the mountain, and a large number of the dwellings and stores, offices, halls, school-houses and churches are looking new and fresh, and in fine contrast with the surrounding forest. It has the appearance of having been made to order by some skillful artist or architect, and placed in the mountain retreat prepared for its reception. For a child of only about twelve years of age it presents a remarkably matured and perfected look. It is annually visited by thousands from along the line of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim, and Syracuse, Geneva and Corning railroads, who are attracted by the scenery along these roads. The view of the lake from Geneva to Watkins, the wonderful and romantic glen at Watkins, the ride over the mountains to Corning, the valley of the Tioga and Crooked Creek to Wellsboro, the ascent through Delmar and Charleston to the summit, 1,853 feet above tide, and the descent to Antrim are features in one of the most interesting days' travel that those in search of recreation can take.

The first store was a portion of the building now occupied as a station. In the year 1873 the company commenced the erection of one of the largest stores in northern Pennsylvania, four stories high, with a salesroom 25 by 80 feet, with fine bay windows and glass front; the building also containing four store rooms, furnace room and coal cellar, tailor shop, clothing room, shoemaker's shop, sleeping rooms for clerks, etc., etc. It is supplied with registers and elevators, and on the whole is a model of convenience and taste. Mr. Marshal remained as store agent for the company until September 1880, when O. Pattison, of Watkins, who had been in the employ of the company (with a vacancy of only a few years) since 1859, succeeded him; he is the present manager of the mercantile department, assisted by William Forrest, A. J. Pollock, John Curran, A. C. Roland, Daniel J. Kennedy, John Lynch, and Patrick Curran. Among the early clerks in the store were W. W. Forrest, Henry Reimer, Andrew K. Fletcher, John Heron and Charles G. Hinman.

The managers and paymaster's office is a fine building, of wood, containing burglar and fire-proof vaults, for the preservation of valuable books and papers. It was erected in 1873. The first paymaster was John Hinman, assisted by Charles G. Hinman and Richard McNair. The present paymaster is William Howell jr., assisted by Samuel Hefon and James W. Donaldson. The manager, Thomas Farrer, also has an office in the same building.

The first drift master was Thomas Gaffney, assisted afterward by Joseph Lodge.

The first weighmaster was Charles Hoff. The weighmasters now are D. M. Edwards and Frank Burgess.

The officials in and about the mines are: Thomas Farrer, manager; James Ketcham, outside foreman, assisted by W. E. Webster; Thomas Gaffney, mining

superintendent; drift masters, James Gaffney and Charles Burgess.

The resident engineer was Graham Macfarlane, afterward manager for the Buffalo Coal Company at Clermont, McKean county, in which the estate of John Magee was largely interested.

The station agent and telegraph operator is Uri Buckley. L. J. Stothoff was the first station agent and William E. Butts the first telegraph operator. Mr. Stothoff was accidentally killed by the cars between Antrim and Wellsboro February 15th 1877. He had been down to Wellsboro, and on the return, in assisting the train men in coupling cars, was thrown upon the track and run over. He was a young man of good business qualifications, and his death was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends. He was about 22 years of age and unmarried. He was a brother-in-law of General George Magee.

The company has recently removed its tin shop from Fall Brook to Antrim, and Noah F. Marvin is in charge of it.

The market is in charge of M. L. Klock. Among others who have kept it were Bailey & Dumeaux, and J. M. Bailey.

The blacksmiths are Elijah Dimmock, S. P. Dimmock, Samuel Strong, John Kane and Edward Strong; master carpenter, Max Lehbreg; at the car shops, James Heatley and Richard James; John Barber engineer and George Dickson fireman of locomotive No. 11; conductor, John Wilson; train men, S. D. Moore, Dewitt Van Order, Hudson Peer, S. E. Moore and John Brew; engineer of mine locomotive "Scotia," F. E. Wheeler; of the "Hibernia," Oliver White; resident physician, Dr. E. G. Drake.

#### "GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANTS."

Many of the employes of the Fall Brook Coal Company at Antrim and on the line of the railroad have been working for the company from ten to twenty years or more, and their lives form an important item in the history of the place.

Anton Hardt, general superintendent for the Fall Brook Coal Company, was born in Vienna, Austria, March 27th 1839, and graduated from the I. R. Polytechnic Institute in that city and the I. R. School of Mines in Leoben, Styria. He was appointed by the Austrian government assistant teacher at that school in 1860, where he remained two years, when he resigned to fill the more practical position of mining engineer at the coal mines of Prevali, Carinthia. In 1863 he was offered and accepted the position of mining engineer and superintendent at the extensive coal mines of Sagor, Carniola. This he resigned in June 1865. A great financial crisis which swept over Austria in 1865 made it difficult for him to obtain a suitable position in his own country, and not wishing to remain idle he decided to emigrate to the United States. He landed in New York September 29th 1865, and soon found employment on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at Williamsport, under John A. Wil-

son, chief engineer. December 2nd 1866 he married Miss Alvina Koch, of Williamsport. He remained in the employ of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company until September 1867, when H. Brewer, manager for the Fall Brook Coal Company, engaged him to take charge of the survey for the Wellsboro and Lawrenceville Railroad. After Mr. Brewer's death Mr. Hardt succeeded him as mining engineer at Fall Brook, and was chief engineer of the Wellsboro and Lawrenceville Railroad. The construction of that railroad he superintended from 1870 to 1873, at the same time doing all the engineering work at Fall Brook and Antrim, especially planning and laying out schutes and tram roads, making the necessary surveys in the mines, etc. January 1st 1873 he was appointed superintendent of the mines at Fall Brook and Antrim. In the fall of 1875 he was elected chief engineer of the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railroad, which was completed under his supervision in November 1877. He is now chief engineer of all the railroads owned and operated by the Fall Brook Coal Company, and general superintendent of their mines; also a director of the Morris Run Coal Mining Company. He has published numerous articles on geology and civil and mining engineering in German journals, in the *Scientific American*, *Railroad Gazette* and other papers. He resides at Wellsboro.

Thomas Farrer, a native of England and manager for the Fall Brook Coal Company at Antrim, is about 66 years of age, and has been consecutively employed by Duncan S. Magee and the Fall Brook Coal Company for about 28 years. He was employed by Mr. Magee during his coal operations at Blossburg and on the exploring expedition to Fall Brook, and continued in that capacity until 1866, when he was sent to explore the lands whereon Antrim now stands. Mr. Farrer by study and observation has become a good geologist, particularly in that branch which treats of the coal measures.

O. Pattison, the manager of the store, entered the service of the Fall Brook Coal Company about 21 years ago as a clerk in the store at Fall Brook, and was subsequently promoted bookkeeper in the cashier's office at Fall Brook, and in 1862 transferred to the main office at Watkins, where he remained a number of years as chief bookkeeper. His business called him to Lock Haven, Clinton county, Pa., where he remained a few years. He then returned to Watkins, and was employed in the office as before until September 1880, when he was transferred to Antrim to take charge of the mercantile department of the Fall Brook Coal Company at that place. Mr. Pattison is a thorough and accurate business man, about 42 years of age.

William Howell jr. is a native of Bath, Steuben county, N. Y. He entered the office of the Fall Brook Coal Company at Corning a number of years ago, as bookkeeper, where he remained until about eight years ago, when he was transferred to Antrim and made paymaster for the company at that place, which very responsible position he still retains. Mr. Howell is a thorough scholar, a gentleman of fine business qualifications and

an exemplary churchman. He is a young man in the prime of life.

Samuel Heron, son of the late James Heron, manager at Fall Brook, is a young man about 26 years of age. He was educated in Mansfield and Fall Brook. About nine years ago he was employed in the office of the Fall Brook Coal Company at Fall Brook, and the next year was transferred to the company's office at Antrim, where he still remains, a careful, accurate and reliable accountant.

James W. Donaldson is a native of Wellsboro and a son of John F. Donaldson, deceased, who for nearly 38 years was prothonotary of Tioga county. Mr. Donaldson was for a number of years employed in the office with his father, and was subsequently clerk to the county commissioners. About three years ago he was employed by the Fall Brook Coal Company at Antrim, and he is now in the paymaster's office. Mr. Donaldson is a ready and neat penman and a good bookkeeper.

William W. Forrest, clerk in the Fall Brook Coal Company's store at Antrim, was first employed in the store at Fall Brook, about 13 years ago, and was transferred to Antrim to assist John Hinman in 1871. He has since been employed in the store, and is the senior clerk.

Andrew J. Pollock, a clerk in the store at Antrim, commenced working in the mines at Fall Brook in 1862. In 1865 he was employed as a clerk in the store at Fall Brook, and remained there in that capacity until transferred to Antrim about three years ago. Mr. Pollock has therefore been in the employ of the company twenty consecutive years, and is esteemed as one of the "old hands."

John Curran, a clerk in the store, has been in the employ of the company in various capacities for the past ten years.

A. C. Roland has been a clerk in the store about two years. He is a competent young man.

Thomas Gaffney, superintendent of the mines at Antrim for the Fall Brook Coal Company, was born in the county of Surrey, England, in May 1829, and educated in the common schools of that country. In 1849 he came to America and was employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Pittston, Luzerne county, in this State. He remained with that company two years, and then was employed at Pittsburgh for a time by the Ormsby Coal Company. Subsequently he was employed by the Monitor Iron Works Company at Danville, engaged in the mining of iron ore. He remained at Danville nine years. September 16th 1862, twenty years ago, he went to work for the Fall Brook Coal Company at Fall Brook, working in the exploration corps. He remained at Fall Brook, continuously working for the company, and when explorations were commenced in 1867 at Antrim was transferred to that place, moving his family there on the 22nd of December of that year. Mr. Gaffney had the immediate charge of the mining operations, and has since performed that service. During the twenty years he has been employed by the Fall Brook Coal Company he has discharged every duty with fidelity and care. He is an intelligent and active member of society, filling honorable

civil positions. He was appointed by the court of common pleas of Tioga county one of the first supervisors of the township of Duncan when it was organized, and also a commissioner to hold the first election and poll the first vote. He has been supervisor since the township was organized. For many years he was an honored member of Morris Run Lodge of Odd Fellows, and he was one of the charter members of Duncan Lodge, No. 968, located at Antrim, and was its first noble grand. He was married May 13th 1852 to Miss Sarah Sperring, of Pittston, Pa.; they have raised a respectable family of children, giving them good facilities for acquiring an English and musical education. Mr. Gaffney is a genial, social and companionable gentleman, and well versed in the practical duties of his position.

John Forrest was born in Airdrie, Scotland, in 1807, and was educated in the common schools of that country. For many years he was employed in a clerical capacity by William Baird & Co. at their iron works at Gartsherrie, Scotland. He came to America in 1846 and was employed for two years in the rolling-mill of Murdock, Leavitt & Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. In 1848 he went to New York, and was foreman for D. W. Wetmore. He remained in New York and Brooklyn until 1864, when he went to Fall Brook and was employed by the company as weighmaster at drift No. 2 and subsequently at drift No. 3, which position he held for thirteen consecutive years. In 1877 he was transferred to Antrim to perform a like duty, in which position he remained until a few months since. He manipulated the weights and registered the amount about seventeen years for the Fall Brook Coal Company, making millions of figures and using reams of paper. He was married in Scotland to Miss Ann Wright in 1844, by whom he has four children—Sarah, wife of Ralph Street, of New York city; Janet, wife of R. F. Cummings; John, for many years bookkeeper for the Fall Brook Coal Company and its first cashier at Clermont, McKean county, but now a promising member of the McKean county bar; and William W., senior clerk in the Fall Brook Coal Company's store at Antrim. Mr. Forrest is an old gentleman of varied and extensive information, and possesses a rare taste for polite and scientific literature. He has a vein of Scotch humor in his composition, and few men have a keener perception than he. He is in his 75th year and is enjoying a needed rest from his long life of industry.

David J. Davis was born in Swansea, South Wales, October 5th 1820, and was educated at a school four miles from his native town. He was early apprenticed to a butcher by the name of William Morgan, with whom he remained seven years. He came to America in 1851, and, after working in various places, in 1860 went to work for the company in old drift No. 1, Fall Brook. In 1863 he was appointed assistant to William Griffiths in drift No. 3, in which position he remained nearly ten years, discharging his duties with promptness and accuracy. He remained at Fall Brook, pursuing various vocations for the company, until 1878, when he was transferred to Antrim to assume the duties of general

watchman at the schutes, office, store, mill and elsewhere where valuable property is located. He was married September 21st 1846 to Miss Catharine Davis, daughter of William Edward Davis, keeper of the "Lord Nelson Inn," Merthyr Tydvil, South Wales. During his 22 years of consecutive service for the Fall Brook Coal Company he has never betrayed the trust confided to him. Among the thousands that have been employed by the company during those years we believe no one has been more faithful and conscientious than he. Of an unassuming nature, none but his most intimate friends are aware of the extent of his useful and practical knowledge. He is a great reader, a close observer and a man of refined and cultivated tastes.

Thomas McMahon, one of the "old hands," was born in Ireland, in 1830, came to America in 1859, and went to work for the Fall Brook Coal Company on the construction of the railroad from Blossburg to Fall Brook. He has since been continuously in the company's employ, a period of nearly 23 years. He is sometimes called "Rush" McMahon, on account of the word "rush" being a favorite expression of his when he was rushing the work on the schutes in dumping coal. He has not always taken the best care of himself; but his endurance, willingness and ability to work have been remarkable. He assisted in the construction of the Y near Horseheads, N. Y., for the Fall Brook Coal Company, and helped lay the iron on the trestle at Watkins, N. Y. For many years he was foreman of the gang of dumpers at Fall Brook, and remained there until he was transferred to Antrim a few years since. He is a genial and witty son of the Emerald Isle, and bids fair to live long to "rush" the work.

Charles Prothero, another of the "old hands," was born in Monmouthshire, Wales, in August 1819, and engaged in mining in that country at a very early age. He came to America in 1848, and located at Danville, Pa. In 1856 he went to Blossburg and was employed by Duncan S. Magee, and afterward worked for the Magees at Fall Brook. For a time he worked in Morris Run, and in 1872 returned to the "old company," as he styles it, at Antrim. Mr. Prothero has been twice married, first in 1845 in his native town to Sarah Cook, by whom he had one child. She dying, he was married in 1855 to Ann Maria England, by whom he has six children. Mr. Prothero has always been regarded as one of the most steady and reliable miners, and his quiet and genial manners have always made him friends. He was a charter member of Morris Run Lodge of Odd Fellows, and for many years has been an honored member of that fraternity.

David M. Edwards, weighmaster at Antrim, was born in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, in January 1843. He was educated in his native town and in the city of London, and served several years in an attorney's office in London. He came to America in 1870. After remaining in Canada two years he came to Antrim early in 1873, and was employed in the exploring corps. Thence he was transferred to the schutes, and in February 1876 was

promoted to be weighmaster, which position he now fills. In March 1875 he was married to Miss Margaret Brophy, of London, Ont. Mr. Edwards is attentive to his duty, and gives general satisfaction in the very delicate and responsible position he occupies.

Andrew K. Fletcher is a native of Bradford county, Pa. In 1861 he went to work for the Fall Brook Coal Company at Fall Brook, under the immediate supervision of the late Charles N. Cranmer. He was then about 17 years of age. The war coming on he enlisted in the 50th N. Y. regiment (engineers), and served till the close of the war, when he returned to Fall Brook and was again employed by the company. When Antrim was founded he went there and engaged in various pursuits, being weighmaster, clerk in the store, and finally proprietor of the Antrim Hotel. It is twenty years or more since he commenced work for the company, and he has been about the mines at Fall Brook and Antrim ever since, excepting the time spent in the army.

Thomas Burton was born in Kilbourne, Yorkshire, England, August 20th 1836. He was educated in the schools of his native town and was raised as a farmer. He came to America in 1863 and went to work for the Fall Brook Coal Company at Fall Brook, doing general work until six years ago, when he was selected as boss dispatcher at the mines. He was transferred to Antrim in 1877. He has continuously been in the employ of the Fall Brook Coal Company since 1863, excepting eight months spent in visiting friends in England. He was a member of the Fall Brook Lodge of Odd Fellows a number of years, and a charter member of Duncan Lodge, Antrim. By industry and economy he has gained a considerable property.

John Wilson, conductor on the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad from Antrim to Wellsboro, has been consecutively employed by the Fall Brook Coal Company for the past 20 years. He commenced on trains running from Corning to Somerville, three miles above Blossburg, in 1862. He has also run on the Erie and Northern Central Railroads, and ran the first train over the road from Wellsboro to Antrim, October 28th 1872. He is a careful and painstaking railroad man, obliging and courteous, and faithful in the performance of his duty. His wife was the daughter of the late Captain Thomas Murray, of Corning.

John Barber, engineer on locomotive No. 11, running from Wellsboro to Antrim, is an old employe of the company, having been in their service about 20 years.

James Ketcham, the outside foreman of the lumber and team department, is a gentleman well fitted for the position. He has had a long experience in the lumber business, and is a careful, energetic and thorough foreman. He is practically acquainted with all the details of the work under his charge. He is 60 years of age, but active and of good judgment, and is a careful overseer.

Joseph Lodge was born in England, December 2nd 1835, and was brought up on a farm. He came to America in 1863, and worked for the Fall Brook Coal



Company at Fall Brook two years, and then at Morris Run several years. From Morris Run he went to the Arnot mines, and then to Liberty. In 1870 he went to Antrim, and remained there for some time; returned to Arnot for six months, and then came back to Antrim, where he has since remained. After his return to Antrim he worked in the mines about a month, and was transferred to the schutes as inspector of coal. He was married in England, in 1858, to Miss Ann Parkin, of Yorkshire. He has been an Odd Fellow in good standing since 1856. He is an honest and conscientious man, and discharges his duties impartially.

Ira N. Grinnell has been a resident of Antrim since

1872. He was born in Harpersfield, Delaware county, N. Y., May 31st 1838; learned the trade of a carpenter, and pursued that calling until the fall of 1873, when he went to work in the mines and was promoted to the position of foreman of drift No. 2. He has been twice married. He is a member of Duncan Lodge of Odd Fellows, and a consistent member of the Baptist church and deacon of the same.

Charles Burgess was born in Troy, Bradford county, Pa., July 15th 1854, and attended the Troy Academy. January 1st 1873 he went to work for the Fall Brook Coal Company at Antrim. In the fall of 1876 he was put in charge of the new schutes

## ELK TOWNSHIP.

BY JOHN L. SEXTON JR.

**E**LK township is situated in the extreme southwestern portion of Tioga county, west of Pine Creek. The Indian name for this creek is variously spelled. In a letter dated November 15th 1784, written at Sunbury, Pa., by Samuel J. Atlee, William Maclay and Fra. Johnston, commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania to treat with the Indians at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., it is spelled Tiadaughton, also Teadaghton. Governor John Penn at a much earlier date, viz. January 16th 1768, spells it Tiadaghton, and recites the boundaries of the purchase as reaching the outlet of Tiadaghton Creek. In some old manuscripts it is spelled Tyadaghton. The townships bordering on Pine Creek are similar in their history. For ages previous to the treaties of 1768 and 1784 this stream and its tributaries had been the hunting grounds of the Monseys (a band of the Delaware Indians) and the Shawanese, but belonged to the Six Nations. Settlers had located on the banks of its tributaries as early as 1799 within the present limits of Tioga county.

The township of Elk is bounded on the north by the townships of Gaines and Shippen, on the east by Delmar and Morris, on the south by Lycoming county and on the west by Potter county. Pine Creek enters the northeastern portion of the township, on warrant No. 4,429, and running south through warrants 4,428 and 4,427 passes out of the township into Delmar at the northeast corner of warrant No. 4,426. A creek of considerable importance, named Cedar Run, rises near the center of the township, flows southeastward and discharges its waters into Pine Creek in Brown township, Lycoming county. Several small streams rise in the western and southern portions of the township and flow southward, eventually reaching Pine Creek, while in the northwestern portion are tributaries of Kettle Creek which flow southward, and also

tributaries of Elk Run, which flow northward and eastward into Pine Creek in the township of Gaines.

The township is covered with an immense growth of hemlock, pine and hard wood timber. Much, however, of the pine timber has been removed. The greater portion of the township is a series of mountains and ravines, and the soil, with only rare exceptions, is not well adapted to agricultural purposes. There are, however, beds of iron ore, semi-bituminous coal, and mineral paint, which for want hitherto of suitable means of transportation have remained undeveloped. The completion of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad, which is now in course of rapid construction, will remove all these impediments and have a tendency to bring these undeveloped mineral deposits into market.

### JOHN MAYNARD AND OTHER PIONEERS.

Although Silas Billings while a resident of Elmira, N. Y., erected a steam saw-mill and built dwellings on Cedar Run as early 1847, John Maynard has always been regarded as the first permanent settler of the township of Elk. He was born in Adderbury, England, December 5th 1811; was educated in his native country; learned the trade of a cooper, and also worked in a cotton factory. He came to America in 1829 and located in Stamford, Vt. He was married January 1st 1833 to Miss Abigail Whitney, of Stamford, by Rev. John Wilmarth. Their children were: Mary Ann, wife of Wheeler Bratton, of Vermont; John, who died in infancy; John C., who resides on the homestead in Elk; Martha, wife of G. R. Winkler, a civil engineer of Williamsport, Pa.; Marshall M., who was a member of Company I 45th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers and died in Nicholasville, Kentucky; Eda; Elizabeth, who died when about two years of age; Edward Everett, who also died young; Edwin Edmond, who resides in Gaines; E. Elizabeth,

wife of C. G. Furman, of Elk; Edward Everett 2nd, deceased; Reuben G., who resides in Elk; Carrie E., widow of the late John C. Trowbridge, and Mary Ann, wife of Herman Perry, of Elk; Mr. Maynard came into Tioga county in 1847, located at Westfield, and remained there three years. In 1850 he removed to Shippen township and became the agent of the late Judge R. G. White. In 1853 he purchased 500 acres of wild land in what is now the northwestern portion of the township of Elk, and subsequently purchased 1,100 acres more. He had to cut two miles and a half of his road to his new home, and draw his household goods on a sled with a yoke of oxen. He immediately commenced clearing the ground and erecting a house, and so well did he prosper that the third year he raised 20 acres of wheat. He cleared about 140 acres of land and set out four orchards, which contained in all about 1,000 apple trees and 100 pear trees, besides other fruits. He was a man of untiring energy and perseverance, and was largely instrumental in the formation of the township of Elk in the year 1856. He was elected justice of the peace at the first township election, and held the office 22 years, or up to the time of his death. He was also one of the commissioners to locate the county poor-house. He read medical works, and in that sparsely settled section in many instances prescribed successfully for the sick. He was an honest, upright and respected citizen. He died December 9th 1878, aged 67 years, and was buried in a graveyard on his homestead.

John C. Maynard, son of John and Abigail Maynard, was born in North Adams, Mass., March 15th 1837. When only ten years of age he came with his parents into Tioga county, and for the past thirty-five years has been familiar with pioneer life. He assisted his father in clearing away the forest and making a home in the wilderness west of Pine Creek. He has had the double experience of a farmer and a lumberman, and knows the hardships of the former occupation, especially in a new country remote from markets and the conveniences of old settlements. He was married in 1864 to Miss Phebe N. Marsh, by whom he had one child, Walter E. Maynard. She died in December 1873, and he was married December 27th 1876 to Miss Della H. Campbell. Their children are Guy and Della P. Mr. Maynard now occupies the homestead with his mother. He has filled the office of supervisor and served four terms as assessor, and is one of the representative men of the township.

Silas Billings, father of the late Silas X. Billings, determined to erect a steam saw-mill on the head waters of Cedar Run, now in the township of Elk; and for that purpose, in March 1847, with a gang of wood choppers, he started with an ox team drawing a sled, on which were a stove and a tent, up Elk Run from Pine Creek. The country then was an unbroken wilderness for miles to the southwest. The snow was about three feet deep on the level. It was a great undertaking, but after many days they reached a point on Cedar Run where Mr. Billings selected a site for the contemplated mill. He

once told the writer that it took just forty days to cut the road, which he thought was typical of the forty days' fast and the forty years in the wilderness. He persevered, erected the steam mill, and built a plank road for eight or nine miles down the run to Pine Creek. One of the buildings he erected then, known as the "White House," is still standing, and is occupied by men engaged in lumbering. Soon after he had got the mill and road in successful operation he made sale of a large quantity of standing timber to parties in Williamsport, who were connected with the Boom Company of that city. This lumbering establishment and the buildings surrounding it were named "Lungerville," which name is still retained. Mr. Billings died at Elmira, August 28th 1853, and the place he had founded was suffered to go into decay.

Twelve or fifteen years thereafter his son Silas X. Billings commenced lumbering operations about two and a half miles farther down on Cedar Run, built a steam mill, erected a store and several dwellings and carried on business until 1878.

It appears from the first list of resident taxables that the township was very thinly populated at its formation, in 1856. The list was made out November 7th 1856; signed by D. G. Stevens and O. B. Wells, county commissioners; attested by A. J. Sofield, clerk, and is as follows:

Jehial Beach, George Bendle, William Bendle, John F. Bristol, John Cramer, S. S. Dingman, James Farley, Benjamin Freyer, Edward Fridley, Charles and Henry Fisher, D. K. Fitch, G. W. Howd, George Maynard, Sarah Maynard, John Maynard, P. S. McNeil, Daniel Minsker, William Minsker, Amos P. Roberts, Charles F. Roberts, D. W. Ruggles, Homer Ruggles, Jason Smith, John E. Smith, Lyman Thompson, Joseph Thompson, Columbus Wells, James F. Wescott, Loren Wetmore and John Wetherell.

Of this number fourteen were laborers. There were, however, immense tracts of unseatd lands which could be assessed for roads and school purposes, and which at that time had quite a high valuation. The township was a wilderness. We are informed by the early settlers that deer, elk, bears and wolves were plenty, the two latter many times disputing with the settler the occupation of this region. The deer, elk and bear furnished an inexhaustible supply of meat for the table, and cost nothing but a little trouble to hunt them out and slaughter them.

The actual settlers at the time of the formation of the township were John Maynard, George Maynard, Loren Wetmore, John E. Smith, Jehial Beach, Homer Ruggles, D. W. Ruggles, Benjamin Freyer, James F. Wescott, Jason Smith and G. W. Howd. Loren Wetmore, Jason Smith and John E. Smith were from Charleston, in this county. Jehial Beach moved in from Bradford county, Pa. Homer Ruggles and Benjamin Freyer were from Buckville, Chemung county, N. Y. James F. Wescott and G. W. Howd were from Hazleton, Luzerne county, Pa. All these settlers located in the northwestern portion of the township, in the neighborhood of the Scham-

bacher and Maynard school-houses, near the Potter and Tioga county line. The settlers immediately after locating set out apple orchards, which are now very productive and a source of pleasure and profit. It is claimed and we believe with truthfulness that the school-houses in the township of Elk are as well provided with school apparatus, such as maps and charts, as those of any other township in the county.

In 1878 Silas X. Billings sold the hemlock bark on twenty thousand acres to Lee & Co., of Nos. 20 and 22 Ferry street, New York city, now known as

#### THE CEDAR RUN TANNING COMPANY.

They immediately commenced the erection of a boarding house, and in the spring of 1879 began building a large tannery. John Bright was master mechanic, James Gilbert overseer of all outside work, and James Thompson of the tannery. H. H. Tenbrook was bookkeeper from April 1879 to September 1879, when he was succeeded by James F. Palen, who still retains the position. The heavy machinery had to be drawn from Stokesdale and Wellsboro, on the line of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad, with teams, and it was a most dangerous and difficult work; but so well were all the plans executed that between the 7th of April 1879, when the first blow was struck toward the erection of the tannery, and the first of September of the same year everything was made ready for tanning leather. The motive power consists of two eighty horse power engines, which are contained in a fireproof stone and brick edifice, with iron roof. The proprietors also have a stone pump house for their fire engine, conveniently located between their buildings as a protection from fire. The capacity of the tannery is one hundred thousand sides of sole leather annually, and it employs between fifty and sixty men directly. The various departments are now assigned as follows: Augustus B. Snyder, superintendent; James Thompson, foreman in tannery; James F. Palen, merchant, assisted by Edward B. Palen, H. D. Cole and John Flannigan.

Soon after the commencement of operations by Lee & Co. the name of the place and post-office was changed to Leetonia, and James F. Palen was appointed postmaster, which position he continues to occupy.

#### LEETONIA.

Leetonia is a village containing about fifty dwellings (forty-seven of which belong to the Cedar Run Tanning Company, and the remainder to the estate of the late Silas X. Billings), two blacksmith shops, two boarding houses, a school-house, the Cedar Run Tanning Company's store, a grocery, a drug store, a steam saw-mill belonging to the estate of Mr. Billings, and the Cedar Run tannery; making a lively business place, where the chief occupations of the inhabitants are tanning and lumbering.

It was estimated that between nine and ten million feet of lumber in the log would be floated out of Cedar Run to Pine Creek and thence to Williamsport in the

spring of 1882. The supplies for Leetonia are shipped by rail to Antrim, and thence drawn on wagons or sleighs to Babb's Creek, and down the creek to Blackwell's, there crossing Pine Creek; thence down Pine Creek to the mouth of Cedar Run, and up Cedar Run to Leetonia, a distance of nearly 24 miles. The scenery along the route is grand. At one point in Brown township, Lycoming county, the highway is cut through a ledge of rocks, and is nearly two hundred feet perpendicularly above Pine Creek, with a mountain looming nearly a thousand feet above the road. The highway is narrow, with only a few passing places, for nearly a mile. Nowhere in Pennsylvania can those who take delight in wild mountain scenery be more completely gratified than in the Pine Creek and Cedar Run region.

The buildings at Leetonia are neat and comfortable. A very fine residence was erected here by William Lee jr., which he and his family occupied for some time; but the romance of a home in the wilderness lost its charms, and he returned to the city. The house is now occupied by Mr. Snyder, the superintendent of the work. The school-house at Leetonia is sufficiently large to accommodate the scholars of the place and for church purposes. The Methodists have a church organization, and services are held in the school-house by Rev. William Beach. There are about forty pupils attending school, under the instruction of Miss Mary Harrington.

The resident physician is E. P. Luce, M. D., a native of Tompkins county, N. Y., and a graduate (1862) of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Cincinnati, Ohio.

James Gilbert, the outside foreman for two years and a half for the Cedar Run Tanning Company, is now associated with Nathan Steele in stocking and delivering at Williamsport for Wolverton & Tinsman ten or twelve million feet of lumber in the log. Mr. Gilbert is an energetic man, and well skilled in the business he is engaged in. He resides in the dwelling erected by the late Silas X. Billings.

Every department of the Cedar Run Tanning Company is properly officered and managed, and the founders of Leetonia, who went into the wilds of Elk township and built up this bright and thriving hamlet, giving employment to so large a number of men directly and indirectly, deserve well of the citizens of Tioga county. We are pleased to know that in a few months the locomotive on the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad will halt at the mouth of Cedar Run, and furnish them with better shipping facilities and release them from their isolation.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The first elections in the township of Elk were held at the house of Homer Ruggles, later ones at the Schambacher and Maynard school-houses, and from them the voting place was removed to Leetonia.

Township officers: Supervisors—George Maynard, G. D. Lewis; justices of the peace—Oscar Brown, J. H. Hubers; treasurer—Edward Gerould; assessor, John G. Maynard; auditors—James F. Palen, C. G. Furman;

collector, H. L. Colgrove; school board—George Maynard (president), J. H. Hubers (secretary), Charles Wolpers (treasurer), Alexander Curley, James Gilbert, Nathan Steele, James Thompson.

The last vote for township officers (February 21st 1882) was as follows:

Supervisors—A. B. Snyder, 33; George Maynard, 24. Constable—S. H. Kissel, 23; George E. Maynard, 12. School directors—George Maynard, 34; J. J. Ruff, 25. Assessor—John C. Maynard, 35. Assistant assessors—A. Reinwahld, 24; C. M. Beiling, 23; J. H. Hubers, 7. Treasurer—Ed. Jaro, 35. Clerk—J. H. Hubers, 35. Judge of election—F. B. Maynard, 35. Inspectors of election—Daniel Draper, 21; J. J. Ruff, 17; E. T. Callahan, 13. Auditors—J. F. Palen, 35; James Gilbert, 33.

The first school in the township was in what is now known as the Maynard district, No. 1. The first teacher was Miss Marion A. Watrous. Among the other early teachers in the township were Martha Dennison, Mary Kelley, Selana Hart, Carrie Wilcox, Albina Vermilye, Nora Dartt, Emily Merrick, Amri Strait, Phebe Wetmore and Florence Noyes.

There are now four school-houses in the township. The present teachers are: District No. 1, Jennie Danks; No. 2, Gertrude Furman; No. 3, Annis Schram; No. 4, Mary Harrington.

There are no church edifices in the township. There are two Methodist congregations, one worshipping in the Schambacher school-house, and the other in the Leetonia school-house.

The first public road in the township was the one leading from Gaines to Germania in Potter county. This was constructed in 1856, and John Maynard made four and a half miles out of the twelve.

The first post-office in the township was called Malone, and Loren Wetmore was postmaster. It was finally abandoned. The next was Leetonia. The people of the northern and northwestern portions of the township are accommodated with mail facilities at Marshfield, in the township of Gaines, and those in the southern portion at Leetonia.

There are two carriage mail routes running through the township—one from Gaines to Leetonia and thence to Gamble, on Pine Creek, in Lycoming county, and the other from Gaines to Germania.

The business prospects of the township are indeed flattering. Those living in the northern portion of the township, on the waters of Elk Run, will soon be accommodated with railroad facilities at Marsh Creek, and those in the central part at the mouth of Cedar Run, and every product of the farm or the forest will find a ready market. Railroad communication will have a tendency to cause the erection of saw-mills within the township to manufacture the lumber which would otherwise be run in the log to Williamsport, and will also lead to the development of the coal and iron deposits, and the establishment of collieries and blast furnaces.

The township contained in 1880 462 inhabitants. It is estimated that there are now nearly 700.

## FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

BY ALBERT M. LOOP.

**T**HIS township is bounded on the north by Nelson and Elkland borough, on the east by Lawrenceville and Tioga, on the south by Middlebury and on the west by Deerfield.

It has an area of about 38 square miles, and its population is about 1,200. Its early history is but a repetition of that of the adjacent townships, the settlers carrying with them into the wilderness the same indomitable pluck and energy which characterized the pioneers of the rest of the county.

This is decidedly an agricultural district. It is situated on the crest of the ridge of hills dividing the waters of Crooked Creek and the Cowanesque River, and thus has a drainage unsurpassed in any township in the county. Its soil is equal if not superior to that of most other upland townships in the county. It is naturally divided into three distinct parts—eastern, middle and western.

Farmington was a dense, unbroken wilderness in 1820, when David Bryant came into the western portion of the

township and commenced a settlement on the State road, a road which was cut through the forest from Williamsport, Lycoming county, to Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., crossing the Cowanesque River at Osceola, six miles west of Nelson. Bryant's claim was located about six miles from the river, and the farm is still known and recognized as the old Bryant lot.

For the next few years but little progress was made in settlement, and in 1828 there were but four log cabins in the township. An election for township officers took place at the Bryant house in 1830, when it was found that the entire voting population numbered only 11, and Bryant was unanimously chosen for the office of justice of the peace. An amusing anecdote of this election day is related on the authority of the late James Campbell, of Nelson township. He says that he, in company with two or three neighbors, was returning from Wellsboro, the county seat, on horseback (the only way of traveling in those days, when at the close of the day, tired and hungry, the party drew rein at the

door of Bryant's cabin. The election fiasco was over, and the stout and hardy woodmen had departed for their homes. The horses of the new comers were tethered to the trees, and the hospitable old lady was busied in preparing the supper for her guests, when one of the little towheaded urchins came running in, almost breathless, and exclaimed, "I say, mam, are we all squares now?" The old lady, assuming an air of dignity, replied, "No, child, nobody but I and dad." It may perhaps be necessary to add that the office of justice of the peace was not elective until many years after, when the new constitution was adopted, with several important changes from the old one. Justices held office by appointment from the governor, and usually served during good behavior, or were changed at the caprice and pleasure of the administration.

In 1828 a road was cut through from the river at Nelson up Thorn Bottom Creek, intersecting the State road six miles west, at a place known as House's school-house. Soon after this settlers began to move into the west end of the township. Among the earliest of those who made permanent settlements may be mentioned Chandler Chamberlain and brothers, Cromwell Pierce, Lemuel Cady, Orrin Russel, Walter Vandusen, Peter Mourey, Carlos House, Rockwell House, Robert Casbeer, John Weeks, David Stevens, Asel Wright, William Peck, Wait Johnson and J. B. Redfield, who as late as 1840 were found to be the owners and occupants of the several pieces of land upon which they had erected their buildings.

Simultaneously with the advent of Bryant in the west David Cummings passed up a creek which has its source near the State road and after many meanderings flows into the Cowanesque River half a mile east of the village of Nelson. After ascending about four miles Cummings located his claim and built a log house, the ruins of which are still seen upon the farm of the late Frederick Cady. He was followed soon after by the Gee family, Jacob Lichenthaler, Job Herrick, Lockwood G. Hoyt, John McCallum, Freeman Place and John C. Robb, all of whom made permanent settlements.

The first settlement on the hill directly south of the village of Nelson was made by Lockwood G. Hoyt, who was succeeded by Charles Lugg, a gentleman who came from England with his family, bought the claim of Hoyt, and settled there, where he lived up to the time of his death, in 1873. His large and beautifully cultivated farm is now owned and occupied by his two sons, A. W. and Robert S. Lugg, both estimable citizens enjoying the confidence of the community in which they live.

Samuel P. Babcock, Jonathan Sobres and Charles Bottom also commenced settlements at this time. Mr. Babcock's fine farm south of Mr. Lugg's is still owned and occupied by his descendants. In 1850 William Campbell purchased a tract between the property of Mr. Lugg and that of Mr. Babcock, and erected thereon fine buildings, which have recently been sold by his heirs to Messrs. Smith and Duly, who are now in possession. Still further to the south, possessions, as they were called, were

owned by Nathan Bottom, Charles Carr, Randal Drake, George Stanley and William Perrigo. These possessions have recently been bought up by Charles Bottom, with the exception of the Stanley lot, now owned by Freeman Pierce, who resides upon it with his widowed mother, having recently erected thereon a very fine house and other buildings. Mr. Pierce was a volunteer in the 2nd regiment Pa. cavalry in the late Rebellion, and was terribly wounded in one of their engagements with the enemy, and is now enjoying the blessings of peace and the confidence and respect of his neighbors.

In the eastern part of Farmington John and Daniel Crippin penetrated the dense wilderness, and began to make improvements. They were soon followed by others—Johnson Butts, Henry B. Turk, Harvey Foster, Hiram Merritt, Samuel Buckbee, Daniel Buckbee, Abner Webster and others—who began improvements; but, as usual in such cases, these improvements changed hands quite often, until the year 1841, when the entire township was entered and occupied by permanent settlers; with very few exceptions these lands were held by the trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Bingham, by virtue of warrants issued from the surveyor-general's office at Harrisburg, and were located and numbered. Although considerable opposition was made at first by the settlers the courts subsequently decreed the validity of their claim, and their title has been fully established.

The township has no manufacturing interest.

In the eastern part there are two churches—Presbyterian and Methodist. There are eleven fine school-houses, and they are usually kept open about six months in each year, with competent teachers.

There is no place in the township where intoxicating liquors are bought and sold. The people are all engaged in agricultural pursuits.

It is forty-five years since Charles Bottom purchased the property south of the farms of the late Samuel P. Babcock and William Campbell, and he now owns about 600 acres of good land, 400 of which are under a fine state of cultivation. In short the township of Farmington is to-day one of the best cultivated districts in Tioga county. The old farm formerly owned by Freeman Place is now the property of George Hall, who has recently built a very handsome dwelling, and resides there with his family.

In East Farmington may be found upon the crest of the hill as it looks toward Tioga the farms of Oliver H. Blanchard, R. Hall, Otis Butts, Eli Knapp, George Crippin, James Beebe and D. C. Kemp, all exhibiting to the eye of the traveler the taste, energy and pluck of their owners.

Passing down the valley of Cummings Creek from George Hall's, on the summit of the hill, one has an opportunity to see the old Gee farm, owned by James and Robert Gee, and the farms of Edward Close, James Robb, Joseph McCallum, Joshua McCallum, John McCallum, Alvert D. Kemp, Euclid White, J. R. White, A. Wheeler, ——— Ellison, Frederick Cady, William Hoyt, William Pierce, James Preston, Hazard Young and G. W.



Maynard, all of which are in a fine state of cultivation. E. Fish, Alanson Hoyt, Joseph Hoyt and Justus Leonard also own farms between the two roads, which run nearly parallel to each other to the Crooked Creek road, where they unite with the public road leading to Wellsboro.

On the State road from Osceola to Crooked Creek are the farms of William Vandusen, Cady M. Seely, James S. Peters, Taylor brothers, Hiram Pierce, Dill Vandusen, J. B. Redfield, Carlos House, M. T. Cass and brother, Willard Cass, Anson Cass, E. Stevens and many others which present the same general appearance of prosperity and thrift.

The township has a voting population of about 350.

On the road west from Nelson in entering the township one finds the farms of William H. Baxter and brother, John H. Bozord, H. G. Bowdish, Julius and Warren Phelps, William Babcock, Frank R. Davenport, Jonathan Russell, Ira Mourey, Henry Mourey, Daniel Mourey, O. P. Rice, and — McIntyre, and strikes the State road at House's school-house, on the lands of J. B. Redfield.

There are no important incidents connected with the

history of Farmington which would interest the general reader, and it is a pleasure to the writer to note that this township has never figured very largely in the courts, or produced any strange and startling anomalies in the category of crime. The people are generally peaceful, law abiding citizens, content to breathe "their native air on their own ground."

The vote at the latest election for officers of this township was given as follows in a Wellsboro paper:

Supervisors—Frank Dunham, 132; J. R. Smith, 134; I. G. McCallum, 1.

Justice of the peace—E. D. Fish, 92; I. Leonard, 39. Constable—E. W. Close, 132.

School directors—D. C. Kemp, 83; Frank Davenport, 124; J. B. Redfield, 89; Thomas Hill, 85; William Hoyt, 2.

Assessor—A. D. Kemp, 132.

Assistant assessors—R. H. Close, 132; Alva Baxter, 132.

Town clerk and treasurer—J. E. White, 134.

Judge of election—Daniel Allen, 134.

Inspectors of election—E. J. Hall, 102; Charles Mourey, 32.

## GAINES TOWNSHIP.

BY JOHN L. SEXTON JR.

**T**HE township of Gaines was formed in 1838, from the township of Shippen, and contains about fifty square miles, or 32,000 acres of land. It was named in honor of General Gaines, who was conspicuous in the removal of the Creek Indians from Georgia during the administrations of John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson. It is bounded on the north by the township of Clymer, on the east by Shippen, on the south by Elk, and on the west by Potter county. Pine Creek, a stream navigable for rafts, runs nearly through the center of the township from west to east. Painter Run, Lick Run and Elk Run flow into Pine Creek from the south within the limits of the township, and Phenix Run, Long Run and Mill Run from the north. The township was originally covered with a dense forest of white pine, hemlock and hard wood timber. The surface is broken, hilly and mountainous, with narrow valleys along the runs we have mentioned, and quite an alluvial valley along Pine Creek which is capable of producing wheat, corn, oats, grass, tobacco and the orchard fruits. There are deposits of coal and iron in the mountains in an undeveloped state; on the early completion of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad these will probably be examined, and developed if found profitable. There is also a mineral spring on Elk Run.

The population of the township according to the last census was 508. Since that time there has been a mate-

rial increase in population, inspired by the tanning and lumber business.

The township officers for the year 1882 were: Supervisors, A. Brinegen, E. P. Fish; justices of the peace, George Langdon, Russell M. Smith; constable, Daniel Ruggles; school directors, Dr. F. D. Ritter, Jesse Locke; assessor, W. W. Tate; assistant assessors, W. H. Watrous, C. H. Rexford; town clerk, J. M. Barnhart; treasurer, F. A. Sears; judge of election, G. F. Ogden; inspectors of election, Isaac Miller, W. W. Watts; auditor, O. A. Smith.

### THE SETTLERS AND THE INDIANS.

Settlements were made within a few miles of the eastern boundary of the township as early as 1804, by Josiah, Aaron and William Furman, and in 1818 Josiah Furman purchased 265 acres three miles below the present village of Gaines. Between 1804 and 1818 he brought in canoes from Northumberland 220 apple trees, and set out two orchards, one at the Big Meadows in Shippen township and the other in Gaines, on the farm now owned by his son-in-law, David Rexford.

Joseph Furman was the pioneer on the upper waters of Pine Creek. He was a native of Shamokin, Northumberland county, and his family consisted of his wife and seven children. The children were: Bloomer, Furman, Mary Ann (wife of James Carsaw), Phebe (wife of Henry Hylbolt), William B., Josiah jr., Israel M. and Catharine

(wife of David Rexford). Mr. Furman died about the year 1823. When he came upon Pine Creek the Indians were still to be found located here and there along the stream, having their hunting lodges. They were friendly and kind, but when the war broke out between the United States and Great Britain in 1812 they suddenly departed for the north, going toward Buffalo. This sudden departure led to considerable alarm, and Judge Ira Kilbourn, Aaron Bloss, Seth Daggett, David Lindsey and others wrote a letter to Governor Snyder, apprising him of the fact. They say that they no longer have any confidence in their red brethren, who have "lately left their homes to join the enemy, as we suppose." Whether they all joined the enemy never was known; only a few, however, returned, and they were silent upon the subject of where they had been, and were not trusted as readily as before by the citizens along Pine Creek. By degrees they left the country, a number of them going to the Cattaraugus reservation in New York, on the waters of the Allegheny. It is evident that Tiadaghton or Pine Creek had been a favorite haunt of theirs for generations, for arrow heads, skinning knives and skeletons were found along that stream. No wonder they left its waters reluctantly, for there was no place in the domain of the Six Nations, extending from the Potomac to the lakes of the north, more suited to their habits of hunting and fishing. The streams were full of fish and the forest of elk, deer and bears.

Soon after the close of the war of 1812 lumbermen were attracted to the Pine Creek region, and from 1823 to 1830 a number of saw-mills were built in the township of Shippen, then embracing the township of Gaines. It was in 1823 that the township of Shippen was formed, which then extended west to the Potter county line. In that year Silas Billings settled at Knoxville, on the Cowanesque, and soon afterward he extended his lumbering operations to points in the township of Gaines on the waters of Pine Creek. He gradually withdrew his operations from the Cowanesque, and concentrated his energies on Pine Creek and its tributaries.

The great freshet of 1832 on Pine Creek made sad havoc with the lumbermen and their establishments. Many were ruined financially, while others recuperated, and renewed after a few years the manufacture of lumber and timber. Few sections of the country are favored with continued prosperity, and depressions in business will occur in the course of human events. Many times these depressions are only resting spells, and when reaction takes place it is with renewed energy and life.

The taxpayers of that portion of Shippen lying next to the Potter county line believed it was for their interest to establish a new township, and in March 1838 this was done. James Carsaw was the first assessor, and John L. Phenix the collector. The taxables on seated lands were as follows:

Harry Allen, Roland Blackner, Horace Braughton, Oliver Babcock, Kiley Burdick, Stephen Babcock, Stephen B. Barnes, Simeon Babcock, Conrad Benaur, William Babcock, Silas Billings, Isaac Beach, John Blue jr.,

John B. Benn, John Benn, William J. Benn, David Crandall, W. Chaphey, James Carsaw, Sylvester Davie, Henry Erway, Jacob Erway, Benjamin Furman, Daniel H. Furman, Aaron K. Furman, William Furman, David Furman, Levi Furman, William B. Furman, Aaron Furman, Josiah Furman, William Griffin, George Harvey, Zachariah Herringer, Dudley Hewitt, Wheaton Hewitt, George Huyler, Joshua T. Jackson, William Larrison, William I. McNeil, Asa McIntire, Calvin Newton, Nathaniel Owen, John L. Phenix, N. Prougthy, Moses Pierce, John Robins, Scoville & Babcock, William Steele, Henry Steele, Jonas Schoonover, William W. Tate, S. N. Shelly, Aaron Stiles, Henry Schleick.

The highest taxes were those of John L. Phenix, \$13.06½; Scoville & Babcock, \$11.92; and Silas Billings, \$11.80.

The tax was levied for the year 1839 and collected in 1840, John L. Phenix, collector, receiving his appointment from George Lovegood and Buell Baldwin, commissioners, March 11th 1840.

David Rexford, one of the pioneers of the eastern portion of the township, was born in Cortland county, N. Y., July 10th 1820. He came into Tioga county forty-three years ago, on the 14th of January, and went to work in the saw-mill of Scoville & Mather in Shippen township, near the east line of the township of Gaines, taking a contract to run the mill on shares. The lumber was manufactured and rafted into Pine Creek and run to the southern market. In 1843 Mr. Rexford was married to Miss Catharine Furman. Their children are David Delos, Jesse J., Anna, William L., Delia and Charles. His father-in-law, Josiah Furman, was the pioneer settler on the upper waters of Pine Creek. Mr. Rexford for the past 40 years has been engaged in lumbering and running lumber to the southern market, and for 39 years has been a pilot. He is in his 63d year, and probably no man now living on Pine Creek has run more lumber than he. Immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, in 1863, a company of 110 men was raised in the townships of Clymer, Gaines, Shippen and Elk, and he was chosen captain. John C. Maynard was first lieutenant, D. A. Paddock orderly sergeant, Miner Marsh first corporal, and Levi Furman second corporal. The company was drilled by Major John M. Kilburn, of Potter county, but was not called upon and saw no service. Mr. Rexford was supervisor for more than twenty years in the township of Gaines, and acted in other civil capacities. He has now 785 acres of land, 100 of which are improved, with a good orchard (one of the oldest in the township), dwelling and barn thereon. He is one of the hardy, honest and industrious representatives of the pioneers of Gaines.

John Persing settled on what is known as Wall Bottom in 1824. His house stood near the present mill dam on the estate of Silas X. Billings.

Stephen Babcock, from Connecticut, settled near the Furman log grist mill, opened a store and continued it for a number of years.

In 1832 a Mr. Hamilton, from the southern portion of the State, peeled a large quantity of hemlock bark, and intended to have it run down Pine Creek into the Sus-

quehanna, but the great freshet of that year swept it away and he did not attempt it the second year, but removed.

D. A. Paddock, who was born in Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1828, and came into Tioga county in 1843, has been prominently connected, as an employe of Silas X. Billings, with the affairs of the township. In 1844, before he was employed by Mr. Billings, he embarked on board of the ship "J. E. Donnell," of New Bedford, as a common sailor, and went to the Sandwich Islands. In February 1845 he rounded Cape Horn. He left the ship at Honolulu in 1845 and engaged on board a French whaler, which was wrecked on the west coast of California. From there he went into the interior, and remained with the Mexicans until the war between Mexico and the United States made it unsafe for him, and then went to Magdalena Bay and shipped for La Haina. He remained there one year and tanned goat skins. From there he returned to California and helped Captain Sutter in his great wheat harvest in 1848. Finally he returned to Tioga county in 1849 and went to work for "Lunger" or Silas Billings on Cedar Run, and subsequently for McNeil and Silas X. Billings, and was constantly in the employ of the latter gentleman up to the time of his death. Mr. Paddock was the confidential explorer and land operator for Mr. Billings, and was privy to all of his land operations. In the year 1850 he was married to Miss Nancy Brace. Their children are Annetonette, wife of Charles Park, of Catlin, N. Y., and one son, Charles. Probably no other man in western Tioga county is so familiar with the topography of that portion of the county and eastern Potter and northern Clinton as he. He is a most excellent woodsman, and a very accurate land surveyor.

#### THE LUMBER ERA—SILAS BILLINGS AND SON.

The reaction we have alluded to took place in 1840. The campaign for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" infused its spirit into the business operations on Pine Creek, and large lumber operations were carried on during the year mentioned. The promise of "two dollars a day and roast beef" to the laboring classes had its effect, and swung the Democratic State of Pennsylvania over to Harrison and Tyler; and though there was a relapse in 1842-44, and the State went back to the candidate of the Democratic party in the latter year, still the impetus of 1840 to business on Pine Creek, and particularly in Gaines township, upon the whole resulted in attracting capital to that region for investment, which afterward remained permanently. By the year 1847 Pine Creek was alive from its mouth to its source with lumbermen engaged in building mills, cutting saw logs and manufacturing them into lumber, and hewing timber. Men and money flowed into the Pine Creek region, like the current of a ceaseless stream. The farmer neglected his plow, and the tillage of the soil was a secondary affair. Wheat was worth \$2.30 a bushel, oats ninety cents and a dollar, and corn \$1.63 per bushel. In Ireland there was a famine, and the United States were shipping their sur-

plus grain thither, at the same time carrying on a war with Mexico; and, with a lumber mania which extended from the Chesapeake Bay to all branches of the Susquehanna, the harvest of timber was great. It was during this period in 1847 that the late Silas Billings, referred to in the history of Elk township, commenced his lumbering operations on Cedar Run. Every man that could swing an axe or lift a cant hook was employed during the winter of 1846-7, and every man that could file a saw, carry a board, pull at an oar or pilot a raft was pressed into service at high wages. The farmer, the mechanic, the doctor, the lawyer, the merchant, the laborer and the pale young man who was fond of an adventure hid themselves away to Pine Creek to "raft in lumber" and take a trip down the river. The regulation suit consisted of a long-topped pair of boots, with the pantaloons tucked inside; two woolen shirts, the outside one red, with a flowing collar, and a yard-square black silk handkerchief tied loosely about the neck; a soft white hat, banded to a sugar loaf or conical shape; a loose blouse or roundabout coat, with three pockets, one on each side of its extremity and one on the left breast, from which protruded a colored bandanna. Thus caparisoned the adventurers entered the arena of the Pine Creek lumber regions. They seemed to have cut loose from all former ties of civilization, and were a boisterous, hard working, devil-may-care crowd, who enjoyed hard knocks and good stories and songs, and encountered dangers which at their homes they would have shrunk from. As they floated along the current of Pine Creek, with its rugged and wild banks, with rocks and mountains towering hundreds of feet above the level of the stream, now pulling the oar at some abrupt turn, now sailing along smoothly, with songs that echoed far up the mountain heights, they were the embodiment of devilry, good humor and fun; and when they moved out on the waters of the west branch and sailed into the broad Susquehanna they seemed to the honest German settler of the lower counties a band more terrible than army with banners. Generous to a fault, they cast aside all conventional rules of etiquette, established a new code, and were "a law unto themselves." Men who have since held official positions—sheriffs, members of the Assembly, senators, judges, members of Congress and United States senators—have taken a trip down the river, and been among the host we have described.

One of those who took a conspicuous part in the lumbering business on Pine Creek in early days and in scenes such as just described was Silas Billings. He was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, May 23d 1790. In 1820 he settled in the township of Southport, Chemung county, N. Y., on Seeley Creek, and engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil and the carding of wool. In 1823 he sold out his manufactory, removed to Deerfield in this county, and purchased large tracts of timbered lands on the Cowanesque. He soon ascertained that Pine Creek, only a few miles distant, was a better field for the carrying on of the lumber business, and made large purchases on that stream. He bought land and erected saw-mills

now in the township of Gaines—then in Shippen—and ran the lumber down Pine Creek in rafts to Harrisburg, Middletown, Columbia and the southern market, the route being a hundred miles shorter than that beginning with the Cowanesque. Only a few years since, in conversation with the writer, the late James W. Weir (for nearly fifty years cashier of the Harrisburg Bank) said that Mr. Billings was one of the most prompt and reliable lumbermen that came down the river from the upper waters of the Susquehanna. Mr. Billings was a very eccentric man in many respects, but frank, outspoken, scrupulously honest, with warm attachment to his friends. Many anecdotes are related of him by old raftsmen and lumbermen in connection with his rafting exploits on the Cowanesque, Pine Creek, Chemung and Susquehanna. In one of his adventures he acquired the local sobriquet of "Lunger Billings."

When Mr. Billings came into Tioga county there were not five thousand inhabitants in the county. The forest along Pine Creek and to the southwest for nearly one hundred miles was unbroken, and scarcely a human being disputed the occupancy of the lands with the wild beasts. No man that ever lived in the county, with such facilities at his command, ever made a better record in the development of the section in which he resided than Silas Billings. He converted the forest into a merchantable product, let the sunlight into the shades of the wilderness, and laid the foundation of wealth and prosperity for those who succeeded him. For seventeen years he labored as few men could in the saw-mill, in the woods and on the river, getting his lumber and timber to market, overcoming all obstacles in his path. A full history of his life would form an important chapter in the annals of Tioga county. He was no aspirant for office, yet he exerted a great influence in the political affairs of the county. In 1840 he removed from Knoxville, Pa., to Elmira, and purchased the first brick building erected in that now flourishing city, on what is now West Water street, where he resided the remainder of his days. In that year, with thousands of others who had used liquor all their lives, he, under the moral suasion of the Washingtonians, joined that society, took the pledge, and faithfully kept it. He was one of the founders of the Park Church, Elmira, now occupied by the parishioners of Rev. Thomas K. Beecher. While residing in Elmira he did not lose his interest in the business affairs of Gaines township or Tioga county. After he had recuperated from his seventeen years' siege of the Tioga county forest he again returned to the scenes of his labors, although residing at Elmira, and prosecuted his business in Tioga county with increased vigor. He died in Elmira, August 28th 1853, in the 64th year of his age.

His estate was divided, and his son Silas X. Billings came into Gaines in 1855 and continued and enlarged the business commenced by his father. He resided in Gaines village until his death. He was the foremost citizen of western Tioga county. He was at the time of his death probably the largest individual landowner in

the State of Pennsylvania, and his property embraced coal, timbered and agricultural lands. A sketch of his life is appended to the history of Wellsboro.

#### SAW-MILLS AND TANNERIES.

The first saw-mill on Pine Creek in Gaines township was the Hewett or Babcock mill, now owned by David Rexford. The next mill west was that of Locke, White, Davis & Rexford, which stood where the Gaines or McCullough tannery now is. The next west was the Billings mill, which stood about half a mile down Pine Creek from the present post-office in Gaines village; this latter mill was built in 1835 by John Benn, for Silas Billings. The Phenix mill was built on the site of the Billings mill, by John L. Phenix, son of Captain Phenix. The next mill west was built by John L. Phenix, near the Potter county line; it was afterward owned by Perry Smith, and was consumed by fire a few years ago. There was also one up Elk Run, built by John L. Phenix, on the site of the mill now owned by Charles B. Watrous.

The first saw-mill on Long Run was built by Wheaton Hewett, and the second one by a Mr. Tuttle. The Hewett mill was built about the year 1845, and the Tuttle mill about two years later. For twenty-five or thirty years about eight million feet of white pine lumber were annually cut and run down the creek from Gaines township, besides large quantities of square timber.

The tannery of R. McCullough & Co. was established in May 1881, with J. E. McDermott superintendent and Miles I. Sallada outside foreman. It is situated on Pine Creek, about two miles east of the village of Gaines, and has a capacity of about 65,000 sides of sole leather annually. The company employs 25 men at inside work and the same number outside, exclusive of the bark peelers and haulers. The motive power is furnished by two large and two small engines. The company owns 23 dwellings, rents five others for the use of its employes, and intends to erect more dwellings in the near future. It also has a store, in charge of Miles I. Sallada, assisted by H. W. Lush and M. E. Kulp. Lewis Kopp is book-keeper for the concern. Everything connected with the management of this tannery denotes order and system, and it adds much to the business interest of the township. There are used about 6,000 cords of bark per annum.

#### THE VILLAGE OF GAINES.

The village of Gaines is situated on the north bank of Pine Creek, on a plain overlooking the valley of that stream, and in the center of the township. It is distant from Wellsboro sixteen miles and from Westfield fourteen miles.

About the year 1835 John Benn erected a saw-mill about half a mile east of where is now the village of Gaines; subsequently he sold it to Silas Billings. John L. Phenix built a mill about that time where the mill belonging to the estate of Silas X. Billings now is. Benjamin Barse erected a hotel in the village in 1848, which he kept until 1855, when he rented it to H. C. Vermilyea. The

latter remained in it until 1860, when the Izaak Walton House was erected and taken possession of by Mr. Vermilyea. In 1854 the late A. P. Cone, of Wellsboro, erected the first store in the village. Soon afterward a store was erected by Silas X. Billings; also a boarding house and office. A school-house was built on the opposite side of the street from the present Izaak Walton House. Among the early teachers were Cynthia Post, Mert Johnson, Miss Albina Vermilyea, and Miss Mather. A Methodist Episcopal church was erected in 1868, and services are now held by Rev. F. D. Goodrich. The village now contains a drug store, three other stores, a hotel, a church, a school-house, a blacksmith shop, a cabinet shop and turning establishment, and about twenty dwellings, and is one of the brightest and most sprightly hamlets in the county.

For years the minds of the dwellers on Pine Creek and its tributaries in this township were absorbed in the lumbering business, but for the last 15 years it has been a great resort for those who take delight in hunting and fishing, and the quiet little village of Gaines has become the center of attraction. There are a number of cosy cottages in the village, and a large and commodious hotel, well ordered and kept, and a more delightful retreat for those who desire rest and recreation can not be found. The scenery along the creek is delightful, and the huge mountain, shaped like an elephant, and covered with the evergreen forest, which rises in full view across Pine Creek from the village, forms a landscape worthy of a painter.

F. D. Ritter, M. D., a graduate of the University of Buffalo, has erected an elegant cottage in the western portion of the village, and made it his permanent home. He was married to Miss Albina Vermilyea, daughter of H. C. Vermilyea, April 30th 1862. They had one child, Fred. H. S. Ritter, who is now attending school at Alfred, N. Y. The doctor during the war was medical director of the department of Harrisburg and Chambersburg, and was assistant surgeon of the 4th Pennsylvania regiment for a year, and also assistant surgeon at the prison barracks, Elmira, N. Y. He is fond of fishing and hunting, and has a cosy and elegant home on the banks of Pine Creek, where he can practice his profession and enjoy the pleasures of the chase and the stream.

Horace C. Vermilyea, one of the prominent citizens of Gaines, was born in Otego, Otsego county, N. Y., April 15th 1815, and was educated in the common schools of his native county. He was married February 8th 1839 to Miss Ursula A. Green. Their children were: Alwilda M. wife of Charles H. Rexford; Albina (wife of Dr. F. D. Ritter), Delbert R. and W. H. Mr. Vermilyea came into Tioga county in 1847, and into Gaines village in 1855, and leased the Benjamin Barse hotel, where he remained five years. In 1860 he built the Izaak Walton House, which he conducted with credit and success for eight years, when he established himself in the mercantile business in the village of Gaines. He was a man of commanding presence (weighing three hundred pounds and well proportioned), courteous in manners, and did

much to inspire habits of refinement, taste and culture among the people with whom he mingled. He was fond of hunting and fishing, and was deemed one of the most expert fly fishermen in the United States. The propriety and respectability of the Izaak Walton House under the management of Mr. Vermilyea gave the locality great fame, and many of the most prominent men of the county, and the States of Pennsylvania and New York, were at times his guests. He died in June 1878, aged 63 years. He was postmaster at Gaines twenty-two successive years. His widow, Mrs. U. A. Vermilyea, is now postmistress, and continues the mercantile business.

Tyadaghton Lodge, No. 981, I. O. O. F. was instituted at Gaines November 18th 1881, by D. D. George T. Losey, with the following officers: N. G., W. E. Jackson; V. G., C. W. Williams; secretary, Dr. F. D. Ritter; treasurer, John Peck; past grand, G. W. Barker. The order has a neat and well furnished lodge room over the store room of Mr. Lock, and a membership of 26.

A lodge of the Patrons of Temperance is about being instituted at Gaines by Charles D. Rumsey, of Mainsburg.

#### MARSHFIELD.

Marshfield, situated in the southwestern portion of the township and named in honor of D. K. Marsh, one of the prominent citizens of that locality, is a hamlet, containing a Baptist church and a Methodist church, which cost each about \$2,000; a neat and tidy school-house, a store and post-office, of which D. K. Marsh is postmaster, and several dwellings. The village is located at the junction of the Maynard and Wetmore branches of Elk Run, on the line of the township roads leading from Gaines to Germania and Cedar Run.

The first permanent settler in that locality was David Smith, although a short time previous John L. Phenix had built a saw-mill on Elk Run, about a mile below. Mr. Smith located in 1846 and his family consisted of his wife, five sons and three daughters. Their children are Elvira (wife of George Wood), Lewis, Lomanda (wife of Nathaniel Dickinson), Alonzo, Russel, John, Irene (wife of Joshua Bernauer), and Octavius. David Smith and his sons Russell and John were each given fifty acres of land by the Lewis heirs, of Philadelphia, through William Bache, agent, and each purchased fifty acres. David Smith erected a log house immediately, and the next year a framed house, the first one on Elk Run. It is the house where Lewis Smith now resides in the village of Marshfield. At the time he made the settlement there were no roads or bridges across Elk Run. Mr. Smith cleared up a farm, setting out orchards, and adding other comforts to his new home. He died in 1870, aged 88 years. He and his wife (Lomanda Wright) were natives of New Haven, Connecticut.

Octavius Smith was born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1833. While he was an infant his parents, David and Lomanda Smith, removed to Pennsylvania and located on the Manchester farm, now in the township of Shippen. He came with his parents to Elk Run, now Marshfield,



in 1846, and was educated in the common school and Wellsboro Academy. His occupation has been that of a farmer. In 1863 he was married to Miss Hannah Kleinhau. Their children are Marshall M. and Minnie W. Mr. Smith is one of the representative pioneers of that locality. He has been town clerk two years, town auditor nine years, three years county auditor and three years county commissioner. He is a member of the Baptist church. He now owns a fine farm of 100 acres, 65 of which is under a good state of cultivation. He has a good framed house and barn, a good orchard and all the necessary farming implements. He resides within about eighty rods of the Marshfield post-office and two miles south of Pine Creek.

#### SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

It was a number of years before there was a school-house in Marshfield. The first one was framed, and stood where the present one is located. Miss Lettie Dudley is the present teacher.

About twelve years ago the Baptist church at Marshfield was erected. Rev. F. G. Stevens was the first minister after the church was dedicated. The present

minister is Rev. J. C. Warren. The membership is 35. The deacons are M. P. Marsh and John Barnhart. The cost of the edifice was about \$2,000.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Marshfield was built and dedicated in 1875. The first minister who preached after the church was dedicated was the Rev. Mr. Brayne. The present minister is Rev. F. D. Goodrich. The membership is 30; cost of church edifice about \$2,000.

The Sunday-school is a union one maintained by the Methodists and Baptists, and is held alternately at each church. The superintendent is J. D. Strait.

The first school-house in the township was near the present residence of Aaron K. Furman. This was about 1813. Among the early teachers were one Dodge, Edwin McMasters, William Drew and Maria Merrick. The present teacher is Hattie Embree. There are now seven school-houses in the township, where about 160 scholars receive tuition. The township of Gaines, although limited in population, has shown a commendable pride in erecting neat though small school buildings, and furnishing them with necessary charts, maps and black boards.

## HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.—MORRIS RUN.

BY JOHN L. SEXTON JR.



DECEMBER 7th 1871 the township of Hamilton was formed from the townships of Bloss and Ward. At the time of its formation all the inhabitants were in the village of Morris Run, which is about two and a half miles east of Blossburg, on the head waters of a creek bearing the name of Morris Run, which empties into the Tioga River one and a half miles southeast of Blossburg. The land on which the village is situated is from 1,678 to 1,840 feet above tide.

#### THE COAL INTEREST.

In 1852 explorations for coal were made on the west side of the creek by the Tioga Improvement Company, whose officers and stockholders were chiefly residents of Philadelphia—the Ryers, Calkets, Morris and others. During that year, under the direction of the company, Colonel Pharon Jarrett, of Lock Haven, Pa., assisted by H. Brewer and J. Livingston, surveyed a route for a railroad from Blossburg to where the coal cropped out, and where the "openings" had been made. This railroad was finally constructed and open for the transportation of coal in October 1853.

Buildings had been previously constructed, and at the opening of the road there were sixteen log houses, which were occupied by Joseph Mitchell, Henry Mitchell, James R. Cameron, Joseph Hughes, Frank Smith,

Samuel Vickers, John Nailon, William Kelly, Andrew Baird, William R. Gilmour, William Bland, Dennis Mooney, John Kelley and James Brown. John Young was superintendent of mining, and the weighmasters were James Brown, Peter Cameron jr. and H. J. Landrus, in the order named. In 1853 a log building was used as an office for the superintendent and a supply store. Alfred Jones, of Philadelphia, opened an office in Corning, N. Y., and was the general sales agent and paymaster of the company. Few miners were employed. Some residents of Blossburg, however, worked at the mines and returned every night to their homes. The business of the company was thus carried on about ten years, when there had been mined 323,174 tons, or an average of about 30,000 tons annually. In 1862 the Salt Company of Onondaga (Syracuse, N. Y.) leased the mines and commenced operations on a more extensive scale, opening mines and erecting dwellings, stores, offices, hotels, shutes, etc. After operating the mines about two years the company sold its interest to the Morris Run Coal Company, which carried on the business more extensively than before, erecting more dwellings, a saw-mill and shutes, and in many ways increasing the capabilities and capacity of the works. The village of Morris Run increased rapidly in population. Large accessions from England, Scotland and Wales were made to the mining population. Schools were es-

tablished and churches and lodges organized; and, although all or most of the township offices were filled by men living at Blossburg, still the village of Morris Run was for many purposes an independent locality. In the spring of 1864 W. S. Nearing was employed by the company as a civil and mining engineer, and during that year he was given sole management of the company's business. Major T. B. Anderson had preceded him one year before as the mercantile agent for the Salt Company of Onondaga, and was retained under the new order of things. Both have held their respective positions to the present, each discharging his duty with fidelity.

The work carried on at the mines at Morris Run has been divided into departments, which are looked after by W. S. Nearing, general manager and superintendent; W. R. Gilmour, mining superintendent; Michael Driscoll, drift boss at Jones mine; Alexander Dunsmore, drift boss at New mine; Campbell Haddow, drift boss at East mine; T. B. Anderson, store agent; Charles Church, William Dunsmore, A. Munro, ——— Keagle, Albert Frost and Agnes Gilmour, clerks; David Wetsell, outside superintendent; Frank Church, foreman at the saw-mill; P. F. O'Donnell, cashier; J. N. Anderson and Thomas B. Keefe, cashier's clerks; Thomas B. Keefe and Frederick Watkies, telegraph operators; weighmasters—New mine William Tipton, Jones mine Samuel Woodhouse, East mine O. T. Smith; blacksmiths—New mine Joseph B. Middaugh, Jones mine Henry Kretser, East mine John Stephenson; weighmaster for the company at Blossburg, Henry Hollands.

The Morris Run Coal Company about five years ago became financially embarrassed, had a receiver appointed, and finally wound up its affairs. A new company was formed entitled the Morris Run Coal Mining Company, which has since operated the mines very successfully. Substantially the same men at the mines were retained by the new company. The estate of Hon. John Magee, deceased, is a large stockholder in the concern.

There is probably not a mine in the State where better facilities for mining have been provided than at Morris Run. Mr. Nearing has from time to time made improvements in the manner of ventilating and draining the mines, and invented or provided the latest appliances known to the business. The mines are worked on what is known by miners and mining engineers as the "double heading system," ventilated by furnaces and overcasts. The furnaces are of good size and equal to the task required of them, keeping the air in circulation in the mines. He has introduced air compressors as a motive power in hauling out coal from beneath the mountain, by means of endless ropes; also using them for pumping and drainage, and for working coal cutters or "iron men" for undermining the coal. There are five of these iron men, driven by compressed air, which will cut or undermine 50 tons per day each, on an average. There are many miners employed in the old way of mining, averaging from four to six tons per day each, yet it is quite evident that improved machinery is fast taking the place of hand power. A small lo-

comotive is used at one mine in hauling the coal from the drift to the schutes, while in others mules are used both for inside and outside work. The plan for mining by hand is substantially the same in all the mines in Tioga county. The seams or veins of coal lie nearly horizontal, between a rock overhead and a hard clay bottom beneath; the inclination of the seam being at the rate of about 27 feet to the mile, and in some places from 30 to 32. This affords an ample opportunity for drainage except in portions where there are swamps or depressions. In those cases the difficulty must be overcome either by blasting out the bottom, filling up the swamps and blasting down the top rock, or by pumping.

The Morris Run Coal Mining Company's office is a good and substantial building, erected in 1866. It is used by the superintendent, cashier and telegraph operator. In connection with it is a stone vault for the preservation of valuable books, papers, maps of the company etc. The vault is 22 by 16 feet and 27 feet high. The perfect ashlar of which it was constructed were selected in their rough state from building stone on the lands of the company.

#### A MIXED POPULATION.

In 1874 a gentleman residing at Morris Run, who had access to the books of the company, furnished the writer a table of the population at Morris Run, showing the ratio of nationalities. In 100 there were 31 Welsh, 19 Irish (including Scotch-Irish), 16 Americans, 15 Englishmen, 5 Swedes, 5 Scotch, 4 Germans, 2 Poles and 2 Frenchmen. The population at that time was about 2,350, occupying 356 dwellings. These different nationalities dwell together in harmony, and very rarely does any breach of the peace take place. The courts have very little criminal business, and the social status of the people is a standing refutation of the doctrines advanced by many leading writers in England, France and Germany. The general manager, Mr. Nearing, has done much to assist them in organizing churches, lodges and associations, and stimulating them in the maintenance of good order and morality. In the promotion of these refining influences the manager has been ably assisted by Major T. B. Anderson and William R. Gilmour, seconded by good men of all nationalities and creeds represented in the place. Among the entire mining population of the county, which amounts to about 8,000, there is less disturbance of the peace and less litigation in a criminal form than among any other class of people. During the times of "strikes" the litigation is confined principally to civil suits brought by the companies to obtain possession of their dwellings. The writer was called upon in May 1873 to address the members of a "Friendly Society," and, in advertising to the beneficial results of societies where all nationalities meet in common upon the same level and platform, said: "The Friendly Society is calculated by its association to confer lasting benefits on this community by the removal of national prejudices. I see before me many persons who are natives of other States and countries. The recollec-

tions of your old homes beyond the sea are as dear to you as mine of the beautiful valley of the Chemung, yet we meet together in the Friendly Society, forgetting our nationalities, interchanging ideas and thoughts freely and without reserve. We become acquainted with each other, and many, very many of our crude and erroneous preconceived ideas are corrected; our narrow and national prejudices are divested of their rough projections by the javel of association, and we more fully realize the truthfulness of Robert Burns's lines:

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,  
A man's a man for a' that.

"For your children's welfare, and for their future good and prosperity, strive to forget the associations of the past; adopt the customs of the country in which you live as far as consistent; assist in promoting every good object which has for its aim the happiness and prosperity of our community, State and nation. There is no good reason why we should not cultivate habits of sobriety; why we should be ignorant of the civilities of life: why our children should not have the benefit of good examples as well here as in a more elegant and populous town. Let us meet together oftener. Let us become more social. Let us study the common interest of all."

When the foreign born miners come in contact with each other in the church, in the lodge or society room, their resentments, their prejudices to a very large extent vanish, and they learn to understand one another. Intelligent and unbiased native born citizens have also contributed much toward this good feeling by showing the various nationalities that it was the man they respected, not his peculiar nationality.

There is no place in the country where social events are more heartily relished and enjoyed than in the mining region of northern Pennsylvania, be it a church sociable, a picnic by a Sabbath-school, or an excursion or dance. The participants enter into it with a zest not known in other localities. While many of the refined accomplishments and heartless formalities of polite society are not practiced to any great extent by the miner or his sons or daughters, still they are not lacking in those true gentlemanly and womanly traits which are the offspring of a warm and generous nature. Each right, each privilege is taken into consideration, and from the weakest to the most robust all share alike the privileges of the occasion. All seem fond of music, both vocal and instrumental, and some of the finest voices in the land are to be found among the miners. They are clever with musical instruments, from the bagpipe to the organ and stringed or brass instruments. As dancers they are not excelled. They can step the hornpipe, jig, cotillion, waltz or schottische with any. At athletic games they are at home, and Caledonian feats are performed with as much ease and agility as on the native heath of auld Scotland. They have brought from across the ocean the honest sports of their native land, those practiced and grown dear through generations among the people. To witness them upon any of the holidays no one would suppose they were the same persons who the day before had

been seen away back in the mountains—shut out from the light of day, with lamps hooked to their caps, their faces begrimed with perspiration and coal dust, as black as the demon of darkness. The pranks of the youngsters at Hallowe'en, the joyous gatherings at Christmas and New Year's, are times when they most delight to indulge in the observances so well defined over all Great Britain. But they enter with equal spirit into the celebration of purely American holidays, as the 22nd of February and the 4th of July. None sing or play our national airs with more zeal or patriotism than the foreign born miners.

It is believed that in general moral character the miners in northern Pennsylvania are in advance of those in other localities in the State; for the same reason that would apply to any other class of our citizens—that their church organizations, lodges, societies, associations and schools have an elevating influence upon them as a body. Almost every denomination has a church organization, while the societies or lodges, such as the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ivorites, Patrons of Temperance, Catholic Temperance Association, etc., assemble together men of all religious faiths and denominations and teach them to live together in a spirit of harmony and good feeling. The only hindrance to the continued prosperity and success of the various churches and societies is a suspension of work, when the members are scattered and in many instances their organizations weakened to such an extent that they either dissolve or have their usefulness much impaired. To reorganize and begin anew after one of these break-ups is a serious task. They are of less frequent occurrence now than in the early history of the mining places of the county, and consequently the moral ties are becoming stronger and stronger. Many religious bodies in the mining regions which at first could not sustain a stated minister joined with others in the nearest town, and thus secured preaching at regular intervals, while others sustained Sunday-schools and by degrees strengthened their numbers, eventually organizing churches and employing ministers.

#### SCHOOLS.

The schools of Morris Run as a general thing have ranked high in comparison with other schools of the county. There are now two school buildings, and four teachers employed, viz.: Foster Starkey and Misses Aggie Waddell, Anna Dunsmore and Anna Doine. Among the teachers who have taught here were William W. Gaskell, Miss M. A. Ryan, Miss Mary Olmstead, Miss Jennie Davis, Miss Jennie Gilmour, Mrs. W. L. Richards, J. T. Ballard, Miss Clara Whitman and Miss Kate Horlacher. The average attendance has been for years about 350. Night schools, for those who are employed during the day, have from time to time been in successful operation, not only at Morris Run but all through the mining region. These schools were usually attended by a class of older scholars, who appreciated their privileges and opportunities and made commendable progress in their studies.

## CHURCHES.

*Welsh Baptist Church.*—The church organization was effected in 1864, and for a number of years service was held in the chapel on the East Hill. At the time of the organization Rev. J. R. Harris was pastor; deacons, John M. Jenkins and William S. Edwards. The present edifice was completed in 1873 and was dedicated the last Sabbath of that month. The trustees then were W. S. Nearing, Reese Lewis, John B. Davis, Daniel Wilkin and John L. Jones. Rev. Charles Jones officiated for a number of years, but at present the church has no stated minister.

*Welsh Congregational Church.*—The Welsh Congregational church was organized about the year 1864. Rev. Philip Peregrine, of Blossburg, was the first pastor. Among the first officers were John Morgan, deacon, and Thomas T. Reese, secretary. For a number of years the Rev. F. Tilo Evans, of Blossburg, officiated in the church. It is now in his charge, but no regular Sunday services have been held by him for some months.

*Primitive Methodist Church.*—The Primitive Methodist church at Morris Run was originally a Wesleyan organization. A reorganization was effected about the year 1869, and the society went into the Primitive Methodist conference. Rev. George Parker was then pastor. Thomas Cooper leader, and James Richards trustee. There were twenty members, and branches of the church in Arnot, Blossburg and Fall Brook. The value of the church edifice is about \$2,200.

For a time the church went on prosperously. The panic of 1873 and the strike of 1874 seriously affected it. About three years ago Rev. David Savage became its pastor, and he and his good wife, aided by the people of Morris Run and others, held festivals, solicited contributions and finally succeeded in paying off the debt and refitting and furnishing the church edifice. On Sunday October 19th 1879 the formal reopening exercises took place. In the morning the pastor, Rev. D. Savage, occupied the pulpit, and the theme upon which he dwelt was "Repairing the Walls of Jerusalem." The sermon was very appropriate to the occasion. The music, by Professor Bennet's choir, was most excellent. Mrs. Lewis sang a solo, and all together the services were of a very interesting character. In the evening Rev. F. K. Fowler, of the Baptist church of Blossburg, officiated.

Mr. Savage remained with the church until the spring of 1881, when, according to a tenet of the denomination, he vacated his pastorate and accepted another charge. Rev. J. H. Acornley became the pastor. The services are well attended and the church is prosperous.

## SOCIETIES.

*Morris Run Lodge, No. 678, I. O. O. F.* was instituted January 22nd 1870. Its first officers were: William L. Richards, N. G.; Samuel Woodhouse, V. G.; William Myles, secretary; William R. Gilmour, treasurer; T. B. Anderson, P. G.

The lodge numbers among its members some of the best and most prominent men of Morris Run. A num-

ber of its craftsmen have served years in the good work of Odd Fellowship. Major T. B. Anderson, W. L. Richards, William R. Gilmour, Matthew Waddell and others have grown gray in the service. The lodge has a fine hall, well furnished and kept. This organization has been instrumental in relieving the wants of many, and otherwise conferring great benefits upon the community. Its present officers are: Amos Holt, N. G.; James Doughty, V. G.; recording secretary, Thomas T. Reese; permanent secretary, J. N. Anderson; treasurer, W. R. Gilmour. Mr. Gilmour has been treasurer many years.

One of the most interesting incidents in the history of the lodge was the celebration of its tenth anniversary, at the hall, Saturday evening January 24th 1880. The committee of arrangements consisted of Daniel Holt, Thomas T. Reese, Frank Church, Morgan Lloyd and James Hadley. At 7 o'clock the hall was filled with the brethren and guests. The Morris Run choir and the Hamilton City brass band were present. Major T. B. Anderson made some remarks, showing the benefits that the members had derived from the lodge. In conclusion he made the following statement: Lodge organized January 22nd 1870; charter members, 46; initiated since, 233; present membership, 153; number of families relieved, 10; number of brethren relieved, 181; amount of week benefits, \$5,036.25; amount of funeral benefits, \$1,979.80; widow and family benefits, \$426; total, \$7,445.05; amount in treasury, about \$2,000. After Major Anderson's remarks, and music, D. D. G. M. G. T. Losey delivered an eloquent address, which was followed by remarks by several members of this and other lodges, alternating with music. At the new hall a sumptuous feast had been prepared, of which some two hundred and twenty-five partook. The party was in good humor, and everything passed off pleasantly.

*Louisa Lodge, No. 105, Daughters of Rebekah* was organized on the 14th of May 1875, and the following named persons were installed as its first officers: Samuel Woodhouse, noble grand; Louisa Rexford, vice-grand; Sarah A. Davis, recording secretary; Mary Davis, financial secretary; Elmira Church, treasurer.

The lodge started with 30 charter members, and now has 46 members in good standing. It has done a noble work.

*Tioga Lodge, No. 304, Knights of Pythias* was organized June 22nd 1871, with the following officers: James Patterson, P. C.; William Rumsey, C. C.; William P. Parker, V. C.; John W. Evans, K. of R. and S.; George Carlyle, M. at A.; Absalom Evans, M. of F.; William Powell, M. of E.; John Heron, I. G.; James Sampson, O. G.

The lodge opened with 25 members. It has since grown into a large and influential body, numbering among its members some of the best men in the township and vicinity.

It has frequently had picnics, excursions, etc. In August 1879 it gave an excursion which is worthy of special mention. Failing to make satisfactory terms with the Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad for

transportation to Watkins, N. Y., the committee determined to procure teams and convey those who desired to go from Morris Run to Tioga, a distance of 22 miles, and there take the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad to Watkins. They advertised for teams and wagons, and the night before the intended excursion these came in from the country in regular processions. A bonfire was built in the square in front of the new hall, and at 2 o'clock in the morning the bell at the store was rung, which was the signal for the people to assemble. Superintendent Nearing and his *aides de camp* were busy arranging the procession. It is said that at a quarter past 4 there were 120 conveyances in line, conveying over 800 people. At Blossburg the citizens turned out en masse to see the excursion pass through, and at Covington the people gave them a royal welcome, and also at Mansfield. The farmers along the route turned out and gave them a hearty "God speed." The excursion train from Tioga reached Glen Bridge safely at noon. Here the excursionists alighted and proceeded to the grove, where they enjoyed lunch, and then separated, each one following the bent of his own will, some going through the famous Watkins Glen, others enjoying the boat ride on the lake. On reaching Corning at 5 o'clock P. M., on the return the party was received by the citizens with the firing of cannon, bonfires, speeches and music by Pier's band. Hiram Pritchard welcomed them to Corning in a neat speech, which was responded to by Major T. B. Anderson, of Morris Run. The train reached Tioga at 8 P. M., and the party took the conveyances for Morris Run well pleased with the trip.

The present officers of Tioga Lodge are as follows: Benjamin Phillips, C. C.; Richard Esaias, V. C.; Thomas V. Evans, P.; George Davies, M. A.; Thomas T. Reese, K. of R. and S.; Charles N. Church, M. of F.; J. Norman Anderson, treasurer; James Doughty, I. G.

J. Norman Anderson is the district deputy grand chancellor for the county.

The chancellor commanders of the lodge have been William Ramsay sen., W. P. Parker, George Carlyle, John Heron, Robert Lees, William R. Brown, W. H. Davey, Charles N. Church, Patrick M. Shea, Nelson Ingram, George H. Palmer, George Maxwell, J. Norman Anderson, Robert McKechnie, David D. Hopkins, David Wetsel, Nelson P. Cease, John T. Jones, Eleazer Evans, and Joseph Lawrence.

U. S. 3.—This was a social organization formed in the fall of 1869, with Mart G. Lewis as president, J. L. Lewis jr. secretary and W. W. Halsey treasurer. The members gave a number of receptions to their friends at Morris Run, Blossburg and Fall Brook. In the winter of 1870 a special train from Fall Brook conveyed their invited guests by the way of Blossburg to one of their soirees. The U. S. 3 maintained an organization several years, and by gentlemanly and polite management added much to the enjoyment of society.

*Caradog Ap Bran*, No. 11, *Adran F* (Ivorites, a Welsh social and benevolent society), was organized May 14th 1872, by Benjamin Hughes and David Roberts, of Lu-

zerne county. The number of charter members was 81. The first officers were: President, John B. Davis; vice-president, Robert J. Morris; recording secretary, John H. John; financial secretary, Thomas J. Howells; treasurer, William Harris; steward, Daniel Wilkins; inner guard, O. Edwards; outer guard, William J. Williams; right hand supporter of president, John T. Davis; left hand supporter of president, Isaac T. Jones; right hand supporter of vice-president, Robert J. Jones; left hand supporter of vice-president, Edward T. Williams; trustees—David R. Davis, John M. Morgan, David Y. Evans, David J. Reese, David B. Morgan and John Lloyd.

The successive presiding officers have been Robert J. Morris, Daniel Wilkins, John H. John, David M. Evans, Morgan Lloyd, Thomas E. Jenkins, David J. Reese, Edward Parry, John M. Morgan, David Y. Evans, John L. Jones, Thomas V. Evans, Richard E. Davis, Robert J. Morris (to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Richard E. Davis), Evan Price, Thomas X. Jenkins, Griffith Jenkins, Thomas T. Howell, David X. Jenkins, Evan Price and Thomas J. Evans.

The present officers are: Thomas J. Evans, president; John E. Williams, vice-president; Thomas E. Jenkins, recording secretary; Thomas Y. Evans, financial secretary; Evan Price, treasurer; John J. Evans, leader; John T. Jones, steward; Thomas Merideth, inner guard; David F. Jones, outer guard; John W. Evans and Daniel J. Thomas, president's supporters; William Hughes and John H. Davis, vice president's supporters; trustees—David J. Reese, Thomas X. Jenkins, Thomas E. Jenkins, David Y. Evans, Edward Parry and John E. Williams.

This body meets in the Ivorite lodge room the first and third Saturday night in each month, at 7 o'clock.

*Temperance Societies.*—A branch of the C. T. A. was organized November 22nd 1874. David Hayes is president, Dennis Sullivan secretary and William Murphy treasurer. The society meets in New Hall every Saturday evening. It is doing a commendable work.

The organization of Patrons of Temperance, formed within the last year, is composed of temperance people who formerly belonged to the Good Templars and Sons of Temperance.

*Musical Bodies.*—There has been for many years a most excellent musical organization composed of the Welsh people, under the name of the Morris Run Glee Club. It has given concerts at Morris Run, Arnot, Fall Brook, Blossburg and Antrim, which were well attended and highly appreciated. It sang at the 4th of July celebration at Blossburg in 1880. It is probably one of the best organizations of the kind in the State. It consists of about 25 members.

There have been several brass band organizations from time to time, which have manifested great proficiency. At this time there is no organized body, but there are many fine musicians.

#### MEN IN BUSINESS AND OFFICE.

The first hotel was erected in 1864, and occupied by the late Frederick Caldwell, succeeded by David Wetsell,



Captain P. C. Bailey, George W. Phillips, Stephen Bowen, T. G. Dallman and others.

John James jr. was the first postmaster at Morris Run, and held the position many years. The present postmaster is Philip Williams, with Lewis Nearing as deputy.

A market for the sale of meat, vegetables, fruits, etc., has been in operation since 1865, owned and conducted by Stephen Bowen, John James jr., Thomas G. Dallman and Philip Williams & Co. It is now conducted by the last named firm. A general market place is also kept open, where farmers, hucksters and others who wish have their regular market days.

The resident physician usually keeps a drug store in addition to his professional practice, the better to accommodate his patients and others. Dr. A. Ingram and Dr. Bacon kept one, and Drs. William Caldwell and H. E. Caldwell now occupy it, and are the resident physicians.

Morris Run has had the honor of having two of its residents chosen as sheriffs of Tioga county. Stephen Bowen was elected in the fall of 1873, and appointed D. H. Walker of the same place as his deputy. At the expiration of Mr. Bowen's term Mr. Walker was elected sheriff.

In 1877 William L. Richards, of Morris Run, after having been examined by a board of examiners at Pittsburgh, was appointed by Governor John F. Hartranft mine inspector for the third bituminous coal district of

Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Clearfield, Elk, Cameron, McKean, Potter, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Bradford. This was the initial step in the way of a public officer to examine the mines, and his duties were most difficult and laborious. He discharged them four years very acceptably.

The vote for officers of this township for the year 1882-3 resulted as follows, as reported in the Wellsboro *Agitator*:

Supervisors—David Wetsell, 54; W. R. Gilmour, 20; Frank Church, 85. Justices of the peace—George Davies, 99; John Stevenson, 21; Samuel Woodhouse, 76; James Lee, 9. Constable—Isaac Weimer, 29; Baptiste Graf-fouliere, 79. School directors—Robert Parfitt, 16; Arthur Carmel, 19; Lawrence Johnson, 27; Thomas Jenkins, 25; Charles N. Church, 60; John Stevenson, 59. Assessor—D. F. Evans, 102; Matthew Waddell, 5. Assistant assessors—T. Y. Evans, 58; Joseph Johnson, 59; Edward Parry, 26; William Murphy, 27; Morgan Hoyt, 22; Anthony Jesson, 19. Treasurer—W. S. Nearing, 91; J. N. Anderson, 9. Town clerk—A. C. Frost, 19; O. T. Smith, 27; T. V. Keefe, 62. Judge of election—Thomas T. Reese, 79; Daniel Dugan, 25. Inspectors of election—Charles N. Church, 58; J. N. Anderson, 49. Auditors—Joseph Lawrence, 19; Timothy Donovan, 16; Michael Driscoll, 29; O. B. Thompson, 25; Nelson B. Ceary, 60; James Doughty, 58; Edward Parry, 1.

## JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

BY SAMUEL E. KIRKENDALL.



HIS township is situated in the extreme north-eastern portion of the county. Its area is about forty-five square miles, or 28,800 acres. The surface is uneven, some of the hills being abrupt and high. The soil is of about the average quality of the upland townships of the county. Water is abundant and the air pure and healthful.

In morals Jackson township will compare favorably with the other townships of the county. Misdemeanors are not at all numerous and felonies are very rare. The people, as a rule, are industrious and peaceable; and whoever writes the history of the county twenty years hence will place Jackson township in the front rank as to wealth and social importance.

Jackson township has no Indian history or legends. There are no evidences of Indian villages, forts, trails or battle fields. An occasional flinty arrowhead, plowed up by the farmer, alone indicates that possibly in the dim and misty past some lost or exiled native may have set his foot upon its rugged surface.

### ORGANIZATION—OFFICERS.

Jackson township was organized in September 1815. Previous to this there were only five townships in the county, namely, Tioga, Delmar, Deerfield, Elkland and Covington. Jackson was taken from Tioga, and at the time of its organization embraced not only its present territory but also about one-half of what is now Rutland. It has had its present boundaries since 1828, at which time Rutland was formed from the southern portion of Jackson and the northern portion of Sullivan. Up to that time the elections were held on what is now known as Pumpkin Hill in Rutland. They are now held at Millerton, and most of the township business is done there. The present officers of the township are as follows: School directors—George W. Hudson, Robert Adams, H. W. Garrison, Daniel Friends, M. K. Retan and Charles P. Updike; supervisors—John Hall and W. K. Harris; town clerk, R. J. Stilwell; auditors—C. P. Updike, E. L. Ayres and Jerome Barnhart; constable, Dell Wilson; justices of the peace, L. C. Retan and E. C.

Stilwell; assessor, W. H. Garrison; assistant assessors—J. C. Belknap and George W. Hudson.

#### THE PIONEERS.

This township was first settled in the year 1800, by Garret Miller, who came from Orange county, N. Y. This was four years before the organization of Tioga county, and when the whole territory west of the Tioga River was an unbroken wilderness. Mr. Miller's family consisted of himself, his wife, and six stalwart sons, namely Garret, Joshua, Samuel, James, Nathan and George. This family, with that daring and dauntless spirit characteristic of the pioneers of the early part of the nineteenth century, pushed their way into the dense wilderness in the face of numberless perils and obstacles. They cut their road up Seely Creek from a little hamlet on the Chemung River, called Newtown, now the city of Elmira; and were frequently compelled to take refuge in the trees at night, to escape the hungry wolves, howling on every side of them.

The first clearing was made about a mile north of Millerton, near the New York State line, and here was erected the first dwelling house, constructed of logs, with mud thinkings and a huge stone fireplace. It was soon discovered by the family, however, that a more desirable location, with better water privileges and a richer soil, lay to the south of them, and they moved down into the valley of a beautiful stream since called Hammond's Creek, settling upon the ground now occupied by the quiet yet thriving village of Millerton.

The sons soon married, took up farms for themselves, and pushed the improvement further into the forests, until the whole northern portion of the township began to assume the appearance of civilization. The Millers were a hardy, industrious, economical and thrifty family. The father and sons are dead, the last of the latter passing away only a few years ago. Their descendants are numerous, and, with few exceptions, have inherited not only the lands but also the integrity and thrift of their fathers.

In 1807 another settlement was made, in the southeastern portion of the township, by Reuben Daggett, who came from New Hampshire. He was the father of Major Seth Daggett, who was a prominent man in the county, being elected sheriff in 1830. He served in this office about one year and then resigned, returning to his lumber interests, to which he was more attached than to the meager spoils of office in that early day. Not much is known of the other members of Reuben Daggett's family, except Reuben jr., who is known to have been connected with Seth in the erection of the first grist-mill, about a mile north of the present village of Daggett's Mills. Seth was well and favorably known all over the county. He was a large, strong and energetic man, and lived to a good old age. He is now well remembered by the older and the middle-aged inhabitants. He was connected with almost every enterprise for the advancement of the interests and growth of the township. He built several saw-mills and one or two grist-mills.

The descendants of the original Daggett family are numerous, and, like the Miller family, are among the most substantial citizens of the township.

Other pioneers came soon after the Daggetts. Among them were Miller Vaughn, Theodorus Larrison, Joshua G. Spencer, James Seely, Aaron Voorhess, Dr. Ezra Wood and Foster Updike. Later came Waterman McIntyre, Stephen L. Parmenter, Isaac Spencer, Stephen Morrell, Charles Tillinghast, Samuel Deming, John Mitchell and others, all substantial men, who helped to level the huge forests and cultivate the virgin soil. Their descendants are numerous in the township at this time.

#### FIRST ROADS.

It is impossible to give accurate dates as to the first roads, but the two principal thoroughfares of the township were in the early days (and still are) the Millerton and the Daggett's Mills roads; the former leading from the New York State line up Hammond's Creek, through Millerton to Tioga, and the latter from the same place up Seely Creek, through the village of Daggett's Mills to Roseville and Mansfield. It is probable that the Daggett's Mills road was located and used first, as the greater part of the early travel from the State of New York to the eastern part of Tioga county was over this route. Major Seth Daggett drove over this road the first wagon brought into this township.

#### DAGGETT'S MILLS.

The first school-house was at Daggett's Mills, near the present residence of Dr. Charles Voorhess. It was built of logs. Among the early teachers were Daniel Leonard, Bethuel Goff and Jane Buchanan. The records of the early schools and educational matters are very meager, being mostly traditional and lodged in the memory of the very oldest men and women in the township.

Daggett's Mills was the locality not only first in schools, but also in churches and other pioneer work in the line of improvements. At this place the first hotel was built, by Joshua G. Spencer. About a mile south of this village the Baptists erected the first church, in the year 1842. In fact Daggett's Mills was the business center of the township and the leading village until about 1860, when Millerton began to grow and soon led in population and commercial importance. The former now has about 150 inhabitants, and the latter twice as many.

In 1854-5 a Methodist Episcopal church was erected at Daggett's Mills. Among the leaders in this enterprise were William B. Sturdevant, L. B. Sheive and Dr. Charles Voorhess. The first pastor of this church was the Rev. Mr. Sweet.

Seely Creek Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 641, at Daggett's Mills, was organized October 9th 1868, with fifteen members. The first officers were: H. R. Bryan, N. G.; Albert Judson, V. G.; D. E. Ayres, secretary; H. G. Grinnell, assistant secretary; C. M. Wylie, treasurer.

The following are the names of the successive presiding officers of the lodge: Albert Judson, D. B. Lain, J.

J. Garrison, C. M. Wylie, H. G. Grinnell, J. A. Searles, A. J. Rhodes, D. H. McIntyre, John W. Garrison, F. L. Miller, J. H. Owen, H. T. Sturdevant, O. J. Wylie, William Smith, William E. Compton, D. H. Scott, J. A. Doty, Alvah Youngs, Charles Quick, T. B. Taber, N. Hilfiger, J. P. Slocum, and Philip Petty, who is the present incumbent.

This lodge meets on Saturday evening of every week. It is in good working order and prosperous.

#### MILLERTON.

The growth of this village to a leading position in the township has been mentioned.

In 1852-3 the second church of the township was erected at Millerton by the Methodist Episcopal denomination. The pastor in charge at that time was Rev. William H. Knapp, and Hector L. Miller, Wright Dunham and Charles Wilson were among the principal contributors to the means of its erection. This edifice is still standing and in good repair. Rev. Messrs. Knapp, Wooden, Coolbaugh, Ford and John Alabaster were the first regular pastors after the church was built. Later came Revs. A. I. Blanchard, A. Ensign, N. B. Congdon, H. B. Troxel, and Paul Smith, the present incumbent. Services are held regularly every Sabbath, and a flourishing Sunday-school is kept up the year round.

The first and only newspaper published in the township is the *Millerton Advocate*. This paper was established April 26th 1877, by A. C. Lumbar and son. It was purchased by Harry T. Graves, the present editor and publisher, in October of the same year. It has a circulation of about 800, and a large advertising patronage, mostly from the city of Elmira.

There are four practicing physicians in the township, viz.: Drs. Nathaniel Smith, Frank Smith and T. B. Buck of Millerton, and Dr. Charles Voorhess, of Daggett's Mills. There is but one lawyer, S. E. Kirkendall, at Millerton.

Millerton Lodge, No. 935, I. O. O. F. was organized July 19th 1876, with twenty charter members, viz. William B. Sturdevant, Edgar Kinner, A. A. Kinner, N. F. Kinner, S. E. Kirkendall, Benjamin M. Sturdevant, William Tillinghast, F. G. Davis, J. E. Barnes, Elisha Ames, Wilton Ashdown, O. D. Bly, L. H. Smith, Hiram Wilbur, William Miller, F. L. Miller, Samuel Seely, Guy Strock, A. J. Corwin and A. B. Hazen.

The successive presiding officers have been William B. Sturdevant, Edgar Kinner, F. L. Miller, J. E. Barnes, N. F. Kinner, A. A. Kinner, John B. Woodhouse, Seth Corwin, T. B. Buck, and Uriah Kelly, the present incumbent.

This lodge meets on Saturday evenings and has a good working membership.

#### OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

There are two church edifices in the township built by the Methodists besides the one at Millerton, viz., one at Mitchell's Mills, built in 1867, and one at Jackson Centre, built in 1871. These two last named churches are a part

of the Millerton charge and are presided over by Rev. Paul Smith.

The Baptists have recently built a church on Alder Run and have a good working society. The present pastor is Rev. I. D. Ayres, who has preached to the society once in two weeks for two years past. The leading members of this church are B. Bernent, S. R. Friends, W. J. Hazen, J. E. Hudson, Daniel Friends, Lyman Bernent, Ira Bernent, George W. Friends and Alexander Smith.

At a small village of perhaps a hundred inhabitants, called Jackson Summit, on the line of the Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad, there is a flourishing lodge of Good Templars, with nearly one hundred members. It is probably the strongest temperance organization in the county. L. W. Morrell is the leader of this society and has probably done more for the temperance cause in the township in the last five or six years than any other man. He is also the treasurer of the new county organization which has for its object an amendment to the constitution of the State prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of the commonwealth.

#### NATHANIEL SMITH, M. D.

Dr. Nathaniel Smith was born at Halifax, Windham county, Vt., on the 13th of January 1823. His great-grandfather, Hezekiah Smith, came from England and settled in Connecticut at a very early day, and was connected with the commissary department of the Revolutionary army, as was also his son Hezekiah, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His father's name was also Hezekiah, and he held the rank of colonel in the Vermont State forces.

Colonel Smith died when Nathaniel was only five years old, thus leaving him to the tender mercies of the world in infancy. He lived with a paternal uncle until he was nine years old and then went to Colerain, Franklin county, Mass., staying one year and attending a private school taught by a daughter of Governor Strong of that State. He then returned to his native town and spent five years, most of the time attending school at an academy; but worked on a farm during vacations. Fifty years ago the schools were the pride of the eastern States—as much so as they are now, and perhaps more. The academies were only a little lower than the colleges, and contributed much more largely to the education of the people. An academic education then took higher rank and was worth more to a young man than the training now received at the average college of the country. A rigid discipline both in and out of school was steadfastly maintained. Mental culture went hand-in-hand with moral and physical development. Politeness and good breeding had always a place in the curriculum of the school of the olden time.

In these schools Dr. Smith received his first impressions of the possibilities of the human mind; and his

progress during the five years of his school life was such that at the age of 15 he was deemed qualified to enter upon a profession. He accordingly entered the law office of Hon. A. P. Lyman, at Bennington, Vt., and staid there one year in close study of Blackstone. During the year he was in Mr. Lyman's office he was a fellow student with Trenor W. Park, of Mariposa notoriety, and president of the Panama Railroad. He then went to Wilmington, Vt., and entered the law office of Hon. O. L. Shafter, where he remained two years and fully prepared himself for admission to the bar; but, not yet being of full age, he could not be admitted under the rules, and he turned his active mind in another direction.

His uncle, Dr. N. Smith, father of Hon. H. Boardman Smith, of Elmira, then lived in South Creek township, Bradford county, Pa. This uncle was a noted physician while in Vermont, and while he lived in Bradford county he had more than a merely local reputation. He had a large and lucrative practice, and was called in counsel, in complicated cases, by physicians all over the country. He was the legal guardian of his young namesake, the subject of this sketch, and with him the law student immediately began the study of medicine. After three years of rigid discipline, both in precept and practice, he began business in partnership with Rev. Samuel Bullock, M. D., at Middlebury, in this county. He remained with Dr. Bullock two years, after which he finished his medical education at the old Philadelphia Medical College.

Dr. Smith has resided in Jackson township about 38 years, during which time his practice has extended over portions of the four counties of Tioga, Bradford, Chemung and Steuben; and hundreds of families, scattered over this large area of country, are as familiar with his face as they are with those of the members of their own households. His life has been one of constant labor and hard study. While he made medicine the profession of his choice, he was at the same time a close student of the principles of civil jurisprudence. He probably has to-day a better idea of fundamental law principles than most lawyers in active practice; and, although he gave his time and energies to the practice of medicine, no man has a higher appreciation of the dignity of the legal profession than he. A man who never allows himself to be idle will sometimes wonder himself at his rapid progress in the pursuit of knowledge. In addition to his arduous duties as a physician, Dr. Smith has, by a strict economy of time, added largely to his fund of general information. Political economy, science of government, and even Scriptural exegesis are subjects as familiar to him as to those who have given them special study. We think we are within the strict boundaries of truth when we say that it is scarcely possible to approach the discussion of any of the popular questions of the day of which he has not more or less knowledge.

Dr. Smith was married in 1848 to Mary S. Voorhess, sister of Dr. Charles Voorhess, of Daggett's Mills, at which place he located to pursue the practice of his pro-

fession. Of the fruits of this marriage there remain two sons, viz. Dr. Frank Smith, of Millerton, now in active practice, and Dix W. Smith, practicing law in the city of Elmira, N. Y.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion Dr. Smith gave notice that he would attend the families of volunteers during their absence free of charge; and, as postmaster, frank all letters to soldiers in the army. This was faithfully and conscientiously performed.

He changed his residence from Daggett's Mills to Millerton in 1868, and is still in practice, though not as actively as formerly. Hard work and incessant study are telling somewhat upon his physical system. He will probably soon be compelled to retire altogether from the profession; but he has a vigorous constitution, and with proper care he has a fair promise of many years of life.

The doctor is in good circumstances, but not rich. His earnings for fifteen years past probably exceed \$3,000 a year; but, like most men of sympathetic impulses, he has been a poor collector, and it is quite likely that more of his claims are barred by the statute of limitations every year than enough to support him and his family comfortably. He has accumulated enough, however, to make him independent for life if he were compelled to stop work at once. It is believed by those who have known him most intimately in the past that he never intended to get rich. His own financial affairs seem to have had a secondary place in his mind. Pride of profession more than love of gain has been the motor of his life. The pyramid of his success may not glitter with a golden apex; but above and around the acme will shine a mellow halo of "God bless you" from the hundreds of sufferers to whom he has ministered "without money and without price."

Inasmuch as the doctor is still living, this may seem to him, and possibly to those who do not know him, as fulsome flattery; but the picture is not overdrawn. Its outlines are familiar to all who have had the honor of his acquaintance in years of his business activity. It is but an abbreviated and condensed sketch of a life which has been abundant in labors and is fraught with the fruits of success.

Dr. Smith never made any pretensions in the line of experimental Christianity, but his admiration of true Christian worth, as shown by his daily life, is unbounded. He places more emphasis upon example than precept, and measures the Christian character more by its works than by its faith. Yet, with his peculiar religious views, and his criticisms, often too harsh but generally just, there is an under-current of deep reverence for God and the Bible. Whether he has ever made the effort or not is not known; but he has never been able to escape from the early religious training which he received from his uncle and guardian, Dr. N. Smith sen., with whom his young manhood was passed. We think we are safe in saying that he has a settled conviction of the truth of Scripture. He is especially outspoken in his belief in the genuineness of the New Testament history of Christ and the divine institution of Christianity.



NATHANIEL SMITH M.D.  
MILLERTON PA.



RESIDENCE OF A.M. GAIGE, MAPLE RIDGE, JACKSON TWP, TIOGA CO., PA.





In politics Dr. Smith was never a partisan. He was an ardent Free Soiler in the incipient days of slavery agitation, and held to this political faith as long as there was a negro in bondage. In politics as in everything else he was conscientious, and never hesitated to rebuke the wrong or applaud the right wherever they were found.

It is proper to say, in conclusion, that the materials of this sketch have been gathered from reliable sources, and have been put together without the knowledge, consent or concurrence of Dr. Smith himself.

#### A. M. GAIGE.

Mr. Gaige may fairly claim to rank as a self-made man, for he began life with only twenty-five cents in his pocket, locating at the age of 21 on the farm where he now resides, successfully engaged in general agriculture. He is a son of Perry and Elizabeth Gaige, and was born in Schohaire county, N. Y., January 7th 1834. October 29th 1859 he married Phoebe A. Briggs, daughter of Jacob and Hester A. Briggs, of Schoharie, N. Y. His children are Frederick J., Flora E., Edson B., Mark A. and Herman H.

## LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.—LAWRENCEVILLE.

BY REV. B. F. TAYLOR.

**N**O place in Tioga county is better laid out or better calculated for a beautiful and flourishing town than Lawrenceville. It was once a center of much business. Merchants have become rich here and left for the more promising fields of the far west. Gradually from various causes the spirit of enterprise died out, and the spot which nature designated for manufactories, mills and the hum of all kinds of trade was left to waste its sweetness on the desert air. It is a marvel that the hand of enterprise has not long since spoiled its silent beauties, and occupied its fields of living green. Like old Rip Van Winkle the town slept for over twenty years, but now has roused itself, and is preparing for work and progress. We shall speak of some of the old things and then of the new.

#### THE PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT.

In 1816 James Ford, the father of Charles Ford, built a frame house in what was then almost a wilderness. When the frame was raised an enthusiastic company of pioneers gathered together to name the spot chosen for the future town. After some consultation, Mr. Ford, acting as sponsor for the company, raised a bottle of whiskey, smashed it upon the timbers of the house, and cried aloud, "This place is hereby named and shall be forever called LAWRENCEVILLE, after the brave Captain James Lawrence." The reader will recollect that in the battle between the "Chesapeake" and the "Shannon," in the war of 1812, Lawrence, commanding the former, was mortally wounded, and his last words before he was carried below were "Don't give up the ship."

Charles Ford is now living in the fine brick mansion which superseded the old frame building. Attached to it is a large farm. He has several sons grown up, some married; but the death of his daughter Fanny, who married Mr. Brawley, of Meadville, was an irreparable loss. She was to her parents what Theodosia was to Aaron Burr.

Prior to 1849 very little settlement had been made east of the row of farms along the Tioga River. After passing over the first line of hills, which were covered with scrub oak openings interspersed thickly with yellow pine, and commencing at a distance of about a mile from the river, began a heavy forest growth, composed principally of pine and hemlock, mixed with maple, beech, birch and whitewood, extending far into Jackson. Into these forest wilds the permanent settler had scarcely penetrated. The old Elmira road traversed it between the southern creek, then known as Holliday Run, and the next one north, then and still known as Hart's Creek. Another road ran, as it still does, through the town near the last named creek. George and John Middaugh and Solrine Keltz had taken up farms here and commenced making improvements, as had also Elder Caleb Sweet.

The territory north and east of the Middaugh settlement was famous hunting grounds, and truly heroic were some of the exploits in killing the bear and the panther, whose growls often frightened women and children. Near the State line, on the farm of Samuel Rockwell, one of whose sons is now an eminent lawyer in Elmira, was a noted deer lick, known as "Painter lick." Its name was derived from the fact that Isaac Insko, a noted hunter, went there one night to watch the "lick," and, as he claimed, "saw a painter [panther] as large as a yearling calf," which so frightened him that he dare not shoot at it, but for safety climbed a tree, staid till daylight and then hurried home. This story told of himself by so famous a hunter created much amusement and excited general ridicule among his old friends, and from that time on the lick was known as "Painter lick." The story was repeated by "Uncle Daniel Seeley," another noted hunter of Lawrenceville, who had a fund of similar anecdotes, which never failed to hold the breathless attention of the children where he was accustomed to visit. He was an old bachelor and lived a lonely life, but was a welcome guest in most of the families of that period, where his entertaining stories and his

great love of children made him the most generally loved man of his day. He was in the first company of settlers that came to Lawrence and Lindley, coming up the river in a flat boat with his mother, a daughter of old Colonel Lindley, when he was but two years old, and he always claimed to have a distinct remembrance of the journey.

Another story of his was that when twelve years old he went for the cows, taking, as was usual, his gun. About dusk, as he was going through the woods, following a cow path, he saw a small cub. He picked it up and started home, but was soon followed by the mother. Dropping the cub he turned and shot the old bear, but did not kill her. He then rushed up to her and beat her brains out with his gun, after which he secured the cub and went home.

His explanation of the origin of the name "Holliday Run" involves what was probably the first murder in the county of Tioga. It occurred at a deer lick on the creek, a few rods above the old Bacon saw mill, and on the farm now owned by Mr. Califf. It seems that the murderer had an old grudge against Holliday, and while hunting in company with a friend came in sight of him somewhere near the present residence of Reamer Burley. It was very long rifle range, but he took a sharp look and said to his friend, "I see a big buck," drew up his gun, fired, and killed Holliday. He was arrested and tried for murder, and acquitted on the ground that it was an accident, and that he mistook his victim for a deer. But there was a very strong current of public opinion that it was a case of deliberate murder.

In 1846 Caleb Sweet, a millwright by trade, built the mill above mentioned. While working at his dam and race he contracted inflammatory rheumatism, which made him a cripple for life. He sold his mill, went a mile farther up the creek, took up a farm, built a double log house with a huge old fashioned stone fire place, and with the help of his boys commenced clearing the land. The house stood on the spot where E. E. Rockwell's house now stands, and this is one of the most memorable places within the recollection of the old men of the township. In 1850 John T. Rockwell, an old Yankee schoolmaster of more than usual culture and intellectual ability, removed to this house, and there he spent the remainder of his life. "By the light of a hard wood fire with the addition of pitch pine knots," says H. H. Rockwell, the able lawyer elsewhere alluded to, "in company with him and my grandmother I spent many an evening after the close of a hard day's work at chopping or logging, discussing questions of arithmetic, grammar or history, and often delving into metaphysics and mental philosophy, of which he was extremely fond." Elder Sweet only remained here a year or two, when he sold out and removed to the Middaugh settlement. Among his children, who were then young women, were Mrs. John Middaugh and Mrs. Joshua Dickinson of Jackson.

In the fall of 1849 Charles Tilford, with his family, moved into the township, and located a farm adjoining that of Elder Sweet, now owned by E. E. Rockwell. He and his wife spent the rest of their lives there, and the farm

is still owned by their children. He was a leading member of the church and an exhorter. He was a man of energy and industry and did much to improve the country.

Henry Morris came at the same time. He married one of Mr. Tilford's daughters, and still lives on an adjoining farm. E. E. Rockwell married another daughter, and lives on the Elder Sweet farm.

In the spring of 1850 John T. and Samuel Rockwell moved into "the hollow," as it was then called, the latter taking up the farm on the creek next east of those already mentioned. All these farms were then off the main road, and the place to which Samuel Rockwell moved was at the end of a log road.

All the land in East Lawrence was a part of the Bingham lands. It had been lumbered over two or three times, and the pine timber, which alone had a commercial value, was regarded as practically exhausted. But there was still left much "down" timber, and many trees were standing of smaller growth than the lumbermen had regarded as practicable. The settlers, having no cleared land from which to raise their living, generally engaged in making shaved shingles as a means of livelihood, devoting part of their time to clearing their farms. They held these by contract, and were obliged to let the interest accumulate, and in some instances finally lost their farms from this cause.

Ezekiel Campbell was a disciple of Joe Smith, and in 1854 started with his family for Salt Lake, the home of the Latter-day Saints. It is not certain that he was ever heard from directly by his old neighbors; but in the summer of 1881 H. H. Rockwell, being in Salt Lake, went to the "record house" of the church and made inquiries, from which he learned that Ralph and Adam, the eldest sons of Ezekiel and Richard, are still living in a Mormon town in southern Utah.

H. H. Rockwell, of Elmira, is an honored son of Samuel Rockwell. He is an ornament to the bar, of much moral and intellectual culture, and loved and respected wherever he is known. He left East Lawrence in 1860, about the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion. This child of the forest now lives to see smiling fields where once were dense woods, and herds of cattle now wandering where Uncle Daniel and others pursued the wild game. Large and comfortable farm houses and well filled barns dot the landscape. The people ride to church and market in spring wagons and covered buggies; they sit in church pews, instead of on benches made of slabs in a log school-house; they have a cabinet organ, with "note books;" they wear better clothes than formerly, and have more polished manners. In a word, we have progressed. But just listen to the spirit of the song of the "Old Arm Chair," as it bursts out in the following words from Mr. Rockwell: "I would rather," he says, "if it were possible, go once more on foot or in an ox-cart to the old log school-house, and hear Elder Sweet preach and Brother Middaugh lead the singing, and Brothers Tilford and Calhoun and others 'add their testimony,' than to go in a satin-lined carriage behind four

white horses to a splendid cathedral, and listen to the most eloquent bishop and the finest organ and the best choir on earth." Truly, there is no place like home. Man would go back, in all the splendor of his advanced condition, at least for a while, with Darwin, to see how the fathers lived and looked while in a state, if you please, of frog-ism.

Alfred N. Knapp, whose eldest son, E. L. Knapp, now lives in Lawrenceville, moved to Somers Lane 33 years ago, settling on a farm where he now resides, very much respected by his neighbors.

Dr. L. Darling sen., the oldest physician in Lawrenceville, being now in his 80th year, came to Lawrenceville in 1830. He still resides on the old homestead, and is almost superseded in practice by Dr. L. Darling jr. Dr. L. Granger studied medicine under the elder Darling many years ago; he is himself now venerable in years and in practice. Dr. T. C. Archibald, a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, is the latest settled physician. These three gentlemen are allopathists. Dr. E. R. Van Horne, who died in 1881, was for many years the homoeopathic physician of the village. His son still lives here as a skillful dentist.

Calvin Phippen (the father of Joseph Phippen, who has been postmaster over fourteen years) came here as a farmer in 1831. He died March 22nd 1876. His widow, Jerusha Phippen, still lives, at a very advanced age.

Mrs. Emma Shumway, the widow of the late Dr. Shumway, has a choice farm of forty acres of land highly productive, which will be, in the future growth of the village, in the very heart of its population. She has therefore refused many liberal offers for it. She was born, brought up and married in the house in which she now resides, which is a very complete and beautiful residence.

Honorable mention should be made of our leading citizen J. F. Rusling. He moved to Lawrenceville from New Jersey in 1860, and by his uncommon executive ability soon accumulated wealth. He is now an extensive owner of land in and out of Lawrenceville. His father was an eminent preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, and connected with the New Jersey Conference at the time of his death. He died in Lawrenceville, in 1873, at a ripe old age. Mr. Rusling is connected with many railroad corporations, and is an efficient member and officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mrs. Moses Baldwin has one of the finest farms in the township, covering 250 acres, and in the highest state of cultivation. She is the widow of Moses Baldwin, who died in 1865. One of her daughters is a successful physician in Wellsboro, and her sons work the farm.

"Father Seelye," so well known among the pioneers of this county, lived to see the third and fourth generations of his descendants around him. His two daughters are still living, one married, and the other occupying the old mansion where he died. He had the honor of shaking hands with Lafayette when he visited America in 1824.

Charles Beebe is a gentleman with an ancestry of Rev-

olutionary renown. He is interested in antiquities, and has a brass cannon which was used in the Revolutionary war and is now fired on the 4th of July and after presidential elections.

Elias Horton in 1864 settled on a farm near Lawrenceville. He has family of twelve boys, and celebrated his golden wedding on the 15th of December 1881.

Judge Ryon and his wife, Susannah, came to Lawrenceville from Elkland, Pa., in 1830. He was successful and popular as a lawyer. He built an elegant mansion, which at that time was almost hidden by majestic oak and elm trees. Like the patriarch Jacob he had twelve sons. One of them, John Ryon, has been in Congress as a representative from Pennsylvania. Norman and Alvah are lawyers. George is a well-to-do farmer. Wallace Ryon, an eminent lawyer, recently came from Philadelphia, after the death of his mother (who survived his father many years), and has taken possession of the ancient homestead, and completely reconstructed and refurbished it. There is a farm of several hundred acres connected with the house. Mr. Ryon follows his profession in Lawrenceville.

James Morton Smith, whose farm is located about a mile south of Lawrenceville, on the east bank of the Tioga River, was married in 1842, at Stamford, Conn. After a few years' residence there he concluded to emigrate. He resorted to the primitive mode of traveling: took a wagon, crossed the Hudson on a ferry boat at Fishkill, and came with his wagon all the way to this township, with his young and delicate wife, encountering many hardships, but fortunately no serious accident. He located on the spot where his widow now lives. A family of eight children was the fruit of their marriage. The two youngest died of diphtheria, leaving four boys and two girls. Two of the sons are now engaged in mercantile business in the town of Catawissa, Pa. The father died in September 1858, of congestion of the lungs.

Joel Adams was born in Springfield, Mass., on the 25th of April, 1801. In 1829 he was married to Miss Fidelia Crandall, of Cooperstown, N. Y. He came to Lawrenceville in the spring of 1831. Here he engaged in tanning and also carried on the boot and shoe business, and manufactured and dealt quite extensively in saddles, which were in great demand in those days, when more people traveled on horseback than in any other way. Fourteen years ago Mr. Adams engaged in selling general merchandise, and for the past few years he has given up his entire business to his son-in-law, W. H. Merchant. He has been in active business over fifty years. Few men continue so long in business in one place without failure or public embarrassment. Mr. Adams was the father of twelve children, eight of whom are now living—six daughters and two sons. He lost his wife in 1854. On the corner of Main and Centre streets stands an elegant mansion, surrounded by fine stately trees and beautiful grounds, which a stranger would at once notice as the residence of some wealthy person, of good judgment and fine taste. This is the house of Joel Adams.

## CHURCH HISTORY.

The Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church is the oldest church in the county. It was organized in 1840, and chartered in 1841. The Rev. E. D. Wells, now living here in his 80th year, was the first pastor. The first trustees were Erastus Butts, Joel Adams, Micajah Sealey, James Ford and Samuel Rockwell. Among the ministers who officiated after Mr. Wells were Revs. Sidney Mills, — McCullough, L. T. Adams, J. Garretson and others. The church was divided during the controversy between the Old and New Schools, in 1860. It was again united in 1870, under Rev. W. S. Drysdale. Rev. H. P. Bake was pastor from 1871 to 1873; Rev. J. B. Grier from 1873 to 1877. The church was closed from 1877 to 1881.

The present pastor is the Rev. H. T. Scholl, who entered on his duties in December 1881. The present elders are Samuel Rockwell, J. E. Sweetland and Thomas S. Smith. The present trustees are C. S. Mather, R. W. Steward, J. A. Rogers, F. Phippen, G. L. Ryon and E. A. Lindsley. The church edifice was a few years ago thoroughly repaired and furnished with stained glass windows, a new pulpit etc. It is beautifully located in the midst of grand old trees.

Elder Sweet was a man of more than usual intelligence, and when he became a cripple he turned his attention to theology, and entered the ministry. He founded, in 1847, the "Christian" church which is still in existence and has a pleasant and commodious meeting-house on the Hart's Creek road a little west of the Middaugh settlement. The "Christian" preachers of those days were not noted for their culture so much as for their energy and vociferousness; but Elder Sweet was above the average, and his sermons in the main were both instructive and entertaining. The meetings for many years were held in the school-house, and at the close of the sermon the principal brethren were always called on in turn to "add a word," spinning the meeting out to a dreary length for the youngsters, although in pleasant weather many such would walk out and take a short vacation, sitting on the fences and logs, whittling sticks and swapping knives. George Middaugh used to lead the singing, having a pleasant and strong voice, and a large number of old familiar tunes were sung by rote.

The first Sunday-school was organized in 1850, Samuel Rockwell being the superintendent. As he was a Presbyterian and Calvinist, and the general sentiment of the community was in favor of the peculiar doctrines of the "Christian" church, it was arranged by common consent that the school should be non-sectarian, and that doctrinal topics about which there was a division of sentiment should be avoided. This Sunday-school was kept open during the summer but closed in the winter, the lack of good roads and of any other teams than oxen making it impracticable to keep it open the year round until a much later period; but in one way or the other it has ever since continued, and received the support of the entire community.

The strong religious influences thus early in operation have ever since been controlling, and their good effects have been apparent in the absence of profanity, drunkenness and vice of all kinds. Very few boys or girls have gone wrong. The court calendars have been seldom burdened with litigations arising here, and the neighborhood has never furnished an important criminal case.

St. John's Episcopal church was organized in 1860, under the rectorship of Rev. J. Hobart De Mille, who was succeeded by Rev. B. F. Taylor. Mr. Taylor resigned in 1873, and was succeeded by Rev. John Loudon, who resigned to become assistant minister of Christ Church Danville, Pa. The present church edifice was built in 1873. The Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania built the present church edifice; previous to its erection the congregation worshipped in a hall.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of St. John's church on Easter Monday 1882: L. Granger, M. D., senior warden; Charles Burton, junior warden; vestrymen, A. P. Radeker, W. P. Ryon, D. B. Walker, I. H. Hitchcox, Edward M. Loudon, Thomas Baldwin jr., R. H. Tucker (secretary and treasurer).

The Methodist Episcopal church has been regularly supplied with pastors under the itinerant system of that denomination. The church edifice was built in 1849, during the pastorate of Rev. William Knapp. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Shaw, Rev. Mr. Beers and others. The present popular pastor is Rev. Dr. Purdy.

## CEMETERIES.

W. S. Middaugh and others, having incorporated a cemetery association, have cleared up the old Middaugh burying ground in East Lawrence, and enlarged it by extending it to the east. The lots are graded up level in tiers, eight in all, one above the other, with a driveway round, and one through the center, and a road connecting with the main road. It makes a beautiful cemetery.

About a mile from the village of Lawrenceville proper is located its old cemetery, where rest the pioneers of this place and the brave volunteers for the last war, as well as the loved ones of the present generation. It is always decked with flowers on Decoration day, with appropriate ceremonies. It covers four acres of ground, and recently some adjoining land has been purchased and added to it for future use. Within a few years past it has been greatly improved. The mother of the well known "Brick Pomeroy" is entombed here. The ground is now in charge of an association duly incorporated in 1876.

## SCHOOLS.

About 1847 the people in the Middaugh settlement, with some residents of Jackson, organized a joint school district, and built a log school-house on the town line, near the farm house of Mr. Burton. Still further south and not on any main road lived Ezekiel Campbell, who had a large family of boys. These families of boys and



girls—the Middaughs, Keltzes, Sweets and Campbells—not exceeding twenty in number, constituted the entire school population of the town east of the Tioga River.

About 1852 the partnership school district between Jackson and Lawrence was dissolved, and the present one organized. In territory it was very large, but the number of school children was small. After several changes the school-house was located on its present site, near where the church stands. New roads have been constructed, population has increased, and the school is now a large and prosperous one. Many boys have received here the education which has enabled them to go out into the world and make their mark. Among them is J. W. Frank, now serving his second term as prothonotary, register and recorder of Cameron county, and a leading business man of Emporium. His father was a veteran of the war of 1812, a man of strong prejudices and eccentricities of character. No amount of argument could ever bring him to admit that the world was round; he always insisted that it was flat, and he spent many hours in attempting to demonstrate the proposition to the schoolboys, as he sat astride his old "shingle horse," amid piles of fragrant pine shavings.

The school-house of the graded school was built in 1848. Two of the first trustees, S. W. Chapman and Joel Adams, still hold their office, with J. F. Rusling. The school numbers at present 107 scholars. L. W. Babcock is the principal.

#### BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

The iron foundry and machine shop carried on by James Kinsey is one of the oldest establishments in the village. It was built in 1812.

The steam saw-mill, of which E. L. Branch was proprietor for 30 years, changed hands a few years ago and is now worked by Mr. Miller. When worked by water power it very much reduced the number of fish in the Tioga River. The borough authorities have now obtained from the New York State Fish Commission a supply of eggs of the California mountain trout for an experiment in fish culture, and it is hoped this will restore to the river its former liberal supply of fish.

The Daggett House, a new and beautiful hotel kept by Lewis Daggett and his son, is an honor to Lawrenceville. It is 60 years since Mr. G. Geer started the hotel. Henry Baldwin subsequently took charge of it, and it was known as the Baldwin House up to 1865, when Lewis Daggett purchased the house and premises. Ten years ago it burnt down. The people of Lawrenceville loved it for its past associations. It was rebuilt soon after the fire, by its present landlord, and never was in a more prosperous condition than now. It is the only hotel in Lawrenceville, and meets all the wants of travelers.

Rusling's block is occupied by the dry goods stores of C. S. Mather and Phippen & Losey, and the elegant drug store of Dr. C. T. Archibald, and contains the post-office. The building occupies the ground where once stood the Ford House, which was destroyed by fire in 1860.

Seeley's Hotel was burnt down in 1870. It was for many years kept by Mr. Slausson, the father-in-law of the celebrated patent medicine man of New York, C. I. Crittenden, who recently built a fine house on a part of his land here as a residence for Mrs. Rice and Miss Slausson, two sisters of his wife. Mr. Crittenden takes much interest in Lawrenceville, and makes an annual visit to it during the summer months.

The Lawrenceville railroad station is a mile from the town, and five railroads center here. No railroad has ever run through the town, but Mr. Magee of the Blossburg road has broken ground for a new line to pass through Lawrenceville. The Erie Company also is making preparations for the same thing.

In the absence of large manufactories the people have turned their attention to planting tobacco, and every year send out the best grade produced. Messrs. Rusling, Ryon and Archibald have in contemplation the establishment of a large tobacco manufactory which will give employment to hundreds of men and boys. A bank started by the same gentlemen will soon be under way.

P. Damon was a prominent land-owner in Lawrenceville for many years. He sold much land, but reserved for himself and family six acres adjoining his dwelling. He died in 1872. Many years ago the Blossburg Railroad Company wished to run its road through Lawrenceville, and tried hard to induce Mr. Damon to give the right of way, but he was invincible to all argument.

The house and office in which Mr. Damon so long transacted business is now occupied by James Harrower as a tobacco manufactory. Mr. H. has a large farm, which of late years has been devoted almost exclusively to the raising of tobacco, which is now one of the staple agricultural products of Tioga county. Almost every farmer is engaged in raising this world renowned weed. The prices range from 12 to 15 cents a pound. Tioga county will soon be as celebrated for its tobacco as South Carolina for its rice and cotton.

James H. Putnam has erected a new grocery store on the southwest corner of Main and Cowanesque streets. The corner had long been vacant, and the square is now complete, making a great improvement in the appearance of the town.

#### THE LAWRENCEVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Lawrenceville fire department was organized March 5th 1859, consisting of two companies. Kasson Parkhurst was the first foreman of the engine company, and Austin Lathrop jr. of the hose company. The names of the companies—Alpha Engine Company, No. 1, and Alpha Hose Company, No. 2—have been retained up to the present time. The department took possession of its present quarters May 1st 1860. The first chief engineer was Kasson Parkhurst; assistant, N. B. Kinsey. The department was disbanded August 1st 1871, because the corporation failed to make an appropriation which was essential to its existence. Thus the town was for many years deprived of protection against fires, and suf-

ferred from several severe conflagrations, which were supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

The department was re-organized June 18th 1879, with the following officers: W. H. Merchant, foreman of engine company; N. Losey, assistant foreman; A. C. Brown, foreman of hose; L. G. Baldwin, assistant foreman. J. H. Hitchcox was elected chief engineer, with Freeman Phippen as assistant. The organization is now in good working order. It is composed of the best young men of the town. They have a first-class Button hand engine and a horse cart, with appliances for both, 500 feet of hose, etc.

The present officers are: Chief engineer, J. H. Hitchcox; assistant engineer, N. Losey; foreman of engine company, W. H. Merchant; assistant, H. Mather; foreman of hose company, J. H. Putnam; assistant, E. A. Mather.

#### SECRET SOCIETIES.

*Lawrenceville Lodge, No. 913, I. O. O. F.* was instituted on the 14th of July 1875, with 20 charter members. Past Grand George T. Losey, the present district deputy grand master of Tioga county, was elected and installed as the first noble grand; S. O. Daggett, vice-grand; J. C. Beman secretary, and Charles H. Tremaine treasurer. These officers served until the 6th day of April 1876. From that time the following named brothers have in succession filled the office of noble grand: S. O. Daggett, 1876; C. H. Tremaine, 1876, 1877; J. C. Beman, 1877; L. Darling jr., 1877, 1878; J. E. Sweetland, 1878; F. Phippen, 1878, 1879; C. S. Matison, 1879; H. T. Caton, 1879, 1880; G. C. Hutchinson, 1880; N. Losey, 1880, 1881; James H. Putnam, 1881; George Camp, 1881, 1882. Of the original charter members but 11 now retain their membership. One has died, one withdrawn by card, and seven have been suspended for the non-payment of dues. The present membership is 67, including ten past grands. Financially the lodge is sound, having an invested fund of \$500, together with property, including furniture and paraphernalia, amounting to \$1,000. The growth in membership has been healthy. Lawrence Lodge since its inception has expended \$800 for purposes of relief, carrying at the same time to the bedside of the sick and the dying the tender ministrations of love, which are above all price. The lodge meets every Wednesday evening at its handsome hall in Rusling's block.

*Lawrenceville Encampment of Patriarchs, No. 227,* was instituted on the 22nd of April 1878, by Grand Patriarch Edward Jones, of Pittsburgh, Pa., assisted by patriarchs of Encampment No. 78, of Wellsboro, Pa. There were 22 charter members. G. H. Baxter, one of the present associate judges of Tioga county, was elected and installed as the first chief patriarch; past chief patriarch, George T. Losey; high priest, C. S. Mather; senior warden, A. H. Bunnell; junior warden, L. Darling jr.; treasurer, Charles H. Tremaine. The present membership is 45, and the financial condition of the encampment is sound. It has lost but one of its members by death, viz.

E. G. Kolb, of Lawrenceville. Lawrenceville Encampment meets on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month in the hall of Lawrenceville Lodge.

*Lawrenceville Union, No. 198, Equitable Aid Union* was organized December 18th 1880, with 27 charter members. The first officers were: Freeman Phippen, chancellor; Joseph F. Rusling, advocate; L. Darling jr., president; R. W. Stewart, vice-president; J. N. Hill, auxiliary; S. L. Harrower, secretary; Joseph Phippen, treasurer; J. E. Sweetland, accountant; Rev. B. F. Taylor, chaplain; Furman Rolfe, warden; C. B. Shoemaker, sentinel; George E. Harris, watchman; Henry Lindsley and Joseph Thomas, conductors. The next board of officers was the same except that C. B. Shoemaker was secretary and W. A. Buchanan sentinel. The present officers are: L. Darling jr., chancellor; Freeman Phippen, advocate; R. W. Stewart, president; J. N. Hill, vice-president; Furman Rolfe, auxiliary; C. B. Shoemaker, secretary; Joseph Phippen, treasurer; J. E. Sweetland, accountant; Rev. B. F. Taylor, chaplain; Joseph R. Sharp, warden; George E. Harris, sentinel; W. R. Thomas, watchman; G. C. Hutchison and H. Van Horne, conductors.

Meetings are held on the second and fourth Friday evenings of each month, at Firemen's Hall.

November 10th 1881 Lawrenceville Union had 34 members in good standing, of whom 25 were insured members.

*Ladies' Temperance Union.*—Among local organizations honorable mention should be made of the Ladies' Temperance Union. It is doing a good work without noise, and has accomplished much by the dissemination of tracts and by occasional public meetings. The society was organized in 1870. Its president is Miss Emma Darling; secretary, Mrs. Clara Mills.

#### TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OFFICERS.

The elections in Lawrence and Lawrenceville in February 1882 resulted as follows:

*Lawrence.*—Supervisors—Bradley Deuel, 84; C. H. Tremaine, 81; George W. Keep, 24; J. A. Hazlett, 20. Constable, J. W. Rockwell, 105. School directors—W. S. Smith, 104; M. S. Strait, 83; W. G. Middaugh, 23. Assessor—Samuel Rockwell, 100; L. M. Smith, 5. Assistant assessors—Charles Baker, 83; C. H. Tremaine, 82; George L. Hurlburt, 23; M. S. Strait, 22. Treasurer, Henry Middaugh, 105. Town clerk—W. S. Smith, 105. Inspectors of election—A. T. Porter, 83; L. M. Smith, 11. Auditor—A. J. Patchin, 80; Zina Woodhouse, 25.

*Lawrenceville.*—Burgess—J. C. Beman, 71; J. F. Rusling, 7; L. Darling jr., 4. Councilmen—N. Losey, 93; J. N. Hill, 85; H. Mattison, 82; Fred Kolb, 87; C. B. Mather, 87; G. C. Hutchinson, 85; R. W. Stewart, 6; L. Darling jr., 16; W. P. Kyon, 8; C. S. Mather, 4; D. C. Ford, 5. School directors—J. F. Rusling, 90; George McLean, 92. Justice of the peace—George T. Losey, 66; A. Redfield, 29. Constable—Warren Beman, 85. High constable—A. C. Brown, 90. Assessor—F. Phippen, 94. Assistant assessors—A. P. Radeker, 92; George McLean, 94. Judge of election—James Stewart, 40; A. Cropsey, 46. Inspectors of election—E. M. Harris, 64; A. M. Knapp, 10; James Putnam, 13. Auditors—J. E. Sweetland, 92 (full term); R. H. Tucker, 92 (vacancy). For water tax, 67; against, 7. For gas tax, 20; against, 41.

# LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

BY JOHN L. SEXTON JR.



LIBERTY township was formed from Covington and Delmar townships, in February 1823. It is situated in the highlands on the southern line of Tioga county, adjoining the township of Jackson in Lycoming county.

It is bounded on the north by the townships of Charleston, Bloss and Hamilton, on the east by Union, on the south by Lycoming county and on the west by the township of Morris.

There are four post-offices in the township—Liberty, Nauvoo, East Point and Barfelden. Nauvoo is on the line between the townships of Liberty and Morris, Barfelden about three miles east of Nauvoo, Liberty about three miles east of Barfelden, and East Point about three miles east of Liberty, all on a stage line leading from Canton, Bradford county, to Antrim.

The lands were originally heavily timbered with maple, beech, cherry, hemlock and a few scattering tracts of white pine. The soil is well adapted to the production of grass, oats, corn, wheat, buckwheat and fruit. Coal and iron exist to a limited extent, but no valuable veins of either have been developed. Salt springs are found, and many years ago were worked, but not to any great extent, and no attempt has recently been made to develop them. The principal streams of the township discharge their waters either into the Lycoming or Pine Creek. Two small streams rising in the northern portion of the township flow northward into the Tioga River.

The township officers in 1881-2 were: Supervisors, R. A. DeCoursey, John Heiler; justices of the peace, J. J. Werline, Isaac F. Wheeland; constable, William Beck; school directors, B. F. Werline president of the board, G. A. Smith secretary, Lewis Kriss treasurer, Alfred Fulkerson, Daniel Brion and Daniel Sink; assessor, Isaac Merrill; town clerk, Samuel Bastian; auditors, Gideon T. Werline and Charles Mase.

The township vote in 1882 was given in the Wellsboro *Agitator* as follows:

Supervisors—Fred Roupp, 124; G. H. Entermarks, 80; Thomas Focht, 68; J. J. Sheffer, 54. Justice of the peace—J. J. Werline, 171; D. S. Miller, 1. Constable—William Beck, 82; J. E. Keagle, 49; A. W. Cochran, 47. School directors—William Kimball, 145; G. A. Smith, 145; Joseph Childs, 82; Daniel Landis, 37; Levi Kissinger, 78. Assessor—Charles Mase, 76; Samuel Thomas, 73; John Childs, 29. Assistant assessors—Charles Linck, 141; John Hartsock, 136; J. B. Werline, 22; Alonzo Miller, 15. Treasurer—S. H. Levegood, 173.

Town clerk—G. H. Felter, 95; C. W. Wheeland, 66. Judge of election—Daniel Brion, 104; Alonzo Miller, 42; W. L. Keagle, 16. Inspectors of election—Lewis Kraise, 83; Ellis Sheffer, 47; Edward Ostrom, 47. Auditor, William Foulkrod, 167.

## VILLAGES.

*Liberty*, the principal village of the township, is situated centrally on the south line, about a mile from the county line. It is a place of considerable trade, and several industrial establishments are located there. Its recent name is Liberty, but it was known among old settlers by the name of "Block House." The village contains two hotels, two churches, a graded school, a steam saw-mill, a tannery, a foundry, a harness shop, two wagon and carriage shops, a meat market, a jeweler's shop, two millinery shops, two cabinet and undertaking shops, a saloon, three large dry goods and general stores, a drug store, a boot and shoe store, a large hardware establishment, several grocery stores, a cooper shop, etc. There are three resident physicians. An Odd Fellows' lodge has been maintained for the past thirty years. There is a private hall, 50 by 85 feet, which has been recently erected, and is one of the finest in the county. There is a grist-mill about three-quarters of a mile from the center of the village.

*Nauvoo* is a small village in the extreme western portion of the township. It was so named about 1844 from the Mormon Nauvoo, on account of a Mormon elder residing there by the name of D. W. Canfield. The place contains two stores, a post-office, a saloon, a hotel, a church, a grist-mill and saw-mill, a school-house, a blacksmith shop, a wagon shop and about 25 dwellings.

*Barfelden* is a small collection of houses situated in a splendid farming region three miles west of Liberty. In the vicinity are two stores, a wagon shop, a shoe shop, a cooper shop, a cabinet shop and one or two other small establishments. There is one large general store in that locality.

*Velltown*, *Henslertown* and *East Point* are only local geographical names; the same as Brier Hill, which covers a large district, settled by farmers and not constituting a village.

## A BUSINESS DIRECTORY

of the township at present would read about as follows: Tanneries, M. B. Mott, Veile & Krise; cooper shops, G. R. Wheeland, Clinton W. Wheeland, Gurdon H. Felter; saw-mills, Sheffer & Bastian, Solomon Roup, John Mess-

ner, George Harrer, Joseph Brion, L. G. Kohler; planing mills, Sheffer & Bastian; general merchants, C. A. Miller & Co., Narber & Moore, R. H. Hartsock, F. G. Thomas and Mrs. Seelaman (at Barfelden), J. S. Childs (at Nauvoo); groceries, William Beck, G. R. Sheffer; hardware, B. F. Werline & Co.; boots and shoes, D. R. Werline; harness, Isaac B. Werline, Moses Sheik; jeweler, Isaac F. Wheeland; saloons, John Blank, Robert Sebring; hotels, R. C. Sebring, Charles H. Foulkrod, J. S. Childs; physicians, W. F. Weseman, L. W. Johnson, G. A. Smith; millinery, Mrs. G. W. Merithew, Mrs. John F. Levegood; cabinetmakers and undertakers, J. Keger, S. H. Levegood; meat market, Heiler & Bastian; carriage shops, M. Sheffer & Son, Robert Reed; blacksmiths, Alpheus Sheffer, Kimball & Werline, P. W. Sheik, C. E. Orday, John Hart; foundry, J. Green & Son; grist-mills, X. Houser, Christopher Denmark; pottery, Joseph Reed.

The early merchants of Liberty were Felix Coterison, Charles A. Hensler, Rudolph Brownmiller, Elias Benner, Jacob Benner, John Sebring, Robert C. Sebring, James Merrell, Jacob Kehler, Samuel Kehler, C. F. Veile.

#### PIONEER FAMILIES.

The first settler in the township is believed to have been a man by the name of Anthony, who took possession of the old block house erected by Williamson's party in 1792, and who with his sons for quite a long time resided there and kept a hotel or stopping place of not a very good character, judging from the stories related of him by the old settlers. About the year 1813 Jonathan Sebring came into possession of the place, and kept a respectable and honest house.

About that time a number of settlers came into the township and each received a donation of fifty acres of land, as an inducement to settle, from parties in Philadelphia who owned large tracts in Liberty and adjoining townships. Among these were George Miller, ——— Keagle, Peter Secrist, Frederick Bower, Jacob Beck, Peter Moyer and Jonathan Sebring. Some of these lived over the line in Lycoming county, the line running within less than a mile of the block house. Peter Secrist built a grist-mill on Block House Creek, just over the line in Lycoming county. Jonathan Sebring kept the hotel; this road leading from Williamsport to Painted Post had become a great thoroughfare.

The honor therefore of first settlement is shared by several families who came into the township and vicinity about the same time.

Among those who came in the next 25 years were the following:

Joseph Opdegraff, Samuel Keagle, Isaiah Thompson, Frederick Harrer, Leonard Harrer, John Harrer, Peter Sheik, George Shambacker, Fred Shambacker, Leonard Shambacker, Joseph Rothenbrode, John Keltz, Philip Kohler, R. C. Cox, William Cox, C. F. Veile, George Wheeland, Horace Fellows, Leonard Miller (a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, who received a medal for his zeal and patriotism), James Merrell, Jacob Welty, Henry Coterison, Jacob Reith, Frederick Bower, Daniel Gaup,

Henry Schaumeder, John Levegood, Noah Rank, John McCurdie, Matthias Yowdis, Joseph McCemon, Michael Bastian, John Weaver, Henry Reith, Rudolph Crist, Jacob Manaval, Jacob Shreiner, George Bastian, John Welty, John Scheffer, Joseph Reppard, John Cochran, John Moyer, Isaac Herman, Jacob Love, Oliver Pierson, Jacob Miller, Harvey Root, Samuel Landon, Samuel Springer, Philip Betts, Jacob Raker, William Gilday, John Lenhart, Michael Linck, George Levegood, John Focht, Charles J. Minnich, William J. Frederick, Christian Corson, Isaac Werline, Jonas Taylor, George Miller, George Keagle (who lived just over the line), John Aumiller, John Ridge, Henry Springer, Daniel Hartsock, Felix Coterison, Michael Sendlinger, John Haberly, Samuel Hartman, Jacob Beck (over the line), Conrad Weist, Christian Beiser, James Brady, John Herman, Henry Erdley, Peter Snook, Solomon Roup, Samuel Kichner, James Alexander, Henry Zimmerman, John Marquart, Abram Kohler, Michael Rothenbrodt, Rudolph Brownmiller, Claudius Coterison, George Wheeland, D. M. Bauvier, James Merrell, Thomas Black, Jeremiah Black, Elias Benner, Jacob Benner, Gustavus Leib, Daniel Spangler (a great hunter), Daniel Rush, Moses Rush, Andrew Leisering, Caspar Moyer (who cleared a large amount of land), and William Dieffenbacher, who started the first woolen-mill in Liberty and was succeeded by Horace Fellows, Charles A. Hensler, Jacob Kehler and Samuel Kehler.

A very large proportion of the foregoing located in Liberty and vicinity before 1832, but some as late as 1840. As will be inferred, the majority of them were either Germans or of German descent, and they possessed the untiring energy and frugal habits necessary in felling the forests and reclaiming the soil. While other portions of the county at times have enjoyed only a spasmodic prosperity, the citizens of Liberty, in a quiet and unostentatious manner, have gone on year by year adding surely to their gains, increased their breadth of cultivated land, erected strong and durable dwellings and outbuildings, and planted orchards, until Liberty is one of the richest agricultural towns in the county, with all the necessities of life and a large proportion of its luxuries.

There are now about 520 taxable inhabitants, with an aggregate of \$291,768 taxable real estate, which makes this the 5th in point of taxable property of the several townships of the county. The value of all property in the township liable to a county tax is \$315,923. It has 12 good framed school-houses, where 13 teachers are employed and 444 scholars receive instruction. According to the census of 1880 the population of the township was then 1,629.

Isaac Foulkrod was born in Philadelphia county, in 1796, and was educated in schools of that county. He was the son of Mary and Jacob Foulkrod. Jacob Foulkrod was born April 20th 1760, in Philadelphia county, and was a soldier in the continental army under Washington. He served five years and nine months. A life which was presented to him by Washington is still in the possession of Isaac Foulkrod. Jacob Foulkrod and Mary Boudeman were married March 24th 1791. Jacob died September 29th 1852, aged 92 years, and Mary October 21st 1861, aged 93 years. They are both buried in Cedar Hill cemetery, Philadelphia. The father of Jacob Foulkrod was born in Strasburg, Germany.

In 1819 Isaac Foulkrod was married to Miss Verena Lenhart, by whom he had seven children, as follows: Mary, wife of George Gregory; John, Jacob, Henry, George, Isaac and William. He came to Liberty in the year 1821 and purchased fifty acres of the Franklin College donation lands. He taught the first school in the township. Mr. Foulkrod is a natural mechanic, and in his new home circumstances compelled him, as he says, to be a carpenter, millwright, blacksmith, silversmith, cabinetmaker and optician. Specimens of his work in each of these trades were shown us, and they were good. Mr. Foulkrod is a good German, French, Greek and Latin scholar. He is in possession of rare works printed in German and French; a large work on botany published in 1731, in several languages, with thousands of illustrations; a book printed in 1647, and one printed in 1699—the latter upon geometry, mechanics, architecture, engineering, etc. These sciences Mr. Foulkrod has mastered. He has also found time to acquire a thorough knowledge of music, vocal and instrumental. He has a superb violin, made in 1771, and until very recently was able to play it with rare skill and sweetness. A loss of the control of his left arm and hand has incapacitated him for playing. He is now in the 87th year of his age, and one of the most remarkable men in the county. His mind is clear, and were it not for the misfortune we have alluded to he would be as strong and sound as most men of sixty. He is a man of learning, and a skilled artisan and mechanic. He came into Liberty sixty-one years ago, cleared up a farm, built a suitable dwelling and outbuildings and planted orchards. Now that he has retired from the active pursuits of life he takes great pleasure in his books, his mechanical appliances, and the keepsakes of the past generations of the Foulkrods. He is the embodiment of politeness, kindness and good nature. His wife Verena died October 29th 1867, aged 70 years, 10 months and 14 days. Since that sad event he has lived with his son upon the old homestead.

Jonathan Sebring was one the pioneers of the township. He was a native of Berks county, Pa., and located at Liberty about the year 1813, on the spot where the present Liberty Hotel stands. He was a shoemaker and carpenter, and pursued any trade which the exigencies incident to the settlement of a new country required. His family consisted of a wife and 13 children, 12 of whom lived to adult years. He cleared a large farm from the primitive forest and erected a hotel, which he kept for many years. In 1857 he sold his property in Liberty and went west, locating at Humboldt, Sauk county, Wis., and engaged in farming and surveying. In February 1879 he died, at the advanced age of 96 years. He was a true type of the pioneer, warm and generous in his impulses, a firm friend and an upright citizen. The Liberty Hotel is now kept by his son Robert C. Sebring.

Horace Fellows was born in Canaan, Litchfield county, Conn., August 31st 1808. His father was a farmer and innkeeper. In the year 1825 he went to Wellsboro with his father, and soon afterward to Cambridge, Washington

county, N. V., where he learned the trade of a woolen manufacturer. In 1840 he located in Liberty village, then a very small hamlet, and engaged in manufacturing woolen goods and fulling cloth, which pursuit he followed for thirty years. About ten years ago he sold the machinery of the establishment and it was removed to Nauvoo. He now occupies a small farm near the village of Liberty, happy in his social and domestic relations, and with a mind well stored with valuable information and with memories of the scenes which transpired forty years ago and more.

John Neal, an old pioneer of the township of Liberty, was born near Philadelphia, and learned the trade of a shoemaker. He was a soldier during the war of 1812. About the year 1819 he married Miss Elizabeth Hartman, by whom he had nine children: Daniel, Eliza (wife of David Steninger), William, Mary (wife of C. Rouse), Susan (wife of James Newell), Margaret (wife of Harrison Rutty), Samuel, Charlotte (wife of John Harrer), and Matilda (wife of C. Jacquemin). About the year 1822 he came to Liberty and settled near the Jackson line, purchasing 115 acres of wild land. He cleared it, and erected a good dwelling, barns, etc. He died in 1871, aged about 72 years, and was buried in the graveyard on the hill near the village of Liberty.

Leonard Miller, an early settler of Liberty, was a native of Wurttemberg, Germany. He was a soldier under Napoleon in his campaign in Russia, and was in six of the most severe battles, and at his discharge received a silver medal from Napoleon as a testimonial of his bravery and fidelity. The medal was about the size of a silver dollar, and on one side, under a crown, were the letters "F. R." in a monogram. On the reverse side, in German, was an inscription, which being translated into English reads, "For Zeal and Bravery." This medal was for a long time in the possession of his son John H. Miller, of Blossburg, but unfortunately has been lost. Leonard Miller was married in Germany to Miss Catharine Meck, by whom he had children: Mary (wife of William Sheik), Kate (wife of Charles Manaval), Christine (wife of Lew Sindlinger), Harriet (wife of John Secrist), Elizabeth (wife of Washington Hebe), and John H. Miller. He settled in Liberty between the years 1825 and 1828, locating in the northwestern portion of the township; purchased 104 acres of land from William Bache, of Wellsboro, and lived to clear over fifty acres of forest. He died about thirty years ago.

John Sebring was born in Bucks county, Pa., July 25th 1793. Rachel Corson, his wife, was born November 17th 1794. They were married in Lycoming county, June 6th 1815, and had four sons: Benjamin, John W., James W. and Thomas. He came into Liberty about the year 1820, and remained some years; purchased lands, erected a hotel, and then returned to Lycoming county. He again came to Liberty in 1840, and has remained in the township ever since, and for many years kept a hotel where he now resides, three miles north of the village of Liberty on the Williamson road. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and possesses to this day a great fondness



for military life. He has been commissioned captain, major, colonel and (June 22nd 1854) brigadier general. The general is now in his 89th year, but is full of spirit and energy—a little deaf, but otherwise his faculties are unimpaired, as are those of his good wife Rachel, who is in her 88th year. It is a pleasure to meet with these old people and talk over the scenes of the days "when this our land was new."

John Sheffer was born in Lancaster county, Pa., April 30th 1779, and learned the trade of a tailor. He was married about the year 1800, and had one child by his first wife, named Julia Ann. June 8th 1802 he married Miss Susannah Rennels, by whom he had fourteen children: John, William, Samuel, Elizabeth (wife of William Harmon), Catharine (wife of Peter Lutz), Jacob, Polly (deceased), Susannah (wife of Daniel Miller), Joseph, Mary (deceased), Michael, Julia Ann (wife of Nicholas Elter), Sarah (deceased) and George. The Sheffers were originally from Holland. John Sheffer came to Liberty in 1814, and purchased 150 acres of academy lands of John Norris, agent. He located on the farm where his son Jacob Sheffer now resides. When he moved into the township there were only eleven families in Liberty and the adjoining vicinity of Jackson, in Lycoming county. About this time a man by the name of Dart located in the northern portion of the township, within about a mile of the present township line. The father of Mr. Sheffer was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and is buried in Lancaster county. The subject of our sketch was commissioned a justice of the peace October 5th 1829, by Governor J. Andrew Schultze, for the townships of Covington, Sullivan, Richmond and Liberty. He was an impartial magistrate and held in high respect by his fellow citizens. He was a good woodsman, and assisted Loretus Jackson, the surveyor, in running lines in various sections of the townships of Liberty, Union, Bloss, Charleston, Covington, Morris and Delmar. He died August 5th 1841, in the 63d year of his age.

James McVoy sen. was born in county Down, Ireland, about the year 1781, and emigrated to America in 1811, locating at Newburgh on the Hudson River. He was married in Ireland to Miss Sarah Larvin, by whom he had eight children—Richard, Mary (wife of Matthew Decoursey), William, Daniel, James, Ann, Jane (wife of Daniel Landon) and Sarah (wife of John Mase). He came to Liberty in 1830 and purchased of Elijah Stiles 100 acres of wild land, and in 1832 erected a log house and commenced clearing a farm. He afterward built a framed house and barns, set out an orchard, and at the time of his death, January 9th 1853, had 75 acres under cultivation. He endured manfully all the hardships incident to pioneer life, and left a good name among his neighbors.

James McVoy jr. was born in Newburgh, Orange county, N. Y., January 15th 1820; came with his parents to the eastern portion of Liberty township when he was 12 years of age, and assisted in clearing up a large farm for his father and himself. He was married November 19th 1849 to Miss Christine Hartsock, by whom he has

children: Sarah (wife of George Raker), Ralph E., Mary Ann (wife of Daniel Manaval), Henry, Ellen (wife of Levan Miller), Laura (wife of William Kreger), Hattie, James and George.

He now owns the homestead and some 300 acres besides, principally under a good state of cultivation, with a number of dwellings, barns and orchards, and a large amount of livestock. Mr. McVoy has spent fifty years of his life in the township and has grown up with the country, witnessing much of its development, and taking an active part in its progress.

John Levegood sen., one of the pioneer settlers of Liberty, was born in the southern portion of Pennsylvania. His father was killed by the Indians. John Levegood sen. was one of the twelve men who each received a donation of fifty acres of land from the Academy of Philadelphia to induce them to settle on its lands in Liberty in 1814-16. He was a brickmaker and shoemaker. His wife was Elizabeth Harpster, of Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pa. They had six children: Jacob, George, John, Martin, Fannie (wife of Michael Kehler) and Mary (wife of Rev. Henry Keagle). Mr. Levegood added largely to the original fifty acres, and cleared a large farm. He died in 1867 at an advanced age.

John Levegood jr. was born in April 1800, and at a suitable age learned the trade of a carpenter with Samuel Hartman, of Williamsport. He was married in 1821 or 1822 to Miss Anna Keyport, of Williamsport, by whom he had four children: Mary Ann, who died in 1838; Samuel H., who was born in March 1825; William G., born in 1832, and John Henry, born in 1836. He purchased the homestead and resided there until his death, in 1872. He was a member of the Lutheran church.

Samuel H. Levegood was born in Liberty, in 1825. He was educated in Liberty and Williamsport, and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1847 he married Miss Eva Brion, by whom he had eight children: Clara (wife of James Thomas, of Williamsport), John, Anna (wife of James W. Bill), William, George, Laura, Warren and Mary. He is a member of the Lutheran church. He has lived 57 years in the township. He resides in the village of Liberty and is engaged in farming, and also carries on the business of an undertaker.

Joseph Sheffer, son of John Sheffer, was born November 23d 1815, and it is claimed that he was the first male child born in the township. He pursued the tailoring business 40 years. He was married August 16th 1838 to Miss Julia Ann Hagenbach, by whom he had seven children: Lucella Jane (wife of William Wheeland, who was killed during the late Rebellion, and subsequently the wife of William Artley), Harriet (wife of Adoniram Bacon), Charles (deceased), Margaret M. (wife of David Irwin, of Ogdensburg, Pa.), William, Clara Ellen (wife of David R. Werline, of Liberty), and Laura (wife of James McIntyre). He was a consistent member of the Methodist church and was highly respected as a citizen and neighbor. He died November 16th 1881, aged 65 years, 11 months and 23 days.

George Wheeland, an old settler of Liberty, was born in Blooming Grove, Lycoming county, in 1825. He became a carpenter, millwright and cooper, and when 18 years of age he walked the entire distance from Blooming Grove to Gauley, western Virginia, and assisted Colonel Moore in building a bridge across the Gauley River. By a singular coincidence his son Isaac F. Wheeland, of the Union army under command of General Milroy, helped to burn this bridge down 40 years afterward. Mr. Wheeland was married about the year 1824 to Miss Mary K. Palmer, of Blooming Grove, a Quakeress, by whom he had nine children:—George R., Lydia A. wife of General R. C. Cox., William P. (killed at Petersburg April 11th 1865), Mary C. (wife of Aaron Brown), Charles D., Isaac F., and three who died in infancy. Mr. Wheeland was a very ingenious and expert mechanic. He made the first butter firkins in the township. He died February 15th 1880, aged 74 years. He was a consistent member of the Reformed church.

John Sheffer jr. was born in Lycoming county, Pa., February 8th 1803, and when a boy of 12 and 13 carried the United States mail from Williamsport to Painted Post, N. Y., on horseback—a distance of over 80 miles. It required nerve to do this. The William road was cut out, but it traversed a wilderness, with but few settlers along the line; the forests were full of panthers, wolves and bears, and some portions of the route must necessarily be traveled in the night, when these animals were particularly obnoxious and troublesome. After he had carried the mail two years he learned the trade of blacksmithing with George Deutiche, of Williamsport. He was married May 12th 1825, to Sarah Shaffer, who was born in White Deer Valley. Their children were George, Henry, Susannah (wife of Charles Hagenbach), Martin, Philip, Sarah Elizabeth (wife of Jonas Artley), Washington, Alpheus, Ellen and Ada (wife of Jabez Hancher). Mr. Sheffer came to Liberty in 1814 and remained in the township, with the exception of the time he was learning his trade, until his death, in December 1876. He carried on blacksmithing in Liberty from 1825 to 1866, in connection with farming, having cleared a farm of 75 acres. He was a man of courage and industrious habits, and one of the respected pioneers of the township. At one time in his life he knew every settler from Williamsport to Painted Post on the line of the Williamson road.

Robert C. Sebring, one of the oldest living natives of the township of Liberty and a son of Jonathan Sebring, a pioneer, was born April 5th 1819, and was educated in the township. In 1835 he was engaged as a clerk in the store of his brother John at Liberty; in 1840 his brother went to Jersey Shore and engaged in business, and Robert continued the store at Liberty, which stood on Williamson street, near where the dwelling of General Robert C. Cox now stands. He continued in the mercantile business most of the time up to 1873, when he sold out to C. A. Miller, of the present firm of C. A. Miller & Co., and took charge of the Eagle Hotel. He remained there two years; then removed to his private residence and engaged in farming for two or three years

more; then purchased the old homestead of his father, the Liberty Hotel, which stands near the site of the block house erected in 1792. He is still engaged in farming in connection with his hotel. Mr. Sebring has lived 63 years in the township, ever bearing an honorable character. His knowledge of the township goes back to a very early date in its history.

James Merrell, a native of New Jersey, came to Liberty about 57 years ago, and erected the first tannery in the township. He was a man of energy and enterprise. Besides building the tannery he erected saw-mills and a gaist-mill, did a business in general merchandising, and was foremost in every enterprise calculated to benefit the township—a man of generous and noble impulses. His children were William, Christopher C., Isaac, Elliott, Harriet (wife of W. L. Keagle), Mary Jane (wife of W. H. Freer), Ellis, Emily (wife of John Kohler), James M. and Charlotte, deceased (wife of William Foulkrod). He died March 30th 1862, aged 62.

Frederick Harter was born in Germany, in 1797, and educated in his native land. In 1822 he married Miss Eve Deutche, by whom he had nine children: Rosanna (wife of George Keifer), George, Frederick (deceased), Henry (deceased), Magdalena (deceased), Samuel (deceased), John Frederick, Daniel, and Helen (wife of Paul Kriss). About the year 1830 he went to Liberty and with John C. Beiser purchased 500 acres of land in the eastern portion of the township from the German Lutheran Congregational Society of Philadelphia. He built a house of round logs, which was burned, and afterward erected a hewed-log house. The 500 acres of land were equally divided with Mr. Beiser, and Mr. Harter sold to his son 100 acres. Mr. Harter cleared about 125 acres, planted a large orchard and erected suitable and comfortable buildings. He died December 21st 1871, aged 74 years.

John C. Beiser, one of the pioneers of Liberty, was born in Germany, in 1805, and educated in his native country. He came to America and with Frederick Harter purchased 500 acres of land, which they divided equally. He was married about the year 1832 to Miss Elizabeth Snyder. Their children were Jacob, Mary (wife of Jacob Snyder), Elizabeth (wife of Jacob Moyer), John (who died in the civil war), Frederick, and Samuel. Mrs. Beiser died about the year 1843, and about two years afterward Mr. Beiser married Mary Loudenslager. Of their seven children five are dead; and those surviving are Sarah, wife of John Frederick Harter, of Blossburg, and Anna, wife of Albert Krise. Mr. Beiser cleared up a large farm and surrounded himself with the comforts of life. He is now residing with his son-in-law, Albert Krise, his wife, Mary, having died about ten years ago.

George R. Sheffer, son of John Sheffer, was born in Liberty, June 24th 1825, and educated in his native town. He was married in May 1851 to Miss Zeruah Wilson, daughter of Burdette Wilson, and their children were Valentine W. and Quintilus. His wife died in October 1855, and in 1856 he married Miss Christiana Artley. Of

their six children the only one surviving is Charles Wesley. Mr. Sheffer has been engaged in the drug and grocery business for the past 34 years. In the early history of Liberty goods were drawn with teams from the heads of the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes (Watkins and Ithaca). Mr. Sheffer has been school director, town clerk, etc., and was a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge from 1849 to 1871. He has been a resident of Liberty 56 years.

George Hebe was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1809, and in 1819 came to America with his step-father, Simon Sindlinger, who settled in the eastern portion of Liberty. In 1833 he married Miss Elizabeth Myrtle, of Schuylkill county, Pa., by whom he had fifteen children; nine of these are living, viz.: George W., who was a member of the 8th Pennsylvania regiment; Catharine, wife of Elliott Merrell; Sophia, wife of John Thornberger; Elizabeth, wife of Alonzo Miller; B. Franklin; John Henry; Ella, wife of James Fiester; Miriam, wife of J. O. Miller; and Mary Ann, wife of Peter Lauer. Mr. Hebe was a soldier in the Mexican war, enlisting as a private in the 1st Pennsylvania regiment, under Colonel Wynkoop. He served during the war, and was promoted to a staff office. During the years 1842-44 he was colonel of the Schuylkill county volunteers. He has been a captain of artillery and a militia captain. He is now engaged in farming; has 60 acres of land under improvement, a good house, a barn 50 by 50, two orchards, horses, cattle, etc. He has been supervisor and school director.

Joseph Reed was born at Sunbury, Northumberland county, in 1818, and came with his father, John Reed, into Liberty in 1821. He was educated in the schools of Liberty, and learned the trade of a mason; also the pottery business. In 1839 he married Miss Sarah A. Bastian, by whom he had twelve children. He established the pottery business in the western portion of Liberty about the year 1860, for the manufacture of brown stone ware from clay found in the immediate vicinity. He has been 61 years a resident of Liberty; is now engaged in lumbering and farming.

Isaac Werline was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, May 3d 1799. He came into Liberty township about the year 1829. He was a tanner and currier by trade, and erected one of the first tanneries in the township. His children were: Mary A. (wife of Samuel Hartman), J. J. Werline, William G., Henry (deceased), Charles A., Isaac B., David R., B. F. and Catharine A., deceased (wife of Henry Cox, of Wellsboro). Mr. Werline came to his death by the falling of a tree while he was opening up a road leading to Trout Run by the way of Steam Valley. He was in the 53d year of his age.

John F. Hart was born in Reading, Berks county, Pa., in 1786. He was educated at Harrisburg, and learned the trade of a distiller. His wife was Hannah Keltz, sister of Peter Keltz of Covington, and adopted daughter of Mr. — Reep of Lawrenceville. Their children were: Mary Ann (wife of Ira Willson), Lany (wife of John Lloyd), George W., Henry, Charles C., John, Chester, Ira, Alfred, Susan (wife of Elijah Callihan) and

Jane Elizabeth (wife of Henry S. Archer, of Wellsboro). Mr. Hart purchased in 1824 50 acres of land in the western portion of Liberty upon which Henry Hart now resides, and commenced clearing it up. He had to cut the road in from the block house to his place. None but his cotemporaries know the hardships and privations he and other pioneers endured in those early days in the history of Liberty. He, however, persisted, and cleared up his farm, and lived to see it productive. He died January 20th 1870, in his 84th year, and his wife October 2nd 1871, at the age of 74. They raised a large and respectable family, and were worthy pioneers.

Oliver Pearson was an old pioneer in the vicinity of Mr. Hart; but we were unable to obtain any data in relation to him.

Caleb A. Comstock was also an early settler in that vicinity, as well as a German by the name of Zimmerman, who gave the name to the creek which passes through Nauvoo.

John Foulkrod, son of Isaac Foulkrod, was born in Liberty (then Covington township), November 22nd 1821, and educated in the schools of Liberty. He was married in 1846 to Miss Elizabeth Ostrom. Their children are: Pamela, wife of Christian Anderson; Charles H., who married Carrie Smeltz; Verena, wife of Charles Wilson, of Alba; and John Edmond. Mr. Foulkrod resides upon the homestead where his father first settled, and is engaged in the hotel business and farming. He has been a resident of Liberty 61 years.

#### SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first school-house in the township stood near the present residence of Charles N. Moore. The first teacher was Isaac Foulkrod. Among the old teachers were William Gilday, D. M. Beauvier, George Roberts, — Scofield, Simeon Gilbert, Eliza Greeno, Lydia Locke, Mary Slott, James Wallace, Hiram Landon and Thomas Harkness. Among the present teachers are James G. Watts, Lina G. English, John Mathews, Messrs. Lent and Webb, Phida Beardsley, Anna Thomas, Ida Ely and Mrs. Van Order.

As we have before stated, there are twelve good framed school buildings in the township, where there are employed thirteen teachers, a number of them graduates of the State normal school at Mansfield.

The first church, called the Liberty Church, stood on the hill west of the school-house of the graded school. This was a union church, and was used by both Germans and English.

There is a union church in the northern portion of the township, near General John Sebring's, which was erected about eighteen or twenty years ago. Various denominations use it. There is a graveyard near it.

There is a German Lutheran church which accommodates many of the citizens of Liberty, just over the line in Lycoming county. It is constructed of brick. Among the ministers have been Revs. William Schultz, Pike Sutto, Messrs. Daniels, Studebaker, Shade, Sowers, and the present pastor, A. B. Miller.

The German Lutheran church in the western portion of the township was erected about the year 1840. Among the early ministers there were Rev. Messrs. Schultz, Pike Sutto, Frye and Grenninger. The present pastor is Rev. A. B. Miller, and the council consists of John Fick, John Brion and Charles Hart. Near the church is a cemetery which has been used since 1837. There are now about 50 members of the church, with a Sunday-school of 35 scholars. Mrs. John Hart is superintendent, and the teachers are Huling Fick, Warren Phelps, Frank Hartley, Maggie Ritter, Nettie Bradt and Mrs. Ettermark.

The Methodist Episcopal church has an edifice, and a large membership, with a very interesting Sunday-school.

#### ODD FELLOWS.

*Block House Lodge, No. 398, I. O. O. F.* was instituted February 25th 1850. The charter was destroyed, and August 28th 1856 a new charter was issued to George Hebe, N. G.; G. W. Secrist, V. G.; L. W. Johnson, secretary; J. G. Albeck, assistant secretary; and Daniel Dony, treasurer. The present past grands are L. W. Johnson, W. L. Keagle, John Kohler, J. E. Ault, C. H. Nailer, G. W. Nailer, William Parker, H. F. Barrow, David Ostrom, Ira M. Warriner, J. C. Neuman, Charles D. Camp.

The present officers are: I. F. Wheeland, N. G.; B. F. Werline, V. G.; Ira M. Warriner, secretary; H. F. Barrow, assistant secretary; John Kohler, treasurer; Marion Stewart, R. S.; H. L. Decker, L. S.; M. B. Mott, S. W.; J. E. Ostrom, O. G. The present membership is 46.

The furniture and lodge regalia are in good order. According to the report September 30th 1881 the assets of the lodge were: Cash, \$591.69; regalia and furniture, \$500; available accounts, \$205.40; total, \$1,297.09. December 5th 1879 the lodge lost by fire all the regalia and lodge furniture except the desk and books, and it has since purchased new furniture and regalia. It is in a healthy and prosperous condition.

#### POST ROUTES AND OFFICES.

A post route was established between Williamsport and Painted Post in 1816. The mail was carried on horseback. A few years later a stage route was established, which yearly increased in importance until the completion of the Blossburg and Corning Railroad in 1840. Previous, however, to that time Benjamin R. Hall was connected with the mail route, and was succeeded by Cooley Maxwell, Magee and others. The latter was a strong firm and the route was well supplied with the best of coaches. There is at present in the township a line passing through from east to west and one from north to south.

The post-offices are: East Point, Peter W. Sheik postmaster; Liberty, William Narber postmaster; Nauvoo, J. S. Childs postmaster; and Barfelden.

#### PATRIOTISM IN 1861.

The citizens of Liberty township have ever been distinguished for their patriotism. A number of its early

settlers had seen service in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812, and the "spirit of '76" prevailed among the inhabitants. As an evidence of how quickly they responded to the call of their country in the last war, we will relate a circumstance which happened during the first call to arms:

On the 20th of April 1861, being Sunday, Major R. C. Cox, who resided in the village of Liberty, was quietly taking his breakfast when he was interrupted by a call from Julius Sherwood, of Wellsboro, and Nelson Whitney, of Charleston, who informed him of the firing upon the troops at Baltimore. They then drove on to the hotel. Major Cox immediately repaired thither, and soon the news spread through that quiet little hamlet away up in the mountains of Tioga county. A band was soon called out, and with martial music aroused the whole neighborhood. The people going to church stopped to inquire the reason of the unusual demonstration, and services were entirely interrupted and abandoned. Soldiers of the war of 1812 came forth, together with militia captains, in full regimentals. A number of men volunteered, and in the afternoon Major Cox started for Wellsboro, a distance of 27 miles, where he arrived late in the night. The town was astir. A large bonfire burned in the public square, and the people were thoroughly aroused and hurrying to and fro, with bands playing.

Major Cox took a few hours' rest, and immediately commenced organizing men into companies. Two companies were formed on Monday, of one hundred men each; Julius Sherwood, a young lawyer, being elected captain of one company and A. E. Niles of the other.

The next day Tuesday Major Cox went to Tioga and organized a company there, with Hugh McDonough captain; and the same day organized a company at Lawrenceville, with Philip Holland captain. On Wednesday he formed a company at Covington, with A. L. Johnson captain, and one at Mainsburg, under Captain Henry B. Card. Each of these companies numbered one hundred men.

On Thursday of the same week Major Cox had at Troy 600 men, awaiting transportation to Harrisburg. After arriving at Harrisburg three companies were accepted and three returned home, the quota of Pennsylvania being more than full. The companies retained were commanded respectively by Captains Julius Sherwood, Hugh McDonough and A. E. Niles. Although Captain Holland's company was sent home he joined another and went into service. The soldiers from Liberty were as follows:

George M. Bastian, adjutant; W. F. Weseman, quartermaster; J. H. Schambacher, second lieutenant Company B; John H. Miller, John Burd, William Burd, Andrew Dennison, D. J. Horning, Thomas Horning, Philip Kohler, Joseph S. Childs, J. E. Smith, George Miller, John Blanchard, Henry C. Cox, J. Alexander, John Anderson, Jonathan Black, Charles Bryan, George W. Bower, A. E. Comstock, D. W. Canfield, O. Cortwright, Jacob Emick, Nicholas Fesler, Alfred Fulkerson, Cornelius Kimble, William King, Lewis Kraise, Jacob Link, H. F. Mackey, Charles Morris, W. S. Mackey, John

Manaval, Jacob Ribble, Frank Sheffer, Benjamin Weist, William P. Wheeland, Charles D. Wheeland, William D. Lutz, M. S. Love, Eli Love, Samuel S. Miller, Isaac Miller, Harmon Ridge, George Reed, Ephraim Smith, Daniel Secrist, Henry Secrist, William J. Werline, John Weaver, Solomon Blanchard, Henry Veile, Samuel Keagle. The foregoing were under Colonel R. C. Cox in the 207th regiment, and in the 171st regiment, Major R. C. Cox, were Charles Beiter, W. L. Keagle, N. M. Levegood, William E. Clark, Nelson Fulkerson, Ellis Merrell, Joseph Brion, J. F. Bedell, Henry Brion, Daniel Brion, Ferdinand Tracey, Henry Frock, George Horning, Charles D. Hart, George W. Hart, Casper Houser, Jacob Horning, Gottlieb Kraise, Jacob Kissinger, Samuel A. Keltz, William Landis, John J. Lutz, John Mathews, John Neuffer, John E. Ostrom, Walter Phelps, David Plank, Wash. Sheffer, Charles Wilson and Charles Zink.

The soldiers did honorable and distinguished service, reflecting credit upon the township, county and State from which they came.

#### MRS. LYDIA JANE PEIRSON.

[BY HENRY H. GOODRICH.]

Between the years 1825 and 1840 two ladies of Tioga county attained such celebrity in the field of literature, especially that of poetry, through their many contributions to the local press, as well as to the leading periodicals of the country, as to make their names familiar, and even endeared, at least within the limits of their own county, as household words.

The elder of these two ladies, Mrs. Lydia Jane Peirson, whose maiden name was Lydia Jane Wheeler, was born in the town of Middletown, Middlesex county, Connecticut, in the year 1802. When she was 16 years of age her parents removed with her to Madison county, N. Y., where she employed herself a portion of the time in teaching school until the year 1821, when she married Oliver Peirson, a widower of Cazenovia, 24 years her senior, and the father of five children. About the time of their marriage Mr. Peirson traded a farm near Cazenovia for a tract of 1,000 acres of wild land in the western part of Liberty and the eastern part of Morris township, Tioga county, Pa., and in the following year he removed with his young wife, accompanied by two of his married daughters and their husbands, to occupy this property. The country was then so much of a wilderness that he was obliged to cut a road nearly the whole distance from the Block House settlement, five miles, to his land, and make an old log hut, previously constructed thereon, his temporary abode, until lumber could be drawn from Sullivan township to build a more comfortable and substantial dwelling.

It was here, under these adverse and trying circumstances, so unlike those her youthful years had experienced, contending with stern fate, yet holding "sweet converse with nature and with nature's charms," that Mrs. Peirson began to write poetry, simply from that natural impulse of her mind which sought to fix in an enduring shape those thoughts and feelings that were ever welling up from out her soul and heart, that spirit and motive actuating her which she herself has best ex-

pressed in her poem entitled "Sing On," in reply to a friendly correspondent. To a spirit like hers, in the new home to which she had come, surrounded by so many sore trials, both domestic and pecuniary, life indeed would have been a great burden had she not been inspired by an intense religious zeal and piety, which not only found expression in her daily walk and life, but were also the chief themes of all her songs and poetry, pervading them with a general spirit that bears a strong resemblance to the poems of Mrs. Hemans and Mrs. Sigourney.

Her first compositions appeared in the columns of *The Pioneer*, soon after its establishment at Wellsboro, in November 1820. They were: "To My Friend," "The Old Maid," "A Sigh," "To Spring," "The Critic," "The Envious Lily," "A Dirge," "Hail Columbia," "August 31st," and many other poems, which have not found a place in her two volumes entitled "Forest Leaves" and "Forest Minstrel," published in Philadelphia in 1845 and 1846. She also contributed some prose pieces to the same paper, one entitled "Three Apple Dumplings, a Connecticut Tale," as early as March 11th 1826; one, "A Connecticut Tale," April 21st, and several others the same year.

In 1833 Mr. Peirson, who had by that time cleared a very good farm, rented it, and removed with his family to Jersey Shore, where Mrs. Peirson was permanently engaged as a contributor for the *Lycoming Gazette*. At the end of two years Mr. Peirson purchased a bill of merchandise on credit, returned with his family to his old home, and attempted to carry on a mercantile business, but disastrously failed, resulting finally in the sale of his farm of 400 acres, which he had retained up to that period, and which was bid off at sheriff's sale by Judge Ellis Lewis and Lawyer A. N. Parsons, and deeded to Thaddeus Stevens, in trust for Mrs. Peirson during her life, and at her death to be divided among her children.

At the time that Thaddeus Stevens, as a member of the Legislature of our State, was advocating the free school system, she wrote a short poem complimentary of both him and the system, in acknowledgment of which he sent her a \$50 note, subsequently made her acquaintance, became the trustee of the property of herself and children, and educated one of her sons. Through his aid, and that of some kind friends in Philadelphia, she had her first volume of poems—the "Forest Leaves"—published in 1835, by Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia. The following year her second volume—the "Forest Minstrel"—the avails of which were devoted by the authoress to religious benevolence, was edited by the Rev. B. S. Schneek, of Chambersburg, and published by J. W. Moore, Philadelphia, and W. O. Hickok, Harrisburg. Each of these volumes comprises 264 pages, and they include from seventy-five to eighty compositions each. Of the longest and best sustained poems, of a high order of merit, may be mentioned "The Wandering Spirit," "Changes," "A Moonlight Dream," "Sunrise in the Forest," "Sunset in the Forest," "Ocean Melodies,"



"The White Thorn and Lennorah," and "Elijah on Mount Horeb," all contained in the "Forest Leaves;" and in the "Forest Minstrel" such ones as "The Three Marys," "Old Letters," "The Shipwreck," "The Battle Field," "Queen Mary's Musings," etc.

There is high authority for saying that some of the compositions here mentioned, and many others of less extent contained in these two volumes, "will bear comparison with the productions of the most popular and gifted of American poets," and that they have not been so recognized in general favor is probably owing to the fact of the secluded and humble circumstances of the author's life, and the want of those opportunities through which literary merit generally wins distinction and fame.

N. P. Willis, once a high and recognized authority in American literature and art, said of Mrs. Peirson that in sacred and Christian themes she bore away from him the palm.

In 1849 and 1850 Mrs. Peirson edited the *Lancaster Intelligencer* some eighteen months. In 1853 she and her husband, with two daughters and five sons of the second marriage, went to Adrian, Mich., leaving one daughter, Mrs. Emmick, on the old homestead. In this latter place she died in 1862, and she is buried at Adrian. Mr. Peirson returned to Liberty, and died at Mrs. Emmick's house in 1865, aged 87 years. Mrs. Emmick and two of the sons are the only members of the family living.

## MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

BY JOHN L. SEXTON JR.



MORRIS township was formed in September 1824, and taken from the township of Delmar. It is bounded on the north by Delmar, Duncan and Charleston townships, on the east by Liberty township, on the south by Lycoming county, and on the west by Elk township. Its surface is uneven and broken with high mountains, on either side of the numerous creeks which flow through its territory. All the streams in the township flow south and ultimately empty into Pine Creek, which discharges its waters into the west branch of the Susquehanna near Jersey Shore, in Lycoming county. This region was originally very heavily timbered with white pine, hemlock, chestnut, maple and birch. There is considerable coal yet undeveloped in the township, besides veins of iron ore. Along the principal streams the soil is alluvial and produces corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat, grass, tobacco, and orchard fruits, while in the eastern portion of the township, adjoining Liberty, there are fine farms and prosperous farmers, with good dwellings, barns, agricultural implements, and fine orchards.

Among the settlers in this portion of the township are John Linck, Fred Heiler, Henry Miller, Fred Heiler jr., John Desmond, William and Daniel Caspeare, W. H. Leisering, John Neuffer, Nicholas Emick, Frank Woodhouse, James Custard, John Little, Benjamin Russell, John, Francis, William and Abram Plank, H. Guy, George, Henry, William, Adelbert and J. Edgar Thomas, Calvin, Alfred and Chester Hart, Ezra and Edwin Banfield, Reuben Brion, Burdett Root, Charles Comstock, David Butters, John Haggerty and Frederick and Gotlieb Brown.

The township officers for the official year 1881-2 were: Supervisors, John Linck, James Blackwell; justices, John Haggerty, Job Doane; school directors, William

Blackwell, J. E. Webster, Alfred Emick, William Emick; judge of election, John Wilson; inspectors, J. E. Webster, Francis Plank; town clerk, John Haggerty; auditors, James Blackwell, William Linck.

The following was the vote for the present officers, as given in the *Wellsboro Agitator*:

Supervisors—James Blackwell, 57; John Linck, 155; B. F. Campbell, 55; Robert Wilson, 23.

Justice of the peace—Enoch Blackwell, 123; John Haggerty, 156.

Constable—Isaac Smith, 86; E. J. Thomas, 66; A. A. Emick, 4.

School directors—G. S. Peters, 130; John Williamie, 55; Henry Thomas, 68.

Assessor—John Wilson, 117; A. G. Seeman, 36.

Assistant assessors—Enoch Blackwell, 135; J. E. Webster, 53; Robert Wilson, 56.

Treasurer—D. F. Linck, 93.

Town clerk—Jerry Desmond, 91.

Judge of election—J. E. Webster, 49; Francis Plank, 41.

Auditor—Henry Lewis, 44; F. E. Doane, 41.

### INDIAN HISTORY.

In the general history of the county we have given the course of the several Indian trails which pass through Tioga county, and we learn from Enoch Blackwell that there were evidences of an Indian village on the site of his present dwelling and garden. There were places there where it was certain that wigwams were erected prior to the Revolutionary war. He has found arrowheads, pots and French hatchets, also a hatchet or small axe which has the appearance of being bronze or brass. Little collections of sandstones which had served the Indians were found upon the premises. As a further evidence of the presence of Indians at a very early period he discovered "blazes" or hacks upon pine trees, which

were made 150 years ago with a hatchet of steel about two and a half inches in the blade. The presence of the bronze or brass axe, which is undoubtedly of French manufacture, shows how at that early day the French people were mingling with the Indians of the Six Nations, and seeking to gain territory in northern and western Pennsylvania. Shikellimy at this time (1732) was chief of the Monseys, and had his seat near Sunbury, on the west branch of the Susquehanna; and a complete chain of Indian settlements extended from the mouth of the Juniata to the head waters of the west branch, and north to Canada. The abundance of fish in the waters of Babb's Creek, Cedar Run and other tributaries of Pine Creek, and of deer, elk, bear and other game, was inviting to the Indians. At an elevation of only about 860 feet above tide, with high mountains around, a suitable and desirable place was Blackwell's for an Indian town. The old Indian trail north went up Stony Fork Creek from Babb's Creek, through to Wellsboro and thence to Tioga; and another path led up Babb's Creek to Arnot, and so to the Tioga at Blossburg, intersecting the great Indian trail from the mouth of the Lycoming to Blossburg, Painted Post and the Genesee country. It was along these trails that the Indians traveled, either on hunting excursions or when they were harassing the settlers on the west branch of the Susquehanna. In case of defeat, or when for other reasons they left the valley of the west branch, they would retire to their numberless camps along the routes we have named, and be secure from invasion or attack. The camp on the farm of Mr. Blackwell was one of those retreats, and when the settlers on the west branch thought that their wily foes had retreated to the country on the Genesee River they had only retired a few miles into the present limits of Tioga county, and were stealthily watching the operations of the west branch settlers. It will be recollected that the treaty with the Indians in 1768, which gave the white settler the privilege of settling as far up the Susquehanna as the mouth of Tiadaghton Creek, was not interpreted to mean Pine Creek until the subsequent treaty of 1784, at Fort Stanwix, N. Y. Tioga county was just north of that line, and settlements and camps of the Indians like that on Mr. Blackwell's place were the Indian outposts, where they kept their hunters and warriors posted as sentinels.

#### THE FIRST SETTLERS.

Samson Babb, a native of Wilmington, Delaware, came from West Chester, Chester county, Pa., to the wilds of what is now Morris township, and was the first settler. He came in the year 1800; settled at a point where the hotel of A. L. Bodine is now located, and gave the name to Babb's Creek, which flows past the place. He purchased 450 acres from the Pine Creek Land Company. He built the first saw-mill in the township, which was in operation as early as 1806. The first year he manufactured lumber he floated it down to near the mouth of the creek, intending there to raft it over and run it down Pine Creek to the west branch of the Sus-

quehanna River. A sudden freshet came and carried his lumber away, and he lost it all. His wife remained a few years in the wilderness and returned to West Chester, where she died. Mr. Babb's son William remained with him, assisting the old gentleman in clearing up the farm and in his lumbering operations. Samson Babb was largely instrumental in getting a State road built from Newberry (now within the corporate limits of Williamsport) up to Pine Creek and so through to Wellsboro. He was commissioned a justice of the peace in 1813. His grandson William Babb, a surveyor, who now resides in Morris near where his grandfather settled, informs us that his pioneer ancestor spent from eight to ten thousand dollars in erecting a dwelling, barns and mills, and improving the farm. There are no records in relation to the time of his birth. He died in October 1815, and was buried near his dwelling in Morris, and the highway passes over or near his grave.

William Babb remained in Morris after the death of his father, and married Mary Campbell, by whom he had three children—George, William and Samson. Samson enlisted in the army and died during the Rebellion, at Nashville, Tennessee.

William Babb jr. was born on the homestead of his grandfather, in 1820, and was educated partly in Morris and partly in Chester county, Pa. He learned the arts of type-setting and surveying, which latter occupation he has pursued for many years. He was married in 1849 to Miss Mary Ann Snyder, of Union county, Pa., by whom he had three children—Mary, wife of — Sherman; Beulah, wife of John Webster; and George. He has been during his whole life a resident of Morris.

Enoch Blackwell sen. was born in Haven parish, Gloucestershire, England, and came to Philadelphia in 1805. He was one of a company known as the English Company, which purchased 12,000 acres on both sides of the line between Lycoming and Tioga counties, extending into the present township of Morris. The others of the company were Rev. John Hay, of Philadelphia, William Wells, and Mr. Shearburne. Mr. Blackwell had seven children—John, William, Enoch, Sarah (wife of John Gamble), Nancy (wife of Henry Tomb), Phebe (wife of — Shearer of Illinois) and Mary (wife of James Campbell). He first settled in Pine township, Lycoming county, in 1805, and in 1810 came to Morris township.

Enoch Blackwell, son of William Blackwell, and grandson of Enoch Blackwell just mentioned, was born in Morris township, January 29th 1824, on the tract purchased by his grandfather. He was educated at home and in the common schools of the township, and became a farmer and lumberman. He was married in 1848 to Miss Mary Webster, by whom he has eight children—Horace W., Clara (wife of William Walters), Thomas, Mary Adelaide (wife of Henry Tidd), Eugene, Harriet (wife of William Plank), Sylvester and Miles. Mr. Blackwell is an active, enterprising business man, engaged in lumbering, farming and mercantile pursuits; owning large tracts of timbered lands, and a farm of about ninety acres under a good state of cultivation, with a good

dwelling and two barns. He has lived 58 years on the farm where he now resides—about six miles from Samson Babb's old place, on Babb's Creek near its confluence with Pine Creek. He is the postmaster at Lloyds.

Among the old settlers were Abram Harris, George Bonell, John Darling, Samuel M. Harrison, William Diggins, Jacob Valentine, Charles Duffy, William Blackwell, and Robert Campbell, a Revolutionary soldier, who entered the continental army under Washington when only 16 years of age, and who is buried at Campbelltown, on Pine Creek.

#### SCHOOL AND CHURCH ADVANTAGES.

The first school-house was about a mile above the mouth of Babb's Creek. It was a small log house with a slab roof. Another early school-house, 16 feet square, framed, stood near the present residence of William Babb. It had slabs for desks and seats. There are now six good framed school-houses in the township.

Among the early teachers were Nancy Clark, who taught about the year 1832; an Englishman named Samuel M. Harrison, and Dr. Rogers.

The only church edifice in the township is a union church at Nauvoo. Worshipers who cannot be accommodated in that church use the several school-houses of the township. Among the ministers who early preached in Morris was Rev. George Higgins, a Baptist minister from Philadelphia, who had service about the year 1835. The present officiating minister is Rev. James Patton, a Methodist.

#### THE BRUNSWICK TANNERY—SAW-MILLS.

Morris township can boast of having within its limits the largest tannery in the world.

Late in the fall of 1880 Hoyt Bros., of No. 72 Gold street, New York, purchased several thousand acres of hemlock-timbered land east and west of Babb's Creek, and determined to erect a mammoth tannery. They commenced operations in February 1881, locating the tannery about three-fourths of a mile below where Wilson Creek empties into Babb's Creek. They gathered a force of carpenters, stone masons, brick-layers, blacksmiths and lumbermen, and by the first day of January 1882 had their works in operation, and even three months before that date they commenced grinding bark and tanning leather. All the heavy machinery, engines, boilers and much of their other materials were received at Antrim, and hauled down the steep mountain road or "dug-way" to the desired spot. The capacity of the tannery is 1,000 sides per day, and it consumes 100 cords of bark per day or over 30,000 cords annually. The combined motive power to drive the machinery aggregates over 400 horse power. The bark sheds hold 20,000 cords, and the dry-house and loft is 900 feet long and made in the most substantial manner. There are 512 double vats, equal to 1,024 single ones; a hide-house, made of brick, capable of holding over 100,000 hides; 12 rolling machines in the rolling lofts; 6 bark mills; 40 square leaches, capable of holding 400 cords of bark; sweat pits made of stone, capable of holding 5,000 sides, and all the other appliances and fixtures in proportion. In addition to the construction of the tannery and its necessary build-

ings there have been erected 80 dwellings, a store, a boarding house, two blacksmith shops, a steam saw-mill, a planing-mill, a feed-mill and three carpenter shops. One hundred and twenty-five men are employed in the tannery alone, besides clerks, mechanics, the large force of workmen connected with the handling of bark and hides, etc. Probably not less than \$1,000,000 was required to purchase the land and set this huge manufactory in motion. The engines and machinery are of the very best kind, and all the mason work is of the most substantial and durable material, and put together to stay. The establishment is called the Brunswick Tannery. Hoyt Bros. are the proprietors, with George E. Brown as general manager, Edmond Kennedy tanner, Stewart Miller outside foreman, Isaiah Bunn assistant outside foreman, O. F. Taylor store keeper, A. R. Spicer accountant, George S. Peters assistant accountant, Thomas Blackwell and Gustav Sharping clerks, Eugene Clark weighmaster, and Dr. S. W. Sine resident physician.

The erection of this mammoth industrial establishment and the completion of the Arnot and Pine Creek Railroad will stimulate the farmers of Morris and Liberty to increased efforts to produce the beef, pork, grain and vegetables needed at the tannery; and the sturdy lumberman will find employment on the annual forty thousand cords of bark and the sixty million feet of hemlock lumber that the trees will make from which the bark is taken; saw-mills will be erected, and every branch of industry in the township will be quickened by the presence of this tannery. Farmers, who have hitherto when they wished to clear any land been compelled to burn their bark for want of a market, will now find a ready sale for this commodity, and the forests of the township, which have been regarded in the light of an impediment to its development, will now prove as valuable and remunerative as the cleared land.

The first saw-mill in the township was erected by Samson Babb prior to 1806, the next by Charles Duffy, the next by Jacob Emick, the next by Alexander Forsythe, in the year 1839, and he was followed by Robert H. Archer, Enoch Blackwell, Job Doane, and Hoyt Brothers. There are now four saw-mills and a grist-mill in the township. Previous to 1820 the first settlers in Morris had to go to mill to Jersey Shore, a distance of about thirty miles.

#### ROADS AND MAILS.

The first road in the township ran from Newberry and was finished up to Blackwell's in 1810. Before that there were private roads, cut by the settlers.

Post routes were established on an early day, carriers on horseback making weekly trips. There is now a daily route through Morris from Antrim to Nauvoo, Bartelden, Liberty, East Point, Ogdensburg, Gleason, and Canton, on the Northern Central Railroad. There is also a tri-weekly mail route to Jersey Shore.

There are two post-offices in the township, both located on Babb's Creek, the eastern portion of the township being accommodated at the Nauvoo post-office, which is on the line between Liberty and Morris townships. These offices are Lloyds, Enoch Blackwell postmaster, and Morris, A. L. Bodine postmaster.

# NELSON TOWNSHIP.

BY ALBERT M. LOOP.

**T**HIS is the smallest township embraced within the limits of Tioga county. It was originally a part of the old town of Elkland, which was divided in three parts, the eastern portion assuming the name of Nelson and the western Osceola, while the central portion organized itself into a borough, retaining the old name of Elkland. Nelson is situated on the Cowanesque River, six and a half miles from its confluence with the Tioga, and embraces an area of about ten square miles. It is bounded on the north by New York, on the east by the township of Lawrence, on the south by Farmington, and on the west by the borough of Elkland, and has about 600 inhabitants. Its citizens are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. There are two churches (Methodist and Presbyterian), four dry goods stores, three groceries, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a tannery, a carding machine, three blacksmith shops, a boot and shoe shop, and a large hotel, situated on the north side of the river, of which W. A. Newcomb is the proprietor.

A fine site was purchased a few years ago of Charles Bottom, on which has been erected a large and commodious school building, with a capacity for seating comfortably two hundred scholars. It has three departments, under separate teachers, and here children can be instructed not only in the rudiments of a common English education, but in all the various departments of modern literature. The school is open from six to nine months per year.

In 1861, when the first call for volunteers was made, Nelson responded by sending her quota promptly to the front, and filling every subsequent call, until, out of a voting population of 100 in the aggregate, there were 30 men in the field, of whom one-third were lost by disasters incident to the contest.

The branch of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad having its terminus at Elkland, twelve miles from its junction with the main track at Lawrenceville, affords an easy and convenient outlet for the products of the Cowanesque Valley, which before its completion were hauled over rough roads and heavy hills to the Erie at Addison, N. Y.

The vote for township officers at the last election was thus reported in one of the county newspapers:

Supervisors—Luther Rice jr., 89; D. Bowen, 17; J. I. Mack, 59; William Meritt, 57; D. Taft, 1; B. Parks, 1; C. F. Margraff, 1. Justice of the peace—C. B. Goodrich, 87; E. B. Campbell, 54; O. F. Richards, 39. Constable—J. W. Loop, 117. School directors—J. D. Campbell,

104; M. B. Seely, 103; E. Blackwell, 1. Assessor—J. Bottom, 114. Assistant assessors—S. G. Crandall, 110; E. Blackwell, 109. Town clerk and treasurer—F. J. Seely, 107.\* Judge of election—Perry Strait, 96; Henry Mourey, 16; A. J. Howell, 1. Inspectors of election—Arthur Stevens, 56; J. S. Goodrich, 55. Auditor—M. F. Cass, 66; H. Mourey, 11; C. F. Margraff, 1; J. H. Campbell, 2.

## THE PIONEERS.

Among the pioneers who first settled in this township were John and Hopestill Beecher, who settled on a piece of land which took their name, so that for many years after—in fact, up to the time of the division of the old town of Elkland—it continued to be known as Beecher's Island. What is known as the island is formed by the Cowanesque River and a branch of the same thrown off perhaps half a mile west of the village, which after running about a mile unites again with the parent stream.

Mrs. Abigail Beecher, wife of Hopestill Beecher, lacked only one month and two days of witnessing her one hundredth birthday. She was born in Richmond township, Berkshire county, Mass., and died in Charleston, this county, October 14th 1879. A correspondent of the Wellsboro *Agitator* gives the particulars of her eventful life, a few of which we copy:

At the age of 21 Miss Rathbone was married to Hopestill Beecher, and for their marriage tour they proposed a journey to and settlement in the far-off land of Tioga county, Pa. The neighbors remonstrated against such a hazardous undertaking, and tried to frighten the young bride out of such a purpose by telling her she was going among the "Pennamites," and that they were nearly all thieves and robbers and most of them had lost one or both eyes in their many brawls. But in two weeks from their marriage they started for the wilds of Pennsylvania, and after many days' journey took up their abode in the vicinity of what is now Tioga village, at that time consisting of a log tavern and two or three houses. After residing five years in Tioga Mr. Beecher purchased Beecher's Island. Here they were a long way from neighbors, and had very few privileges, social or religious. Mrs. Beecher went to Tioga on horseback and joined the Baptist church there, then just organized. She was one of the first persons baptized in Tioga county.

When she was a babe in the cradle of her Massachusetts home there was not a cleared field nor a house in Tioga county. She was three years old when Lord Cornwallis gave up his sword to General Washington. She



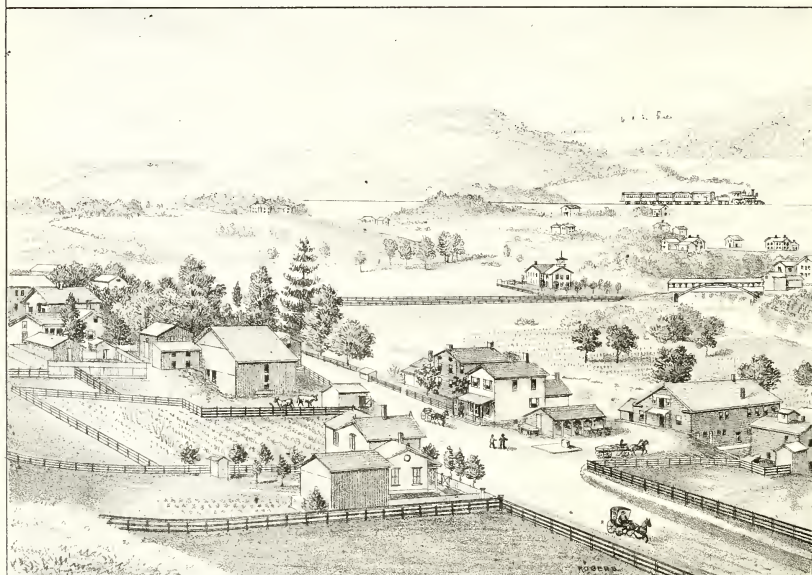




*E. Blackwell*



*Mrs E Blackwell*



RESIDENCE, FARM BUILDINGS, OLD HOMESTEAD, MILLERS HOUSE, STORE AND FLOURING MILL OF  
E. BLACKWELL, NELSON, TIOGA CO., PA.

was old enough to be interested in politics and remember distinctly to the day of her death the election of General George Washington as the first president of the United States. Since her birth States have been organized and cities built, and railroads, steamboats, telegraphs, stoves, and the great mass of labor-saving machinery have come into being. Great denominations have arisen from small beginnings. John Wesley did not die until she was twelve years of age. Within her day foreign missions have been organized and the world filled with mission stations.

In the year 1806 Daniel Strait came up the river from Lindletown and located upon a piece of land now known as the Hazlett farm. Here he began an improvement and resided two years, when he sold his claim to John and Samuel Hazlett and removed to Steuben county, N. Y. The property has remained in the possession of the Hazlett family ever since.

At the time referred to the woods abounded in game, and the little tributaries of the Cowanesque were full of trout. The hills were covered with an immense growth of pine and hemlock timber, white ash, basswood and hard and soft maple, and the chief employment during the long and tedious winters was in cutting and getting to the river's bank the huge giants of the forest, which were then rafted in the stream, and when the spring flood came were floated down the river to Harrisburg, Middletown, Columbia or Port Deposit, where a ready market usually awaited them; and with the money procured from the sale of their lumber the pioneers were enabled to struggle on another year. Their meat was principally procured from the forest, and a dozen or two of speckled trout could at any time be hooked in a few minutes by an expert fisherman from any of the numerous little streams which tumble down the mountain side and unite their waters with the Cowanesque.

Artemus Losey came into the township in 1830, and immediately thereafter purchased the old mills and the water power and commenced the manufacture of lumber, which he carried on successfully for many years. He was a first-class mechanic, and during his life-time at Nelson he built several carding machines, and at different times was engaged, in addition to his lumbering operations, in the manufacture and sale of organs, melodeons, and all kinds of household furniture. He was a man of energetic and active temperament, and contributed largely toward the future success and prosperity of the village. He retained his habits of industry and enterprise up to his death, which occurred in 1873. The saw-mill and other establishments originated by him are now owned and operated by his son J. T. Losey. Mr. Losey originally purchased the property of John Campbell, a gentleman of Irish descent, who bought out the Beechers when they left.

John Campbell, John and Samuel Hazlett, James and Joseph Campbell, George W. Phelps, Walter Bottom, Samuel Rathbun, John Vroman, Amariah Hammond, Richard Ellison and James Ryan were the first to make permanent settlements.

Enoch Blackwell still owns the property of his step-father, John Campbell. Mr. Blackwell is one of the leading business men of Nelson, being a merchant as well as engaged in farming and lumbering. He was born at Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, in 1814. His father died while Enoch was a mere child, and Mrs. Blackwell became the wife of John Campbell, of Beecher's Island Nelson; thus Enoch Blackwell was brought to Nelson at a very early day in the history of the township. He was for many years a deacon in the Presbyterian church, and is now an elder. Mr. Blackwell's first wife was Miss Mary Knapp, of Wells, Pa. They were married in 1838, and she died in 1865. The next year he married Miss Caroline Lugg, by whom he had one child. She died in 1868, and in 1869 Mr. Blackwell married Mrs. Caroline P. Putnam, of Tioga, a daughter of Dr. Simcon Power.

The first man who settled above Lawrence township on the Cowanesque River is believed to have been Reuben Cook, who erected a cabin somewhere on the farm of H. T. Ryan, about one and a half miles above Nelson, about the year 1800. Mr. Cook died in 1879, aged 100 years.

Dr. Albert Mortimer Loop is the oldest resident physician, having practiced his profession in the township since 1840, excepting two years spent at Rock Island, Ill., where he was elected clerk of the city and county, but was compelled by ill health to resign and return to Tioga county in 1856. He was born in Elmira, N. Y., September 12th 1816, and married Miss Sophia J. Tremain, of Nelson. He is a staunch Democrat in politics, having voted that ticket for 42 years; and has been nominated for commissioner, representative, and associate judge. In 1880 and 1881 he was president of the county medical society. He has been a frequent contributor to the local press.

About 90 per cent. of the entire area of the township has been cleared up and is now under improvement. Within the limits of the township the river is spanned by two bridges, about a mile apart.

The first dry goods store was opened in 1830, by Hiram Beebe of Lawrenceville and Hunt Pomeroy. The first grist-mill and saw-mill was built by John Campbell.

#### CHURCHES AND LODGES.

Nelson Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 434, was organized February 20th 1874, with the following charter members: G. H. Baxter, William Merritt, William H. Baxter, Alvah Baxter, C. P. Wright, G. I. Hurlbut, John Hazlett, Enoch Blackwell, William Campbell and Hiram Merritt.

The following are the names of the first officers, who were duly elected and installed at the first meeting of the lodge under its new organization: N. G., George H. Baxter; V. G., William Merritt; secretary, William H. Baxter; treasurer, William Campbell.

On the night of April 9th 1880 the large building used for a store and post-office, the upper part of which was the Odd Fellows' hall, which they had fitted up handsomely, was totally burned, and the Odd Fellows lost heavily. The lodge, however, is now as prosperous as

ever, having a membership of 75, and receiving new accessions at each meeting. Its stated meetings are on Friday night of each week.

A lodge of Good Templars was organized here some years ago, but, becoming disorganized, they surrendered their charter and ceased to exist as an organized body.

The first religious services were held under the auspices of the Presbyterian society, usually in private houses,

barns, and subsequently school-houses. The first regular minister was Rev. Octavius Fitch. It was not until 1843 that the present Presbyterian church was erected and dedicated, Rev. Joel Jewell pastor.

Of the efforts of the early Methodists to establish a church but little is known. The present building on the south side of the river was erected in 1868, and the society is in a flourishing condition.

## ELKLAND BOROUGH.

BY ALBERT M. LOOP.

**E**LKLAND township formerly embraced all the territory now included in the townships of Osceola, Farmington and Nelson. In 1849 an act of the Legislature incorporating the borough of Elkland was passed, and later the township was divided, the western part being organized under the name of Osceola, while the eastern part took the name of Nelson, and the old township of Elkland lost its identity, becoming the borough of Elkland.

It is almost impossible to ascertain the precise date of its earliest settlement, as several abortive attempts were made previous to 1800. The first dry goods store was opened in 1824, by the late John Ryon and Robert Tubbs. In 1828 Joel Parkhurst came into the township and joined them, and after a short time he bought them out and became sole proprietor.

At this time there were living in Elkland George Durrence, David Hammond, Lemuel Davenport, Robert Tubbs, Samuel Tubbs, Benjamin Tubbs, M. W. Stull, John Hammond, Linsford Coates, Philip Taylor, David Taylor, Nathaniel Seeley, Amasa Calvin, James Daily and Thomas Rathbun, who purchased the fine farms which now present so attractive an appearance to the eye of the traveler journeying up the valley.

The principal business of the early inhabitants was lumbering, as the hills which skirt the valley were covered by a heavy growth of pine, the manufacture of which into timber and boards occupied all the time of the hardy settlers. Saw-mills run by water power were constructed at different points on the river, where large quantities of pine logs were sawed into boards, which at the time of the annual spring freshet were rafted in the river and floated down to Liverpool, Columbia, Marietta and Port Deposit on the Susquehanna, where a market was usually found. It was not until 1850 that the people began to turn their attention to agricultural pursuits. Since that time a steady and progressive development has been going on, until at this time the valley of the Cowanesque is one of the most fertile and beautiful in the Keystone State.

There are now in Elkland borough two hotels. The

Case House, of which T. D. Case is proprietor, is located on the northeast corner of Buffalo and Main streets, and is a large and commodious structure well suited to the convenience of the traveling public, having all the modern conveniences of our metropolitan hotels. Mr. Case, the genial proprietor, is assiduous in his efforts to render his guests comfortable and happy.

Leander Culver opened the first hotel, in 1836, upon the site now occupied by the Case House, purchasing it from a man by the name of Smith, who kept for a time previous a sort of inn. In 1841 D. B. and J. W. Sheff built the old hotel, subsequently burned down, on the site of the house which is now used as a tenement house; the experiment of using it for a hotel was not a success after the death of its projector, Mr. Culver.

The Exchange Hotel is a new house, situated on the north side of Main street, and has good accommodations.

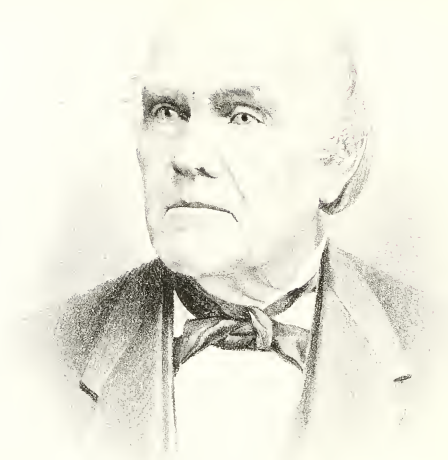
There are two dry goods stores, H. Miner and R. K. Kimm proprietors; the drug store of C. C. Ward & Son, a furniture store, two feed and flour stores, a hardware store, a tannery, a furniture factory, two wagon shops, a blacksmith shop, a banking house, a shoe shop, a ladies' furnishing goods store, a meat market, a flouring mill, a saddle and harness shop, and two livery shops. There is one practicing physician, Dr. W. W. Wright. There are two lawyers, Colonel R. T. Wood and John S. Ryon; one general insurance office, one notary public and pension agent, and one real estate and broker's office. There are two churches, Methodist and Presbyterian, and a large, elegant and commodious school building, under the exclusive control of a board of directors, employing three teachers, and having seats for 250 pupils.

Colonel L. Davenport built the first flouring mill, and was for many years one of the most active and energetic business men of the place. He died in 1879, and the extensive flouring mill is now owned by Hon. J. W. Ryon of Pottsville, formerly of this borough.

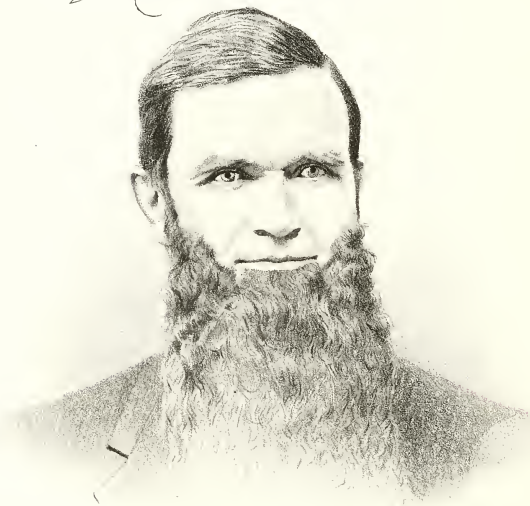
The vote for borough officers at the last election was as follows:

Burgess—R. McCann, 58; J. S. Ryon, 57. Councilmen—H. Miner, 50; G. G. Dorrance, 61; W. H. Redfield, 58; O. P. Babcock, 109; T. D. Case, 58; J. S.





*Geo. Dorrance*



*Bray Dorrance*



Ryon, 47; C. D. Wakely, 6; A. J. Fillman, 53; L. B. Brown, 51; G. T. Harrower, 54; David Stull, 59; T. Coats, 55. School directors—L. K. Parkhurst, 55; R. T. Wood, 57; W. W. Wright, 59. Justice of the peace—F. G. Loveland, 98; John Newbury, 2. Constable—L. W. Fenton, 64; Linsford Coats, 50. Assessor—W. Gleason, 53; G. G. Dorrance, 57; J. W. Page, 2. Assistant assessors—J. C. Dulse, 56; G. G. Dorrance, 37; J. W. Page, 54; W. Gleason, 49. Judge of election—C. P. Evans, 51; William Potter, 63. Inspectors of election—L. C. Wood, 44; J. W. Beard, 27; William Preston, 60; D. W. Stull, 2. Auditor—R. K. Skinner, 57; T. C. Campbell, 54.

### LEADING CITIZENS.

#### GEORGE DORRANCE.

Among the very successful business men of the Cowanesque Valley, and as one who stamped upon its business interests the impress of his own irreproachable character, George Dorrance occupied a prominent position. He was born in the town of Columbia, Tolland county, Conn., on the 10th of October 1802, and was a grandson of Colonel George Dorrance, one of the heroic defenders of the Wyoming settlers at the massacre in July 1778, where he was cruelly tortured to death by the Indians and Tories under the command of Butler. In the spring of 1829 our subject emigrated to Elkland, then an almost unbroken wilderness, and purchased about 60 acres of land with a small clearing, where he erected a small frame house and commenced the business of farming in true pioneer style. In August 1832 he married Susan Hammond, daughter of David Hammond, one of the earliest settlers of the place. He soon after commenced lumbering in addition to his farming business, and as the country grew older he gradually extended his operations until he became one of the most extensive lumbermen in the Cowanesque Valley. The timber was cut upon the hills in the winter season and drawn to the river, where it was manufactured into boards, and in the early spring time was rafted in the swollen stream and floated down to the Susquehanna. Mr. Dorrance continued to reside on the old homestead, and as the years rolled away a family grew up around him. He made additions to his farm until the old 60 acres had expanded into an area of 320, and in place of the old house he erected one of palatial dimensions, which will compare favorably with any in the Cowanesque Valley. He was the father of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom except one son (who died at the age of two years), with their aged mother, survived him. The second son, however, died within two weeks after the father's death.

Mr. Dorrance was well known throughout Tioga county, and in the community where he lived he was honored and respected by all. His hand was ever open to every good work, and the numerous benefactions he bestowed upon the indigent will be placed to his credit on that day when the secrets of all hearts shall be made

known. In 1873 he joined the Presbyterian church, but previous to that, throughout his whole life, he had been a generous contributor to the support of all charities having for their object the relief of human suffering and the spread of evangelical principles. He did no man intentional wrong, and his integrity and honesty were never questioned in the community where he spent his life.

Politically Mr. Dorrance was a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school, and during the dark and stormy period of the Rebellion his influence was on the side of the Union. He contributed freely to the payment of bounties to volunteers and to the support of their families while they were absent in the field.

He was a good practical farmer, of liberal and advanced ideas, and the farmers of the Cowanesque will miss his example in the various improvements which have made this valley the garden of the State.

He died at his home in Elkland, on the 13th of June 1881, and his remains were deposited in the new cemetery on the hillside which his own hands had helped to beautify and adorn.

#### HON. BENJAMIN DORRANCE.

The subject of this sketch was the second son of George and Susan Dorrance, and was born in Elkland township, May 3d 1836. His younger days were spent on the farm with his father, and in attending the district school and the academy taught by Samuel Price at Academy Corners in this county. At the age of 18 he entered the junior class of Alfred University, Allegany county, N. Y., where he graduated at the age of 20 years, having during the meantime taught two or three terms of public school.

At this time (1856) the Republican party had assumed such proportions as to place a presidential candidate in the field, and John C. Fremont was chosen as its standard bearer, while the Democrats had nominated James Buchanan of Pennsylvania. The campaign was a heated and spirited one, resulting in the defeat of the Republicans and the success of the Democracy. During the entire campaign Mr. Dorrance, although still in his minority, took an active part in behalf of the new party. Wherever there was a mass meeting or torch-light procession there he was always to be found, and his purse was ever open to help defray the expenses; and until the day of his death he remained true to his early convictions, although all the other members of his family were of the opposite political faith. He was afterward properly recognized for his fealty.

After the close of his school years he settled at home, and for a term took charge of his father's extensive lumbering interests, making frequent trips down the river on rafts, disposing of them at the various markets and returning to assist in the farm duties during the summer. In the year 1860 or 1862 he entered into copartnership with J. G. Parkhurst and David Dunbar in the mercantile business, in the brick block on the corner of Main and Buffalo streets in the borough of Elkland, where he

remained until 1872, when the firm was dissolved, and he opened a drug store in the room adjoining. He continued in this business about five years, when he sold his stock in trade to O. P. Babcock and Dr. W. W. Wright.

In the summer of 1877 he entered the political field as a candidate for the State Legislature to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. Hugh Young, who had received the appointment of U. S. bank examiner. The great contest was over the nomination, and the canvass was hot and spirited; but he was successful, and his nomination was ratified at the November election by a rousing majority. In the summer of 1878 he was a candidate for re-election for a full term of two years. On account of the favorable impression he had made as a legislator, his party conceded him the nomination by acclamation, and in November he was elected by an increased majority.

The following session of the Legislature was a lengthy and exhausting one, extending into the summer months; and just before its close he was obliged to abandon his post on account of failing health. His physicians recommended the dry and bracing climate of Colorado, as his disease was of a pulmonary character; and on the 10th of June 1879, after a week's visit at home, he bade adieu to his friends and started on a pilgrimage in search of health and a renewal of his wasting energies. For a year he wandered from place to place, sometimes on the mountain summit where the snow glistened in the summer sunshine, sometimes in the valleys where meandered the purling rivulet, and again traveling through the everglades of the sunny south, searching, still searching, for that he never found. Alone and in strange lands, among strangers and far from home, he dragged the weary hours away, vainly endeavoring to drive off the insidious disease that was gnawing at his heart strings. He spent the winter and spring of 1880 in the south, and in the early summer made his way toward home by slow and easy stages, arriving in June after a year's absence. He was greeted by his friends with the warmest affection, and those most anxious thought his health somewhat improved; but to the close observer the pallid countenance and hollow voice still indicated the quiet and stealthy workings of the terrible canker that was so soon to snap the cords of life asunder. He spent the summer at his home, receiving the kindest of care from his brothers and sisters and his many friends; but when the leaves began to fall he again started in his search of life's elixir, this time going to Elmira and seeking treatment of those who had gained an enviable fame in their profession. This also proved abortive. Science and skill were unable to cope with his disease, and on the 26th of June 1881, at his rooms in Elmira, in the early summer time, with the warm sun shining in at the open window, the Angel of Death entered, and the mortal part of Benjamin Dorrance was left but moldering clay.

In writing this brief biographical sketch of a lifelong friend we feel how futile are words to do him justice, and how vain are all our panegyrics to him who sleeps the sleep that knows no waking. We know he has not

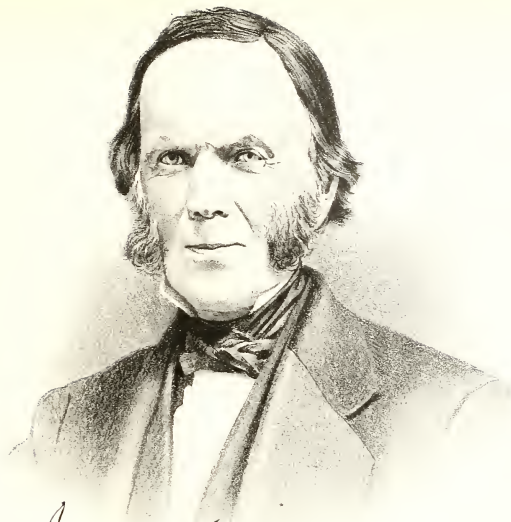
lived in vain, and his noble examples and deeds will live in memory as long as time shall last.

By strict honesty and close attention to business he had accumulated a competency of this world's goods, and in his last will he made a judicious disposition of them. He died in the prime of manhood, with honors just being bestowed upon him and a future big with promise; and yet let us believe that he had lived to a purpose, and his mission was already fulfilled according to the measure of his years.

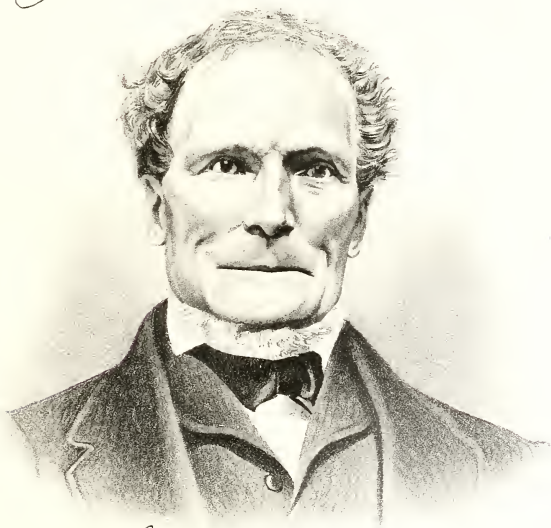
#### JOEL PARKHURST

was born in Cheshire county, N. H., on the 8th day of April 1800. His ancestors were among the early settlers of the old Granite State. After receiving his education he left home, at the early age of 17 years, coming to Loyalsock, Lycoming county, Pa., where he taught a term of school in the winter season, and the next winter at Long Reach, a few miles above Williamsport. After closing his engagement with the inhabitants of that vicinity he proceeded to Painted Post, N. Y., and in the winter of 1822 he was employed at Antrim in the occupation of teaching, devoting all of his spare time to the study of medicine, which profession he consented to adopt, at the earnest solicitation of his friends. It was evident, however, that Mr. Parkhurst was not very favorably impressed with the profession which had been chosen for him, although his father and several brothers were eminent practitioners of the healing art; for in 1822, in the early springtime, he was employed by the government to go to Michigan as a surveyor. He accordingly proceeded to Buffalo, where he took passage on the second steamboat that ever navigated lake Erie. A storm springing up the boat became disabled and put into Cleveland for repairs. Here he would have been compelled to remain several weeks; but the monotony of the situation was too much for his young and ardent nature, and he accordingly shouldered his baggage and walked to Steubenville, where he bought a horse and saddle for \$45 and started for his home in New Hampshire, proceeding leisurely alone until he reached Pittsburgh, Pa. There he stopped for a short time to inspect the coal mines and vast iron manufactories in operation at place. After recuperating a short time he renewed his journey, and after many days of fatiguing equestrian exercise he reached his home in Richmond, N. H.; engaged to a merchant of that place, in the capacity of clerk, for a salary of \$150 per annum, and there remained two years.

On settling with his employer he received his salary in merchandise of the value of \$300. He purchased a horse and wagon on credit, and loading his effects he bade adieu to the home of his childhood and journeyed to Mansfield, Pa., where he remained for a while. In 1826 he went to Lawrenceville and formed a partnership with his brother. In 1828 the partnership was dissolved and he went up the Cowanesque River to Elkland, where he entered into copartnership with John Ryon and Robert Tubbs. This continued only a short time, when Mr. Parkhurst bought out the interests of his



*Joel Parkhurst*



*John Maynard*



two partners, and, becoming sole proprietor, conducted the business alone. Here for the first time in his somewhat eventful life Mr. P. began to exhibit all those sterling qualities which, added to his great business capacity, contributed to his future success. From this time on to the breaking out of the civil war he was the leading business man of the Cowanesque Valley. During the revolutions and panics of 1836 and 1838 he moved steadily onward, and his great financial ability and active and industrious habits enabled him to successfully ride out the storm; while his philanthropic nature exhibited itself in the numerous cases of embarrassment occurring among his business friends and acquaintances, where his hand was ever ready to extend the needed aid. His business as a merchant extended over the whole county and into the border towns of Steuben county. He gave credit to all who applied where there was even a probability of their being able to render the *quid pro quo*. His losses from poor debts must necessarily have been numerous and heavy; but he never staggered under the load, and he continued enlarging and extending his business until the Rebellion began, when he was able in the great time of his country's need to take the county bonds issued by the commissioners of Tioga county, and furnish means for the payment of bounties to our volunteers, thus enabling us to fill our quota without trouble or delay.

In 1835 he married Miss Emeline Allen, of Cortland county, N. Y., by whom he had seven children, only one of whom survives him, viz. his daughter Anna, who was married to C. L. Patterson, of Tioga county, a young man of rare business qualifications and strict integrity, who now has the entire control and management of Mr. Parkhurst's immense business.

In 1853 Mr. Parkhurst lost his wife, and subsequently

he experienced a series of afflictions which would have appalled an ordinary man. In 1855 he married Martha H. Steele, daughter of the late Benjamin Harrower, of Lindley, and by her he had two children.

In 1876 he conceived the plan of erecting at his own expense a handsome and commodious school building in the borough of Elkland, at a cost of \$6,000, which is devoted exclusively to the use of the district, under the supervision of the board of directors. Here the children and youth of the borough enjoy all the advantages accruing from such institutions in larger towns.

Mr. Parkhurst has all his life been a member of the Presbyterian church, and has always been identified with its interests, contributing liberally to the spread of the gospel in the erection of new churches, and to the advancement of every measure having for its object the encouragement of religious culture and the improvement of mankind.

Politically Mr. Parkhurst has always been an ardent protectionist, a warm and devoted adherent of the doctrines of Henry Clay; and he may very justly be said to be the father of Republicanism in Tioga county. He was never an office seeker, however, and has persistently refused to yield to the solicitations of his party friends to become a candidate for official favor; but he has always been an earnest advocate of the principles of the party.

In the various relations of life he has shown himself to be the kind husband and father, the obliging and courteous neighbor, the true friend and honest man. During his long and eventful career he has never been engaged in litigation with his neighbors, and was never known to have a suit at law in the courts of Tioga county. Honored and respected by all he is now enjoying a ripe old age, quietly awaiting the summons to enter into the joy of his Lord.

## SHIPPEN TOWNSHIP.

BY JOHN L. SEXTON JR.

**T**HE township of Shippen was formed from the western portion of Delmar, in February 1823. It is bounded on the north by Clymer and Chatham, on the east by Delmar, on the south by Delmar and Elk, and on the west by Gaines and Clymer. Pine Creek enters the township from the west, and flows centrally eastward about two-thirds of the way across the township, and thence south and into the township of Elk. Marsh Creek empties into Pine Creek near the east line of the township, at a point where Pine Creek takes its departure for the south, at a place known as the Manchester Farm. The township is hilly and mountainous, with here and there tillable lands along Marsh and Pine Creeks, and on the ridges east of Pine Creek. The Man-

chester Farm is alluvial soil, and produces corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat, tobacco, grass and the orchard fruits. For many years the part of Shippen at the mouth of Marsh Creek, and west to the township line of Gaines, was the scene of large lumbering transactions.

The population of the township in 1880 was 441. Since that time it has increased probably 100, and there is every reason to believe that the construction of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad will add to the population materially.

PIONEER TIMES.

Josiah Furman was the first settler in the township. He came up Pine Creek in 1804 and located at the "Big Meadows," at or near the mouth of Marsh Creek. He



was afterward followed by his brothers and the Ellises and Harringtons. The Indians had not vacated that locality at the time Mr. Furman came, but remained until the war of 1812.

The communication of the early settlers with the outside world was by Pine Creek down to Jersey Shore and Williamsport, the waters of that creek affording passage by means of long boats hewed out of pine trees, or flat boats constructed for the purpose, and usually manned and handled by two men. The old east and west State road from Towanda *via* Sullivan, Covington and Wellsboro to this point, although laid out about the year 1806, was not completed through Shippen township and on to Coudersport, Potter county, until some years after the first settlement on Pine Creek in the township of Shippen.

At the time of the first assessment, by Asaph Ellis, in 1824, the township of Shippen, which then comprised the present territory of Gaines, contained the following resident taxpayers:

John Benn, Coonrod Benauer, Elijah Dimmick, Paul Dimmick, Sylvester Davy, Richard Ellis, John Ellsworth, Asaph Ellis, David Ellis, Consider Ellis, Richard Ellis, John Ellis, Robert Francis, Benjamin Furman, Josiah Furman, Aaron Furman, William Furman, Reuben Harrington, George Huyler, Dudley Hewitt jr., John Smith, Wheaton Hewitt, Dudley Hewitt, Levi Murdock, Morris Miller, Richard Phillips, John L. Phenix, John Steele, Robert Steele, James Steele, Ephraim Steele, and Frederick Tanner.

David Ellis was the collector of taxes; William Knox, Hiram Beebe and Elijah Welch county commissioners; and D. Lindsay clerk. These settlers were located along Pine Creek from the Big Meadows, or the mouth of Marsh Creek, nearly up to the Potter county line. Several saw-mills had been erected, and the product was floated down Pine Creek to the west branch of the Susquehanna and found a market in southern ports.

The people of Pennsylvania were aroused upon the subject of public and internal improvements, of which we have written in the general history; the settlers on Pine Creek looked forward to the time when a canal would be constructed to Jersey shore, at the mouth of Pine Creek, from Harrisburg and the south, and by the year 1832 large investments were made along Pine Creek in timbered lands and in the erection of saw-mills. Enterprising lumbermen came in from Tompkins, Cortland, Chenango, Chemung, Broome and Tioga counties in New York, as well as from Lycoming, Northumberland and Union counties in Pennsylvania, and purchased lands and engaged in the lumber business. A great flood in the year 1832 swept away nearly every mill on the stream, and with them the fortunes of the inhabitants. This was a great public calamity, and its effects were felt for many years afterward. However, the people rallied. New settlers and new business men came in, and by the year 1838 the western portion of the township was organized into the present township of Gaines. The division left the following taxables in the township of Shippen, as shown by the assessment made by Charlton Phillips:

Lewis Ausburn, Alva Austin, David Armstrong, C. W.

Blake, Harry Braughton, O. S. Babcock, John Brooks, Daniel Bacon, Wells Chafee, Joseph Crawford, John Coleman, William Dimmick, P. N. Dimmick, Thomas Davis, Samuel Dickinson, James English, David Ellis, Amasa Ellis, Elijah Grennell, Jacob Harrington, Reuben Harrington, George Harvey, Thomas Hickox, Oliver Hickox, George Hickox, Charles Hickox, Lorenzo Lindsay, Horton Matteson, Daniel McVoy, Edwin Matteson, Mathers & Scoville, William McCelplin, Benjamin Ogden, Jacob Ogden, Charlton Phillips, Richard Phillips, Samuel Phillips, Moses Pierce, Lewis Smith, O. B. Scoville, W. H. Stratton, Jesse Streeter, Ephraim Steele, William Swartwood, E. Swope, Abraham Swope, Hezekiah Stowell, Stowell & Co., Henry Sligh, Curtis Thompson, John Thompson, George Tompkins, Jesse Locke, Eric Wakeman, Josiah Washburn, William Furman, William Freeman, Heman Kelsey, Joel English, Job Rexford, William Rexford, Israel Richards, Roswell Rexford and David Rexford.

The large tracts of unoccupied lands in the township enabled the citizens of Shippen, with the aid of residents above mentioned, to maintain their township organization, erect small school buildings, and pay the current expenses.

#### BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

About this time Phelps & Dodge, of New York city, made large investments in timbered lands in the township (which they now hold, under the title of the Pennsylvania Joint Land and Lumber Company), and engaged in lumbering extensively, as well as the improvement and cultivation of the soil on the banks of Marsh and Pine Creeks. Samuel Dickinson and Hon. Robert G. White, of Wellsboro, as well as Mathers & Scoville and others, engaged largely in the lumber business. The Ellises, who owned the property where George W. Harrington now resides, paid more attention to farming, and cultivated the soil, planting orchards and erecting barns and good dwellings. Although the soil was cultivated to some extent lumbering was the chief occupation of the people until the great forests of pine were cut down and removed. Extensive operations are now being carried on in lumbering in the hemlock forests in Shippen township and along the tributaries of Pine Creek, with here and there a lumber job in the isolated pine tracts which remain. Contractors for Phelps, Dodge & Co. are getting into Marsh Creek millions of feet of white pine, while the hemlock forests are attacked on every side to furnish bark for the tanneries on Pine Creek and Marsh Creek. Wright & Bailey have several logging camps, and are putting into Marsh Creek millions of feet of hemlock.

It may be well to describe the modern way of "trailing" logs, instead of hauling them on bobsleds. We are indebted to a correspondent of the *Wellsboro Gazette* for the description. The "trail" is a road down the side of the mountain, usually following the bank of the ravine. The road is wide enough for a team to travel easily upon it, with frequent side tracks to enable the teams to pass one another. In the center of the road a furrow is made, about eighteen inches in width and depth. The logs are collected and "skidded"

at convenient points along the trail, where they are marked with the initials of the owner and purchaser and sealed or measured. The scaling is done by a disinterested expert, and his measurement forms the basis of compensation between the owner and purchaser, and the owner and "jobber." When the scaling is done and there is sufficient snow to put the trail in proper condition the logs are rolled into it, and where the grade is heavy they move by their own gravity with great rapidity. Where the grade is insufficient for them to go alone a team is hitched to a log, and two horses will drive from twenty to thirty in front of them, the logs keeping the track, like a train of cars. In this way logs are sometimes transported six miles to the bank of the stream, where they are started at flood time toward their destination. The management of the trail is a distinct art in itself, requiring considerable skill. If long enough the trail is divided into sections and a man appointed to keep each of the sections in repair. It must be kept in proper form; no running water is permitted in it, and if the weather is warm enough to soften the sides, operations must be suspended during the day and the work done at night if it freezes. The velocity attained by logs in descending a steep mountain is tremendous and it is not uncommon for them to "jump" the trail, in which case they will demolish every obstruction. Fatal accidents often occur to persons who get in the way of logs escaping from a trail. In cases where the amount of timber on a tract is not sufficient to warrant the expense of building a trail the logs are drawn on sleds; but where the quantity is large enough to permit it the trail is the most economical and expeditious method.

The citizens of Shippen have hitherto been obliged to go to Stokesdale or Wellsboro to reach a railroad. There is every assurance that in the near future the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway will be completed from Williamsport, *via* Jersey Shore, up Pine Creek to the mouth of Marsh Creek, at the Manchester Farm, and thence up Marsh Creek to Stokesdale, on the line of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad. A station will be erected at the mouth of Marsh Creek, which will accommodate a large number living on Pine Creek and its tributaries west of that point, and save them much cartage. The townships of western Tioga and eastern Potter will be in closer communication with the outer world. They have been hemmed in as it were ever since their first settlement, and the construction of this railway cannot but prove highly advantageous to the people of that locality.

There have been two grist-mills in the township, one built by Hezekiah Stowell, and afterward owned by Reuben Harrington, and the Mather grist-mill. There are none in operation in the township at present.

There have been a number of saw-mills in the township. Scoville & Mather built a saw-mill and grist-mill at the Big Bend, below Furlmantown, on Pine Creek, and did an extensive business. At the Big Meadows and at Manchester, a little below the mouth of Marsh Creek, Hezekiah Stowell and Samuel Dickinson had four saw-mills in successful operation, cutting about 5,000,000 feet annually. They also had one down Pine Creek, below the

mouth of Four Mile Run. There are none now in operation.

For many years the post-office was located at the Manchester Farms, at the mouth of Marsh Creek; but recently it has been removed to the house of G. W. Harrington, and is now known as Ansonia. A daily mail from the east and the west is received at this office.

#### CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

There is only one church edifice in the township, and that was erected about thirty years ago, principally by the agents and employes of Phelps & Dodge. Rev. T. Forster, of Harrisburg, a Presbyterian clergyman, officiated at Wellsboro and Marsh Creek in 1843, and led the way to the construction of the church. It is now supplied by Rev. A. C. Shaw, D. D., of Wellsboro.

A graveyard near this church contains the remains of many of the old settlers of Shippen and Delmar townships. Among them are Henry Sligh, who died March 8th 1862, aged 75 years; Reuben Harrington, died April 17th 1863, aged 71 years; Eunice, wife of Reuben Harrington, died February 7th 1874, aged 78 years; Simeon, son of Hezekiah Stowell, died April 12th 1861, aged 23 years; Abiathar Swope, died October 18th 1850, aged 43 years; and Israel Merrick, who died April 30th 1844, aged 78 years. Mr. Merrick came into Delmar in 1809, from the State of Delaware.

There are several other graveyards and private burial places in the township.

#### SCHOOLS.

The first school-house in the township of Shippen (then in Delmar) was rude in its construction, as all school-houses were in Tioga county 73 years ago. There are now five school-houses in the township, and good taste is displayed in the location of the sites and in their surroundings. The names of the districts are No. 1, Marsh Creek, Warriner, Middle Ridge and Pleasant Valley. The school-house in district No. 1 is on the north bank of Pine Creek, in a beautiful grove of second growth white pine, and is a very inviting spot in the heat of summer or the blasts of winter. Near it is "Darling's Grove," composed of white pine, and quite a resort for picnics and like gatherings. Although the number of pupils attending each school is small, being about eighty in the aggregate average attendance, still they are well instructed, and have comfortable places to assemble in.

#### ELECTIONS.

The elections are held at the Marsh Creek school-house. The vote for township officers in 1882 was as follows:

Supervisors, Horace Broughton, 62; John Morrow, 57. Justice of the peace, C. O. Brown, 58; John W. English, 30. Constable, Stephen Scramton, 57; Tile Sherman, 1. School directors, E. F. Taylor, 30; B. F. Knowlton, 24; C. A. Jones, 23; Henry Darling, 20. Assessor, Asa Warriner, 60; William Thompson, 4. Assistant assessor, Alonzo Kimball, 62; Samuel Scramton, 54; William Thompson, 1. Treasurer, Wallace Jackson, 64. Town clerk, Wallace Jackson, 64. Judge of election, J. C. Hamilton, 63. Inspectors of election, W. C. Darling, 30; A. W. Dimmick, 25; E. H. Mason, 3; Perry Smith, 1.

## UNION TOWNSHIP.

By JOHN L. SEXTON JR.

**T**HE township of Union, situated in the extreme southeastern corner of Tioga county, was organized in February 1830, being taken from the township of Sullivan. It is one of the many granddaughters of Covington. It extends from the Tioga River on the northwest to Roaring Branch, or the Lycoming Creek, including some of the highest ranges of mountains in the county. It inclines generally toward the southeast, where its lowest altitude is about 940 feet; in the northwestern part it reaches nearly 2,400 feet above tide. Its average altitude is therefore about 1,500 feet above tide water.

Its surface is diversified, consisting of rolling lands, plateaus and valleys. The principal streams in the township flow southward and eastward, some emptying into tributaries of the Lycoming and west branch of the Susquehanna, others flowing eastward into the north branch, finding an outlet near Towanda, while a few small streams on the north flow northward into the Tioga River. A large portion of the soil in the township produces excellent crops of oats, corn, potatoes and grass, and the orchards bear fruit in abundance. The township contains several hamlets—Ogdensburg, Roaring Branch, Taylor's Corners and Gleason—and a thickly populated section on the west line known as the "Irish Settlement." The population of the township at the census of 1880 was 1,789. It now has nearly 2,000 inhabitants.

### THE PIONEERS.

Among the early settlers were William Taylor, Eli, Samuel and John McNett, Wright and Nelson Rutt, Jewett Spencer sen., Jewett Spencer jr., Lyon Spencer, Charles O. Spencer, Martin Robinson, Laban and Ezra Landon, Uriah Loper, Joseph Groover, John Newell, Charles M. Dibble, John and Luther Ogden, Joseph Wilber, George W. Terry, Alfred Jackson, Nathan Palmer, Martin Middaugh, Martin R. Harrington, Peter and Patrick Skelley, Abram Rundell, William Barrows, Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Tebo, Ithiel B. Reynolds, Thomas Stull, Hiram Gray, Charles Whitcomb, William Rathbone, Thomas Decoursey, G. G. Collins, Peter B. Harrington and Patrick McCormick.

Uriah Loper sen., one of the very first settlers of Union, was a native of Salem county, New Jersey, and located in the township of Union eighty years ago, on the farm now known as the John Simpkins place. His family consisted of a wife and nine children, all of whom are dead, with the exception of Prethana, widow of the

late John Newell, and Mrs. Rebecca Riley, widow of the late Henry Riley, of West Burlington, Bradford county. When Mr. Loper first settled in Union there were only two other families within miles of the place. He cleared up a farm, lived until about the year 1842, and was buried in West Burlington. The McNetts came soon afterward. In 1827 Joseph Groover settled in the township; he is now alive, a hardy and well preserved old gentleman, the father of eighteen children.

Settlers, however, came slowly. Of the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country only those who have experienced them can form any adequate idea. Union was a township heavily timbered, and until about the year 1854, when the Elmira and Williamsport Railroad was under construction, there was no market for the timber and lumber and most of it had to be burned upon the ground where it was felled. It required courage, health and an inflexible will to clear up and bring under cultivation such a township as this. A few of the early settlers were native Pennsylvanians, but a large portion of them were from Washington and Delaware counties in New York; and another portion, who located in the northern and western portions of the township, were sons of the Emerald Isle. From the very earliest period of the settlement there was always the best of feeling existing between the early settlers; as an old pioneer expressed it, "We were like a band of brothers." The name of the township was Union, and the early settlers possessed that sentiment in an eminent degree. On the west of them was Liberty township, toward whose inhabitants there was a very friendly feeling existing, and the watchwords "union and liberty" were very significant and appropriate. From a few sturdy pioneers a half century ago has grown up a community of intelligent, industrious and respectable people, now numbering nearly two thousand inhabitants (528 taxable), owning property assessed at \$215,696—which means in truth more than double that amount—with twelve school-houses, three churches, comfortable dwellings, good barns and all the improved agricultural implements necessary to cultivate the soil and gather in the harvest.

It was only by concert of action that the pioneers were enabled to clear up farms, erect dwellings and barns, build churches and school-houses, and provide themselves with the comforts of life which they now enjoy. "Logging bees," as they were termed, were frequent in the early settlement of the township. A settler would chop a "fallow," pile the brush in heaps and at a suitable time set them on fire, thus burning up all but the

trunks of the trees. After the burning of the brush these would be cut into suitable lengths for "logging." This work completed, the settler called upon his neighbors for help in drawing the logs together and rolling them up in huge piles for burning. Here was where the spirit of true neighborly friendship was manifested. Messages were sent to all settlers for miles around, notifying them that on a certain day Mr. A. would have a "logging bee." The work generally began immediately after dinner. Every ox team in the neighborhood was called into action. There were always selected from the company the "hitchers," the "rollers," the drivers and those to attend to the skids. A dozen gangs perhaps would thus be distributed over the fallow, all striving to accomplish the most work in the allotted time. Although the men were generally temperate, even to abstinence, yet upon such occasions an old and trusty man would be selected to pass around the "jug" of the best rye whiskey, while a boy would accompany him with a pail of water and a dipper. The whiskey would be dealt out with a cautious hand. It was a rare case when any one drank to excess; they took just enough to brace their nerves and quench their thirst. Thus would the work go on, and by the time the sun had set behind the Liberty hills five, six and even ten acres would be "logged up" and ready for the burning. In the twilight a long table was set in the open air, loaded with substantial food for the loggers. The settler had made arrangements for the occasion by killing a sheep or two, and from the steaming pot, hung over a fire either in the old fashioned chimney or in an improvised fireplace in the open air, the good wife and her assistants would deal out a most sumptuous pot-pie good enough for a king. The supper being over the guests departed for their homes, some of them miles away. It was thus the union spirit manifested itself, at logging bees, "raisings," or any like work where the settler was unable to perform the labor himself. One old settler informs us that he has attended forty such "bees" in one year, spring and fall. All honor to those who have thus contributed to the present prosperity of the township and made it one of the most productive in the county.

We must not forget to give the wives and older daughters the credit which belongs to them for the part they acted in pioneer life. In addition to household duties, which were many and arduous, they frequently assisted in the more rugged work of the field. They were frequently engaged in planting corn and potatoes and working in the hay and harvest fields. Perhaps the wife had left at the house an infant in the cradle with a small child to watch it, while she and the older daughters were assisting in the work of men in the meadow or grain field; and after toiling in the sun for hours would, an hour before meal time, leave the field, go to the house and prepare over a blazing fire the frugal repast, thus bearing a double care and burden. In the early days of Union the facilities for cooking were not as good as now. Then the huge fire-place, with its iron crane and trammel hooks swinging over the fire, was in use, and none

of the improved cooking stoves and ranges, with hot water reservoirs, pastry ovens, and all other modern appliances, were thought of. The ovens then were made of sheet iron, with tin reflectors, and placed before the fire; or consisted of large, round cast-iron bakekettles, with covers, which could be put into the fire and covered with coals and ashes; yet with the rude utensils then at hand they managed to cook a savory as well as wholesome meal and set it before the family.

Besides working in the field in the spring and autumn, in winter the women were frequently left in care of the cattle and sheep while the husbands and older sons were away in the lumber woods of Pine Creek and elsewhere, or at the mines at Blossburg, Morris Run, Fall Brook, Ralston and Astonville. Upon the highlands of Union the winters were long and severe and the snows deep. To take charge of the cattle in the frosts of winter, and to look after the fires, was if possible a more severe task than laboring in the field in the heat of summer. The love these pioneer women had for their husbands and fathers, their homes and the groups of little children, prompted them to perform all these severe labors with cheerfulness and good nature. Many of them reside in Union now, and have lived to reap their reward in the possession of pleasant homes and the comforts of life, and they revert to those early scenes with pride and pleasure. With spartan heroism they fought the battle against adverse circumstances, and have conquered; and as they now in the twilight of life stand and look over the fruitful fields, or gather around the cheerful fireside, recounting their past struggles, there is a satisfaction infinitely greater than though their early years had been a bed of down, or their pathway strewn with roses.

It must not be understood that the life of the pioneer was one continued round of work and no play. Far from it. Although for many years there were no regular musicians, this did not prevent the young folks, and even the old folks, from assembling at some settler's house and enjoying themselves in a dance. There could always be found at these gatherings one who could sing, while another would call the changes for a basket cotillion, or a square quadrille, interspersed with reels, jigs, hornpipes, and other favorites of that age. "The Road to Boston" was then quite popular, and very suggestive of Revolutionary times, and was a dance or promenade in which many took great delight— even staid grandmothers and grandfathers would join the younger people "on their road to Boston." By and by Billy Owens, from Chemung county, N. Y., made his appearance and took up his residence in the township. He could play the violin well, and could make also all the different calls required. He was a full orchestra. He introduced many new and old dances, and became a great favorite. Among other dances, says an old pioneer, which Billy introduced was a Highland reel, danced by the gentlemen, with two ladies, to the tune of "Roy's Wife." "Out of this dance," said the pioneer, "I could always get the worth of my money. Then there was another dance that just suited my taste; it was 'Life let us cherish.'

This was a grand basket cotillion. I tell you, Billy could just make the old fiddle talk while we danced 'Life let us cherish.' Such scenes as these kept up my energy and spirit, and prepared me for the life of a pioneer. Oh! how I would like to engage in them again."

Amid the trials and privations incident to a pioneer life there was a spirit of mutual dependence and a free interchange of the civilities of life. None had their carriages and fine turnouts, and consequently there was a republican or democratic state of society; there were no superiors where all moved in the same sphere or plane. The great purpose of life was to make themselves homes, and all the social amenities were supports and helps in this grand struggle. Evening visits among neighbors were therefore frequent, especially during the long winter nights, accomplishing the double purpose of binding by social intercourse their mutual interests more firmly together, and perfecting plans for the future success of the township. In the early settlement of Union few if any horse teams were owned or used. The patient and serviceable ox not only was employed for the purpose of logging up and plowing fallows, but was pressed into service to convey visiting parties from one house to another. When the long winter evenings came the pioneer would hitch the oxen to his wooden-shod sled, bundle in his wife and children, and start for a visit to a neighbor who lived perhaps miles away. The night would be keen and frosty, the snow on the ground deep, and many times the road not beaten. The route was through the woods, over a log road. The precaution was always taken to place an axe in the sled to use in case of finding fallen trees across the road. Thus equipped, after having been in many instances compelled literally to cut their own road up hill and down, across swamps and ravines, often upsetting and spilling out wife and children, who would take the mishap good naturedly as a part of the programme, they reached their destination, and were kindly welcomed to a huge fire burning briskly in the great open fireplace in the log house of the neighboring settler, who like themselves was hewing out a home in the wilds of Union. The good wife of the host would assist in unwrapping the children and placing them in a warm corner, while the men looked after the team at the little log barn, seeing that it had hay and a comfortable place to rest. This done they would return to the house, when the real business of the evening commenced. What a happy, noisy group were the heads of the two families with their half dozen children each. Apples, cider, butternuts and doughnuts would be brought forth. After spending an hour or more in social chit chat over their cider, apples and nuts, the good wife would go the loft by means of a ladder and return with a saddle of venison or a fat spare-rib, which she proceeded to prepare for the evening meal, over and before the fire, in the long-handled frying-pan or in the tin and sheet iron oven. When the meat was prepared it was served up with potatoes, corn cake, honey, butter, maple molasses, doughnuts, tea, or rye, maple, or pea coffee, and buckwheat cakes. In speaking

of these old-time suppers a lady of eighty-five said to us, "Oh! if I could only sit down to one of the meals that I used to cook forty or fifty years ago, I would not exchange it for the most sumptuous one ever placed before a king."

The supper being over, the visitor would help her hostess in clearing up the table, washing the dishes and placing them away in the neat little cupboard, all the while talking in the most friendly manner. By this time a number of the younger of the visitors had gone to sleep and were quietly laid away. After an hour more spent in chatting and smoking the time arrives for the pioneer and his family to take their departure. The oxen are hitched to the sled, the children aroused and wrapped in coverlets of tanned sheepskins and stowed away in the sled, and with "Good night" and "Come again," and "Come and see us," the visitors leave for their highland home. It would be midnight when they reached home; then the fire they had left burning would be stirred up, the fore stick changed and the back log turned, and soon the cabin would be cheerful and bright. It was thus the early pioneers of Union made their evening calls, which were earnest, honest, devoid of ceremony and conventionality, and true tokens of neighborly affection and respect. In view of the present conveniences of traveling, with smooth roads, elegant carriages and fine spirited teams of well groomed horses, the customs of thirty, forty and fifty years ago may seem rude and common, but they were as fully and worthily enjoyed as the more polite and genteel arrangements of the present.

These people possessed intelligence, education and refinement in those early days, and many of them had been in the best institutions of the country; yet circumstances were such that in order to establish themselves in a new township they had to be governed by the situation of affairs. They constructed roads, erected school-houses and churches, and otherwise laid the foundations broad and deep for prosperity to themselves and the present generation.

John Newell was born in Bradford county, near Towanda, August 2nd 1794. He was brought up on a farm and educated in the district school. In 1814 he married Prethana, daughter of Uriah Loper, by whom he had ten children, named Perry, Uriah, Olive, Nancy, Josiah, John, Elizabeth, Prethana, Matilda and William. In 1813 he commenced a clearing on what is now known as "Joe Hill," about a mile and a half north of the Locoming Creek, then in Tioga township, now in Union. He subsequently removed to the Locoming Creek, still being in the township, where he resided until March 26th 1876, when he died, aged 82 years. Mr. Newell was a gentleman well known and highly respected in the township and county. He was one of the very earliest settlers of the township. His aged wife survives him.

Rev. Ithiel B. Reynolds was born in Rutland, Vermont, August 28th 1815. He was educated in the Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vermont, and Oneida Institute, Oneida, N. Y., and taught school for several terms in his native State. He was married December 19th 1838 to



Miss Martha G. Fairfield, daughter of Samuel Fairfield, by whom he had three children; one of these died in infancy. O. F. and Cyrus I. Reynolds, his sons, were in the Union army. The former died at the naval school hospital, Annapolis, Md. Cyrus I. returned and now resides in Kansas. March 10th 1846 Mrs. Martha Reynolds died, in Blossburg. In 1850 Mr. Reynolds married Miss Elizabeth Newell, daughter of John Newell, one of the pioneers of the township, by whom he had seven children—Waldo J., Jessie Fremont, Spurgeon A., Joshua N., Francis M., Martin, and Orrin. Mr. Reynolds came to Union forty-two years ago. For the past forty years he has been a consistent member of the Baptist church, and at intervals for the past thirty years minister at the "Swamp Baptist Church."

Joseph Wilbur, one of the early settlers of this township, was born in Williamson, Wayne county, N. Y., in 1799. He was reared as a farmer, came into Union in 1840, and bought 57 acres of land, and subsequently 60 acres more. He cleared up a farm and reared a family of six boys and four girls, named respectively Nelson, Ann, Charles, William, John, Reuben, Lewis and Lucy (twins), Elizabeth and Caroline. He died February 7th 1880, aged 81 years. His wife, Nancy Fletcher, died in June 1876, aged 76. She was born in Antwerp, Jefferson county, N. Y., and was married in 1823.

Luther S. Ogden, son of John and Polly Ogden, was born in Catharine, Schuyler county, N. Y., May 31st 1825, and was educated in that county and Tioga in the common schools. He removed from Catharine to Union in 1840 with his parents, who located on the site of Ogdensburg. There was no land cleared at that time where they located. Mr. Ogden learned the carpenter's trade with his father and pursued that vocation a number of years. He was married in March 1848 to Miss Betsey J. Dann, of Union, by whom he has five children—Emeline, wife of Clay Devall; Mary Alice, wife of W. W. Allen; Edgar, a merchant at Ogdensburg; Addie, wife of Charles E. Stone; and William G. Mr. Ogden has a farm of seventy acres of improved land, with good buildings and a fine apple orchard. He is one of the representative men of Union, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Forty-two years ago Union was a wild and uncultivated township, and Mr. Ogden has witnessed the great change in the appearance of the country and can justly be called one of the pioneers.

Charles M. Dibble, another of the pioneers in Union, was born in Bovina, Delaware county, N. Y., July 4th 1817. He was educated in the common schools, and learned the carpenter's trade with John J. Yeomans, of Otsego county, N. Y. December 6th 1838 he married Miss Phebe Tuttle, of Bovina, N. Y., by whom he had eight children, seven of whom are living. They were George W., Cornelius S., William Andrew (who died in the army), Mary Ann, wife of John Fosbrook; Ada L., wife of Charles Decker; Reese P., and Louisa M., wife of Harry Austin. Mr. Dibble came to Union in 1840, and settled upon the place where he now resides. He

now owns 56 acres of land, 52 of which are under good cultivation, with good buildings and an orchard of about one hundred and sixty trees. For a number of years after he located in Union he worked at his trade at Blossburg and on the Lycoming Creek, at Canton and Union. Mr. Dibble enjoys good health and is as industrious as in his younger days. When he first came into Union there were only eighteen votes cast, and it was afterward ascertained that three of the voters resided in the township of Sullivan. There are now over four hundred voters.

Nathan Palmer was born in Rutland Vt., June 7th 1800; was educated in the common schools and raised on a farm. He removed with his parents into Bradford county, Pa., May 6th 1813. In 1824 he married Miss Matilda Griffin, by whom he had children—James M., Sarissa, Maria, Jacob, Nathan, Charlotte, Lafayette Heber, Louisa, Emily, Anna, Seth G., Russell, Joseph B. and David. His first wife died in 1859, and he was married in 1862 to Miss Elizabeth Gray, by whom he had two children, Ulysses Grant and Jessie Fremont. He settled in Union 45 years ago (1837), and purchased 173 acres of land. He now resides upon a farm of 115 acres, with a fine dwelling, three barns and three orchards. His life in northern Pennsylvania dates from 1813, a period of almost 70 years.

William C. Rathbun was born in the township of Catharine, then Tioga, now Schuyler county, N. Y., October 23d 1816. He was educated in the common schools, and became a shoemaker. He located in the township of Union in the fall of 1839 and contracted with John Norris, of Wellsboro, for 125 acres of land within the present limits of the village of Ogdensburg. July 23d 1854 he married Miss Sally Jane Jackson, daughter of Alfred Jackson, an old pioneer; by her he had one child, Helen, wife of George F. Taber. When Mr. Rathbun located in what is now known as Ogdensburg he was several miles from a settlement. There were no roads leading to Canton or the Block House, or to the Lycoming. Mr. Rathbun has sold part of his original purchase, and has now 50 acres, under a good state of cultivation.

Patrick McCormick was the founder of the "Irish Settlement" in Union. He was born May 1st 1809, in the county of Longford, Ireland, and received an education in his native land. He was a tailor until his emigration. In 1835 he married Miss Ann Skelley, of his native county, by whom he had five children—Michael, who died in Ireland; Matthew, born in Newark, N. J.; Margaret and Frank, born in Ralston, Lycoming county, and Ann, born in Union. In 1837 he came to America, landing in Quebec, from whence he went to Newark, N. J., remaining there until 1840, and then removed to Ralston, Lycoming county. In 1841 he bought 500 acres of wild land in the western portion of Union, adjoining the township of Liberty, and composing what is known as the Irish Settlement. He subsequently sold to Peter Skelley 65 acres, to Thomas Skelley 66 acres, to Michael Shanley 100 acres, and to two brothers McCormick 50 acres each, reserving the remainder for himself. In 1847

he built a framed house upon his premises. At the time of his death, which occurred in January 1878, he had 90 acres in a good state of cultivation and 60 acres of woodland, with good buildings and all the appointments of a first-class farm. Mr. McCormick was an industrious, intelligent and highly respected citizen, reflecting credit upon the land of his nativity and the home of his adoption.

Thomas Decoursey was born in 1800, in Ireland, where he learned shoemaking. He was married in 1821 to Miss Nora Dyer, by whom he had five children—Ann, deceased, wife of Dennis Doud; Felix, Matthias, Thomas and James. Mr. Decoursey came to America about 1823, and located at Williamsport, Pa. In the fall of 1848 he purchased 50 acres of wild land in the "Irish Settlement" in Union. He commenced immediately to clear up his farm, and built a house and barn of round logs. As soon as he had the 50 acres cleared he bought 57 acres more. He was one of the most energetic and prominent citizens of the township. He was a Democrat to the day of his death, which occurred in November 1870. His son James A. Decoursey now owns the farm, and is following in the footsteps of his respected father.

Joseph Groover was born in Philadelphia, October 15th 1801, and went to Williamsport with his parents when he was quite small. He was married in 1825 to Miss Margaret Newell, by whom he had eighteen children. He purchased 120 acres of land on a ridge half a mile west of Lycoming Creek in 1827, moved on to it and commenced clearing it up. The country was a wilderness, there being few families in the Lycoming Valley, and none in the interior of the present township of Union. Mr. Groover was and is a man of energy and nerve. He now has one hundred acres of land under cultivation, with a good dwelling, two fine barns and a very large orchard of excellent fruit. His wife died seven years since, and his son Joseph jr. and wife remain with him at the old homestead. He has frequently been a supervisor of the township. He sent five sons into the army during the Rebellion, two of whom, Martin and George, gave up their lives in the service.

Jared Newell was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1797, and when quite young removed with his parents to a place near Towanda. When a lad of twelve or fifteen he removed with his parents to Carterville, Lycoming county. In 1823 he married Miss Margaret McCully, of Bodine, by whom he had nine children—Lydia, Eveline, William, Mary, Joseph, Naomi, Perry, Mercy Ann, and Henry. In 1828 he bought 60 acres of woodland about a mile west of Roaring Branch, and commenced to clear it up. In 1830 he assisted in forming the township of Union, the place where he had settled then being in the township of Sullivan. He was an industrious man, and succeeded in clearing his farm and erecting a good dwelling and barns. He died in April 1869, aged seventy-two. His widow survives him.

Alfred Jackson was born in Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., January 23d 1806. He attended school in the town of Minisink, and taught school there seven years.

He was married in Minisink January 5th 1830, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Jeremiah Oakley. Forty-three years ago he removed to Tioga county and settled in the township of Union, about two miles west of Joseph Groover's place. He purchased 62½ acres of wild land and cleared it. He was one of the early pioneers of the central portion of the township, and has done his share toward opening roads, erecting school-houses and otherwise developing the township. He has held the positions of auditor, assessor, school director and supervisor of the township. He was the father of eight children—Sarah Elizabeth, wife of William M. Thomas; Ann, wife of William N. Newell; Sally Jane, wife of William C. Rathbun; Andrew (deceased); Jeannette (deceased); William H. (deceased); George; and Julia, wife of H. A. Lawrence. His farm is now well cultivated, with the exception of three acres, and has upon it an orchard, a neat and comfortable dwelling and two barns. Mrs. Jackson died May 5th 1878, aged 68 years and 6 months, and is buried in the cemetery at Ogdensburg. Mr. Jackson is a well preserved old gentleman, companionable and intelligent.

Charles Whitcomb was born in Henneker, N. H., August 24th 1802. He was educated in the schools of his native State, and became a brickmaker. He was married in 1826 to Miss Marinda Tilton, daughter of Ichabod Tilton, by whom he had three children—Martha A., wife of Martin R. Harrington; J. M. Whitcomb and C. T. Whitcomb. In December 1840 he purchased a timbered lot, now owned by David Scudder, in the eastern portion of the township, near the residence of Nathan Palmer. He sold this and settled on the farm now occupied by his widow, about a mile and a half west of Ogdensburg, on the Liberty road. He was an honored member of the Church of Christ, and lived up to its precepts. He died on the 23d of September 1865, aged 63 years. He was one of the pioneers and left an honored name among his townsmen.

Hiram Gray, who was born in Columbia county, N. Y., June 4th 1808, was an early settler in Union township. He bought 106 acres of wild land. His capital, as he expresses it, was at first a wife and six children, a span of horses, a wagon and \$6 in money. By his energy, industry and good habits he secured for himself and family a home.

Thomas Tebo, a native of Elizabethtown, N. J., was born June 17th 1809; educated in the common schools, and when young worked in a woolen manufactory and afterward on a farm. He settled in Union in 1837, purchasing 50 acres of wild land. May 23d 1838 he married Miss Elizabeth Landon (daughter of Laban Landon, one of the pioneers), by whom he had twelve children—Lewis W., Thomas M., Levi D., Harriet J., Elizabeth A., Joseph W., John B., George W., Phebe A., James B., William E. and Mary D.—eight of whom are living. He cleared up a farm, set out an orchard, built a barn, and had just commenced to build a new dwelling when he died, July 1st 1870. The dwelling was completed by his widow, who carries on the farm, which he had enlarged to 112

acres. When he settled in Union the nearest grist-mill was eleven miles away, and there was no road for miles.

Joshua Reynolds was born in Pittsford, Rutland county, Vt., November 1st 1818, and was educated in the district school. He bought 45 acres of land in Union in 1841, and commenced clearing it up. He has since added to the original purchase. July 29th 1877 he was married to Mrs. Emeline Long. He has been town clerk and town treasurer, and has filled other places of trust.

William Barrows was born in England in 1795, and educated in that country. He worked at his trade as a house carpenter until disabled by age. He came to America in 1817, and lived in Delaware county, N. Y., until about 1837, when he settled in Union, on lands near where he now resides, in the northeastern portion of the township. In 1822 he married Miss Hannah Maxwell, by whom he had ten children—Philip, Fannie, Mary, William, Robert, Sarah, Hannah, Wesley, Henry and Clara. His wife Hannah died July 14th 1859, aged 54. November 10th 1868 he was married to Mrs. Lydia Rundell. Mr. Barrows has been an active man and an extensive builder, engaged largely in Union, Corning, Elmira, Williamsport, Pottsville and other sections of the country. He has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for the past 55 years.

Abram Rundell was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1796; was raised on a farm, and at a suitable age learned the carpenter's trade. In 1816 he married Miss Mary Ann Elliott, by whom he had nine children—B. J. Rundell; Phileta, wife of Pearson Breeze; Isaac; Lydia, wife of William Barrows; Frances E.; Rosilla, wife of Lorenzo D. Wright; Charles; Maria, wife of Oliver Blanchard, who was killed at the battle of Antietam; and Emeline, wife of Samuel Blanchard. In 1845 he purchased 60 acres of wild land in the northeastern portion of the township and commenced clearing it up; and at the time of his death he had a framed house and barn, an orchard etc. He frequently filled official stations in the township and was for many years a deacon in the Baptist church.

Patrick Skelley was born in Ireland, in 1826. He came to America about forty years ago and located in the Irish Settlement in the township of Union. He was married in 1857 to Miss Helen Lee, by whom he has eight children—Peter, Thomas, William, Mary, Ellen, Patrick, Julia and Margaret. He now owns about 150 acres, 70 acres of which are under cultivation, with a new framed house, two barns and a fine orchard. He donated to the township a lot for a school-house, which stands on the northwest corner of his farm. The Catholic church is located near it.

Martin R. Harrington was born in Washington county, N. Y., September 25th 1824, and was educated in the common schools of that county. Thirty-seven years ago he came to Union; purchased a lot of wild land of John Norris of Wellsboro, agent for John Harcourt Powell, of Philadelphia, and commenced clearing it up. He was married January 9th 1849 to Miss Martha Ann Whitcomb, by whom he has had seven children. Those now

living are: Julia, wife of Jared E. Collins; Sarah, wife of William Collins; and James M. Harrington. He now owns 74 acres, a large portion of which is improved, with two dwellings, one barn and two orchards. Mr. Harrington by energy and industry has secured himself a comfortable home. He has been at various times clerk of the election board, town clerk, supervisor, etc.

Peter Skelley was born in London, July 19th 1809, but was brought up in Ireland. He came to America in 1842 and settled on a tract of land where he now resides, in the Irish Settlement. After locating he immediately erected a log house and commenced clearing the land. For some years he also worked at the Astorville furnace. He now owns about 40 acres of cleared land and 30 of woodland, it being a tract of the German Lutheran lands purchased by him of Mr. McCormick. Mr. Skelley was never married. His sister keeps house for him.

Patrick Wynne was born in county Longford, Ireland, in October 1828. He attended school there and in this country and has devoted much time to study and reading. He came to America in 1842, with his parents, and assisted in clearing a fallow on the premises where he now resides. In 1856 he married Miss Mary King, daughter of a neighboring settler, by whom he has nine children—Mary, Michael F., Daniel, Kate, John, James, Edward, Mark, and Andrew. Mr. Wynne has now about 360 acres, 110 of which are improved, with a good dwelling well furnished, two barns, three orchards, etc. He has held the offices of supervisor, school director and auditor, and has for the past eight years been a justice of the peace. For forty years he has been a resident of the township, coming when they were no roads that deserved the name, and he has witnessed the steady and yearly development of the township. His farm is near the summit of the highest lands in Tioga county, and by his skill and industry he has made it very productive.

Daniel Preston was born in Troy, Pa., June 8th 1826, and had limited advantages for an education. In 1848 he commenced work on a wild lot of land in Union township, containing about 80 acres, on the very highest point in Tioga county. May 11th 1853 he was married to Miss Mary Wynne, of Union, by whom he has had eleven children (ten of whom are living), viz.: Sarah, wife of Augustus Gray; Michael, William, Martha, wife of E. W. Jaquish, of Fall Brook; Daniel, Mary (deceased), Frank, Andrew, Joseph, Christine and John. Mr. Preston year by year cleared and increased his domains until he has now some hundreds of acres under cultivation, with a splendid dwelling and fine barns and orchards. He also owns two farms in Bradford county. Starting thirty-four years ago with no capital but an axe and a good constitution, by perseverance and industry he and his good wife have placed themselves and their large family in opulence, and that too on the extreme highlands of Tioga county.

The late James Hurley was a man of delicate constitution and feeble health. He settled in Union, in what is known as the Wynne district, forty-four years ago. His wife was Mary, daughter of Bernard Murray, of Bloss-

burg, a lady of energy and resolution. They raised a family of ten children. Mr. Hurley died in November 1868. Much of the credit of clearing up the farm is due to Mrs. Hurley.

It is impossible to give sketches of all who have done good work as pioneers in this township. Among them were Thomas Nichols, George W. Terry, George Masters, Thomas Larabee, Anderson Bunn and James M. Palmer in the central portion; in the extreme eastern and northern parts David Davis, Reese Powell, the Smetans, the Raineses, the Braddocks, the Saxons, Palphermans, Crooks, Whiteheads, Randalls, E. D. Thomas, R. T. Thomas, Clinton Manley, Andrew Hoffman; and in the middle-eastern part the Ogdens, Newells, Dannels and Collinses, beside many whom we have not space to mention.

#### VILLAGES AND EARLY INSTITUTIONS.

Taylor's Corners was first settled by William Taylor, father of George W. Taylor. William Coxe Ellis, of Muncy, subsequently owned the place, and it is now known as generally by the name of the "Ellis Farm" as Taylor's Corners.

Gleason is a hamlet consisting of eight or ten dwellings, a blacksmith shop, and a store, containing the post-office and having a hall overhead. It was founded in 1878 by John Irwin, who built a saw-mill, etc., and has since removed the machinery. He is the postmaster, and Mr. — Peet is his deputy.

Ogdensburg is a small village with a post-office, the stores of Daniel Irwin and Ogden & Champney, a saloon kept by R. C. Irving, a hotel by P. McIntyre, two blacksmith shops, a saw-mill, a school-house, a wagon shop and cooper shop, and a physician's office. The first settler was John Ogden. The first hotel was kept by John Irwin. The first merchants were Hunt & Harding, and the next was William Baldwin.

The first hotel in the township was kept in the eastern part, by Samuel McNett.

The first saw-mill in the township was built by Laban X. Landon. There are now seven.

There are no incorporated cemeteries in the township, but there are four graveyards; one at Ogdensburg, one at Vandyke's, one near the Methodist church, and one at the Swamp Baptist church.

Roaring Branch has a hotel, a store and grocery, a saw-mill, a blacksmith shop and about twenty-five dwellings in the township of Union. The post-office and railroad station are just across the line in Lycoming county.

The first school-house in the township was built of logs, and stood nearly opposite the Swamp Baptist church. Among the first teachers in the township were Hiram Landon, Miss Rockwell, Miss Frisbee, Miss Van Housen, Ithiel B. Reynolds, Hamilton Thomas, D. Manley, Janette Roper and Miss Rogers.

During the early history of Union the inhabitants had to send to Canton, Ralston, and even Williamsport for a doctor. About twenty years ago Dr. Cleveland located

at Ogdensburg, and he had a very successful practice for about fifteen years, when he removed to Canton. In February 1880 Dr. Theodore F. Wooster, who had had experience in the army as assistant to Surgeon Frank Keise, and was otherwise qualified, located at Ogdensburg, and he has been very successful in the treatment of disease, especially the scarlet fever, which raged with great fury immediately after he established himself there.

#### CHURCHES.

*Swamp Baptist Church.*—The Baptists of Union effected a church organization in 1844, and united with the Bradford county association. About twenty years ago, by the aid of the citizens generally, a church edifice was erected at a place known as the "Swamp," though the building stands on high ground. Rev. I. B. Reynolds has for the past thirty years at intervals supplied the pulpit. There has also been service held by Elder Loomis and Elder Dwyer and son. Elder Mitchell of Canton and Elder Reynolds officiated during the year 1881. Among the members of the first building committee were George W. Terry and George Foster. James Monroe Palmer is now deacon. There have been more members than at present. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is Charles Stone.

*Methodist Episcopal Churches.*—The church a few rods south of the residence of Thomas Stull (who gave the site), was dedicated the 13th of November 1881, by the presiding elder, Rev. Mr. Yocum, of Williamsport, as a Methodist Episcopal church, but to be used by all orthodox denominations. Services are held semi-monthly by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Ralston. The class leader is Joseph Collins. The Sunday-school connected with the church is also superintended by him.

The Methodist Episcopal church in the Newell district, in the eastern portion of the township, was erected about six years ago. The class leader of the society is W. B. Groover. There is stated preaching by the Rev. Mr. Anderson. The Sunday-school superintendent is W. B. Groover.

A Methodist Episcopal church is being built at Roaring Branch, which will cost, it is estimated, about \$2,500.

*Roman Catholic Church.*—For a number of years the Catholics in the Irish Settlement and other portions of Union had felt the necessity of organizing a church and having a place of worship.

Accordingly a neat little church was built under the direction of Matthew McCormick, John Kinsella and James A. Decoursey, building committee, and it was opened for service in March 1880. It is on a lot on the McCormick estate. Rev. Patrick J. Murphy, of Blossburg, officiates in it.

#### TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS.

The first township elections were held in the house of Eli McNett, who lived in the eastern portion of the township, in the Eycoming Valley. They are now held at Ogdensburg, at the house of Patrick McIntyre.

The township officers for the year ending March 1882

were: Supervisors, Samuel Stull, George Gibbon; assessor, Thomas Groover; justices of the peace, P. B. Harrington, Patrick Wynne; auditors, J. Whitehead, John Secrist, Chauncey Wheeler; treasurer, Royal T. Thomas; town clerk, R. C. Irving; constable, C. M. Washburn; school directors, J. B. Collins, Joseph Brooks, Ichabod Jones, Royal T. Thomas, Thomas Ward, H. A. Lawrence; judge of election, Samuel Morgan.

The vote for the official board of 1882-3 was given in the Wellsboro *Agitator* as follows:

Supervisors—Samuel Stull, 97; J. B. Williams, 64; George Gibbon, 59; D. G. Dowd, 57; Westley Barrow,

49; Hiram Rice, 40. Constable—C. M. Washburn, 156; A. B. Harrington, 59. School directors—Thomas Ward, 140; Joseph Brooks, 123; William Spencer, 81; C. Wheeler, 8. Assessor—John D. Turner, 106; Patrick Wynne, 102. Assistant assessors—William Newell, 136; Jay Whitehead, 113. Treasurer—R. T. Thomas, 164. Town clerk—Alfred Newell, 82; D. L. Preston, 76; Larry Riley, 48; R. C. Irving, 10; William Rathbone, 2. Judge of election—C. S. Randall, 112; J. A. Decoursey, 102; C. M. Dibble, 1. Inspectors of election—William Collins, 95; C. E. Thomas, 76. Auditor—O. C. Cole, 139; Jerry Austin, 129; P. B. Harrington, 21.

## WARD TOWNSHIP.

BY JOHN L. SEXTON JR.

**T**HE township of Ward, named in honor of C. L. Ward, of Towanda, Pa., is situated in the southeastern highlands of Tioga county, where arise the springs, rivulets and creeks which first form the Tioga River. It is bounded on the north by the township of Sullivan; on the east by Bradford county; south by Union, and west by Hamilton and Covington townships. It has a population of 327, according to the census of 1880. The township produces excellent grass, oats, corn and potatoes, and the new land, wheat. Tobacco has been raised to a limited extent. The township is well adapted to grazing, and the butter made on these highlands is of the choicest kind and sweetest flavor.

The only post-office in the township is Chase's Mills. The inhabitants of the southern portion are either accommodated with post-office facilities at Gleason, in Union township, or Canton, Bradford county; while those on the east get their mail at Canton or Alba, and those in the north and extreme west receive mail at Armenia, Mainsburg, Fall Brook or Morris Run.

The market for the sale of farm products is good, every thing that is raised upon the farm finding a ready sale at the mines at Fall Brook, or at Canton, Alba and Troy.

### THE EARLY SETTLERS.

It is not known who was the first settler in the township of Ward. There are many traditions in relation to it. It is certain, however, that a settlement was made many years ago on what is now known as the "Old Possessions," in the northern portion of the township; this was afterward abandoned, and Dr. Fellows had tenants upon the property, which caused the name of Fellows Creek to be given to the stream, which heads in the vicinity and flows eastward into the Tioga River.

The McIntoshes, William, Simon and Matthias, and Harry Coovert settled in what is now known as McIn-

tosh Hollow, about the year 1837. After them came James Lyon, Andrew Kniffin, Erastus Kiff, William R. Lyon, Daniel Hagar, Waterman Gates, — Joiners, John Purvis and Simon Conglin. The lands were very heavily timbered with beech, maple, cherry, hemlock and a few scattering pines. The settlers were principally from the State of New York, and a number from Delaware county of that State. They suffered great privations and hardships in establishing their homes, and the tales which each could relate would fill a book.

There are now a number of very fine farms in the township. The estate of C. L. Ward includes several thousand acres of coal and timbered lands in the township, which are not for sale in small quantities; hence the limited population. There has been a marked improvement made within the last few years by those who do occupy lands here.

William R. Lyon was born in Kortright, Delaware county, New York, June 7th 1813, and was married November 8th 1836, to Miss Rachel Stouten, by whom he had children—Melissa Adelaide, wife of David Beardsley; William Stanley, Festus Watson, Victoria Emogene, Ruloff E. and Isabella. He located in McIntosh Hollow in 1847. There were then only five or six families in the township. Mr. Lyon afterward located lower down the stream, and in 1863 built a saw-mill and in 1865 a good framed house where he now resides. He has served three terms (15 years) as justice of the peace, and for a long time was special agent for C. L. Ward. Mr. Lyon has always been an active and public spirited gentleman.

Erastus Kiff, one of the pioneers of Ward, was a native of Delaware county, N. Y., as also was his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Palmer. His children are: John; Harriet, wife of Israel Moore of Canton; Ann Eliza, wife of Ambrose Murray, Troy, Pa.; Lucy, wife of Daniel Cospier, Alba, Pa.; Charles, Horace H., and Helen, wife of Warren Whitman of Michigan. Mr. Kiff



settled in McIntosh Hollow in 1839; he subsequently removed to Rathbone Creek, built a saw-mill and shingle-mill, cleared up a farm, and raised a highly respectable family. He was many years supervisor, justice of the peace, school director, etc. A few years ago, his wife dying, he sold out and removed to Michigan.

Horace H. Kiff, son of Erastus and Sarah Kiff, was born in Bloomville, Delaware county, N. Y., February 17th 1837, and removed with his parents to Ward township when he was about two years old. He was educated in the schools of Ward township, and has been a resident of the township forty-three years. July 15th 1863 he was married to Olive Blakeman, daughter of A. Blakeman, of Alba, Bradford county, by whom he has had one child, Adell, who died in infancy. He early became acquainted with the practical workings of a saw-mill, and for several years was in the employ of the Fall Brook Coal Company in the manufacture of lumber. He was also employed two years in Morris Run as foreman in a mill. He now has sixty acres of land in Ward township near the scenes of his early childhood, with a good dwelling, a barn, a fine orchard, etc.

John M. Kiff was born in Kortright, Delaware county, N. Y., October 17th 1823, and came into Ward with his father in 1839. He was married October 25th 1854 to Miss Susannah Bascomb, by whom he has seven children—Mettie; Jennie, wife of Charles Green, of Armenia; Willie, Harrison, Frank, George, and Delos. He now resides on Rathbone Creek and owns ninety-six acres of land. For over forty years he has been a resident of the township, and he was largely instrumental in its formation, circulating a petition for the same. For about twenty years he was engaged in lumbering. He was one of the first supervisors of the township. When he located in Ward there were no roads. Everything had to be brought on horseback from Troy or Canton, and the first lumber market was reached by going over a mountain and down its steep descent to Alba or Canton. Many settlers could not stand the hardships and moved away; but Mr. Kiff has remained and is very comfortably situated.

A. J. Teeter was born in Lansing, Tompkins county, N. Y., December 31st 1828, and was brought up as a farmer. December 31st 1854 he was married to Miss Jane A. Brooks, of Springfield, Pa., by whom he has three children, Marion L., wife of Henry Harkness, of Salamanca, N. Y., and two sons, C. Wellington, and Chauncey L. He settled in Ward twenty-seven years ago and purchased a wild lot from C. Rathbone, containing about seventy acres, forty-five of which are improved, with a good frame dwelling and barn, an orchard, and a shingle-mill.

Tracy O. Hollis was born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1827, and was educated in the common schools of that State. At a suitable age he learned the cabinet maker's trade, and for several years after completing his apprenticeship he followed the business. He was married in Jackson, Susquehanna township, Pa., in 1849, to Miss Christine Hill, daughter of Deacon James D. Hill.

In 1858 he bought eighty-seven acres of land, situated near the highest point in the county, in the township of Ward. At the time of his purchase there was upon the lot a small log house, and a few acres of timber had been chopped down but not cleared away. Mr. Hollis has since cleared up the farm and brought it under a high state of cultivation. He has a good house and barn, and orchard, and at this very high altitude has a very productive farm; he has utilized a spring for the raising of trout, German carp and other fish. Early in 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 12th Pennsylvania calvary, and was soon promoted sergeant major. He was subsequently further promoted. On account of poor health he resigned; but, recovering, enlisted in the 2nd Pennsylvania heavy artillery and served until the close of the war. He was retained in the secret service until February 1866, in the department of the Nottaway in Virginia. He has served a term as county commissioner very acceptably, and is now serving his third term as justice of the peace.

#### FORMATION—OFFICERS.

The township was formed in February 1852, and taken from the townships of Sullivan and Union. The borough of Fall Brook was taken from Ward in August 1864, and has about one thousand inhabitants; so that within the original limits of the township there are now about fourteen hundred inhabitants.

The first election was held at the house of William R. Lyon. They are now held at the house of W. L. Thomas.

The township officers for the year 1881 (the term ending with February 1882) were: Supervisors, Stephen Seagur, Ferris P. Comfort; justices of the peace, Wallace Chase, T. O. Hollis; judge of election, Myron Gregory; inspectors of election, R. E. Lyon, Henry Hill; town clerk, Wallace Chase; assessor, Darius Kniffin; auditors, Charles Smith, Erastus Chapman and Alfred Furman; school directors, A. A. Griswold, Erastus Chapman, A. P. Coon, Wallace Chase, Hugh Crawford, George Conley; township treasurer, Hezekiah Wilcox; constable, Anson Furman.

The present officers were elected February 21st 1882, the vote being as follows, according to the Wellsboro *Agitator*:

Supervisors—A. P. Coon, 36; E. Larcum, 26; John Kiff, 12; Mayhue Horton, 5; John L. Thomas, 3. Constable—Anson Furman, 38. School directors—A. S. Gray, 39; Hugh Crawford, 28. Assessor—William R. Lyon, 8; H. Kiff, 16; Stephen Seagur, 19. Assistant assessors—William R. Lyon, 24; Stephen Seagur, 17; H. Kiff, 18; L. S. Kniffin, 8. Treasurer—H. R. Wilcox, 37. Town clerk—Henry Wilcox, 38. Judge of election—James Kniffin, 21; M. E. Gregory, 21; A. J. Teeter, 1. Inspectors—L. S. Kniffin, 10; A. P. Gray, 23; R. P. Kiff, 9. Auditor, D. M. Evans, 30.

#### SCHOOLS.

The first school-house was erected in what is known as McIntosh Hollow, and was made of logs. Among the first teachers in the township were Mary Welsh, Susan-

nah Bascomb, Electa Lyon, Elizabeth Coovert, Eliza Ann Taber, Mary Denmark, Adelia Denmark and Mettie Kiff. Miss Mettie Kiff taught ten terms, and is now engaged in Fall Brook. The present teachers are Daniel Preston jr., Miss Hattie Conley and Miss Laura Breese. The first schools were taught in private houses. Miss Susannah Bascomb taught the first school in a framed house built for school purposes. There are four sub school districts in the township, viz., McIntosh, No. 1; Seagur district, No. 2; Lyons district, No. 3; and Horton district, No. 4.

#### RELIGIOUS EFFORTS.

Rev. John Spaulding was the first clergyman who preached in the township; then came Rev. Messrs. Sweet, Hyatt and Lester, and others have from time to time ministered here. There being no churches, services were held at private houses or in school-houses.

Application has been made to the court of common pleas of Tioga county for a charter for the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Ward. Rev. D. W. Smith of Canton now officiates at the Red school-house. W. R. Lyon is class leader, and P. C. Brooks steward. A Sunday-school is also held in the school-house, with Charles Smith superintendent. There are about twenty scholars in attendance.

A Baptist church was organized in the winter of 1879-80, composed chiefly of members who formerly belonged to the Baptist church at Canton. Since its organization quite an addition has been made to its membership. No

church edifice has as yet been erected. Services are held every alternate Sunday by Rev. Mr. Crowell, of Alba. There are between forty and fifty members. The deacons are James D. Hill and Tracy O. Hollis; clerk, V. A. Manville.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

There are three unincorporated graveyards in the township—one in McIntosh Hollow, one at Kniffin's, and one at the Red school-house.

A lodge of grangers was instituted about four years ago, which for a time was quite prosperous. Among the prominent members were George Beardsley, William R. Lyon, R. E. Lyon and Wallace Chase.


The first and only hotel in the township was erected in 1864, by a Mr. Peet; it was afterward kept by Myron Nichols and later by W. L. Thomas.

The first saw-mill in the township was erected by Mr. Wood, about the year 1845; the next by William McIntosh. Erastus Kiff built the next, and in 1863 W. R. Lyon built one, which for several years has been owned by Wallace Chase, and is now known as Chase's Mill. There are now three in the township, owned by Hugh Crawford, Charles Rathbone and Wallace Chase, with two shingle-mills; Andrew J. Teeter owns one of the latter.

During the Rebellion Fall Brook and the township of Ward, with 148 votes, furnished either by commutation, as volunteers, or as substitutes 366 men for the Union armies.

## FALL BROOK BOROUGH.

BY JOHN L. SEXTON JR.

N the general history of Tioga county we have alluded to the leasing and operating of the coal mines at Blossburg by Hon. John Magee, of Bath, N. Y., in 1851, that being the initial step in the subsequent development of the coal trade in the Blossburg coal field of the county. We now proceed to give the reader an idea of the manner in which this was accomplished.

#### THE MINES AND THEIR ADJUNCTS.

The mines at Blossburg were only leased by Mr. Magee. His eldest son, who in the main had conducted the operations, was not satisfied with paying a rental or royalty, and therefore in the year 1856 obtained a contract from Hon. C. L. Ward, of Towanda, Bradford county, which conferred the right to explore for coal on the lands of Mr. Ward, situated on the waters of Fall Creek (or Fall Brook, as it has subsequently been called), and the Tioga River, six miles east of Blossburg. Duncan S. Magee organized a corps of explorers, consisting

of himself as superintendent, and a dozen or more assistants. The land where they contemplated exploring was rocky, uneven, and covered with a heavy growth of timber, tangled thickets of laurel, swamps and wind falls. Coal was found to a considerable extent during the year 1856, but not in sufficient quantities to warrant Mr. Magee in the purchase of the land from Mr. Ward. He was still operating the mines at Blossburg, giving employment to a large number of men for those days. During the winter of 1856-7 plans were devised for continuing the explorations. New arrangements were made with Mr. Ward, and in the spring of 1857 the same corps, with additional force, commenced their search again. Drifts were opened at various points along the side of the mountain on the west side of the Tioga River. Coal was found of a superior quality, and in quantities which would make the enterprise a success if railroad connections were made. A survey was made and levels taken, and it was ascertained that the coal field was about six hundred feet higher than the railroad track at Blossburg. This

was discouraging. Another obstacle prevented the consummation of the purchase. The coal could not be worked from the east side of the mountain, for the reason that it declined toward the southwest, and the water would follow the course of excavations and prevent mining. Quite a sum of money had already been expended, and the panic of 1857 was not favorable to the prosecution of the work. John Magee, who had been furnishing the funds to carry on the explorations, hesitated to advance any more money, but he was finally prevailed upon to do so. The explorers changed their position over on to the Fall Brook side of the mountain, and in less than three months it was demonstrated that there was an immense body of coal in the mountain, and that it could be worked. Without going further into detail we will state that during the year 1858, under the direction of Duncan S. Magee, drift No. 1 was put in on the Fall Brook side of the mountain, by William Griffiths, Robert Pryde, John Dunsmore, Alexander Pollock sen. and Thomas Morgan. During this year a survey was commenced for a railroad from Blossburg to the new mines on Fall Brook by H. Brewer, under the direction of D. S. Magee. Before, however, a survey for a railroad had been completed John Magee had purchased 6,000 acres of land of C. L. Ward, embracing these mines or coal openings. The location of the road was a difficult task. Drift No. 1 was about 550 feet above the railroad track at Blossburg. Mr. Brewer, however, proved equal to the task and located the line. John Magee, James H. Gulick and Duncan S. Magee, during the winter of 1859, made an application to the Legislature for a charter under the name of the Fall Brook Coal Company. This application met with considerable opposition. The bill granting it passed the Legislature March 9th 1859; but a strong pressure was exerted upon Governor William F. Packer and he vetoed the bill. The bill, however, on the 7th of April 1859 passed both branches of the Legislature by the necessary two-thirds vote and became a law. The opposition came chiefly from another mining company. The first officers of the company were: John Magee, president; John Lang, secretary and treasurer; D. S. Magee, superintendent; H. Brewer, civil engineer. During the year 1859 the business of the company was prosecuted vigorously. The Fall Brook Railroad was completed; a saw-mill was erected for the company by George Richter at the "Falls;" coal schutes were built at the mouth of drift No. 1; thirty or forty dwellings were hastily constructed; a supply store, which stood upon the site of the present fine hotel, was completed and placed in charge of James Heron, assisted by O. W. Pattison and Thomas J. Hall; boarding houses, blacksmith shops and carpenter shops were built, and everything assumed an air of business and activity in that wild mountainous forest in the township of Ward, where before for centuries the denizens of the woods were the only inhabitants save the dusky warriors of the Six Nations, who perchance had erected their hunting huts at the "Falls" and roamed over the craggy and rocky hills adjoining.

The work was immediately divided into departments, with Duncan S. Magee superintendent, H. Brewer and G. A. Beckus civil and mining engineers, Captain Robert Merritt overseer of the lumber department, Martin Stratton master mechanic and supervisor of tenements, Thomas Reese weighmaster of mining wagons and coal, John Morse overseer of railroad track, and afterward first weighmaster and shipper of coal, succeeded by Peter Cameron jr., J. L. Sexton jr. and W. D. Lynahan.

Before the coal schutes were finished, the company, feeling anxious to have the quality of the coal tested, hauled some in wagons to near where drift No. 3 is now located, loaded it into dumps, and shipped it to various sections of the country for trial. The trial and test proved highly satisfactory, certificates being received by D. S. Magee from the most celebrated railroad men, machinists etc. in the land. This was a proud day for Mr. Magee. In the face of obstacles which at times seemed insurmountable he and his friend Brewer and associates had explored for and found inexhaustible quantities of coal, superior for the generation of steam, for blacksmithing and furnace use, for glass-making and domestic use. They had constructed a railroad to it, connecting with the Tioga railroad and the outer world; had founded a town in the wilds of northern Pennsylvania, away up in the mountain peaks at the head of the Tioga; and Mr. Magee might well reflect upon his achievements with delight and satisfaction. On the 1st of April 1860 he issued a circular, announcing the opening of the new mines of the Blossburg coal at Fall Brook, setting forth the facilities for mining and shipping and the character of the coal, and furnishing certificates of trials and tests; thus he laid the foundation of the great business subsequently done by the Fall Brook Coal Company.

The mining of coal was abandoned at Blossburg, and all the energy of the late John Magee and his son Duncan was concentrated upon developing the coal trade at Fall Brook. Andrew Beers was agent for the company at Corning, and John Lang at Watkins, where the company a few years later acquired valuable franchises for the erection of docks, trestles with schutes, etc. Fall Brook was being fast populated. A corps of carpenters was constantly employed in erecting dwellings and the necessary shops, stores and offices, so that at the close of the year 1862 there were one hundred and eighty dwellings, one school-house, three boarding houses, one store, a saw-mill, two carpenter shops, two blacksmith shops, three weighing offices, and a population of about fourteen hundred inhabitants.

During the years 1861 and 1862 George J. Magee, now the enterprising president of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad, the Fall Brook Coal Company and the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railroad, and the successful executive trustee of the estate of Hon. John Magee, spent considerable time at Fall Brook, making himself acquainted with the workings of the mines and their management; and his knowledge of the business of the Fall Brook Coal Company while living at Watkins, during the lifetime of his father and brother, added to his good

common sense, enabled him, when called upon, to discharge the responsible duties which of late years he has performed.

In 1862 the office of manager was instituted by the Fall Brook Coal Company, and Humphries Brewer, of Fall Brook, was selected to fill it. He assumed the management of the affairs at the mines at Fall Brook, the mining and shipping of coal, explorations, constructing tenements, and everything pertaining to the business of the company at that place. That very responsible position he acceptably filled until his death. He died December 25th 1867, aged 50 years. D. S. Magee immediately notified the employes of the Fall Brook Coal Company of the event, and ordered a general suspension of business, requesting those in authority to cause the several shops, offices, stores, engines, etc., to be draped in mourning in token of respect to the memory of the deceased. The funeral took place December 28th. The whole population of Fall Brook, and many from all sections of the county and from Corning, Elmira and Watkins attended, together with the principal officers of the Fall Brook Coal Company. Mr. Brewer was buried in the cemetery for which the Fall Brook Coal Company about fifteen years ago selected a location on the east side of what is known as the "Fallow." The company put the grounds in good condition, and fenced them, and made the lots free.

James Heron had for some time discharged the double duty of mercantile agent and cashier, but the increased duties in the office of the company rendered it necessary that he should devote his whole attention to the business devolving upon the cashier, for it was in the cashier's office that all the various accounts of the company and employes centered; and in 1861 Frank Lewis, of Allegany county, N. Y., assumed control of the mercantile department. He remained until February 1864, when he was transferred to Bath, N. Y., to take charge of a woolen mill for Mr. Magee, and Charles E. Halsey, of Hammondsport, N. Y., became his successor. He remained at Fall Brook until 1875, when, his health failing, he resigned the position. Mr. Heron died September 21st 1872. There was a general suspension of work, and the funeral was largely attended. He was buried in the Fall Brook Cemetery. The first burial in this ground was that of G. A. Beckus, brother of Mrs. Humphries Brewer and one of the civil engineers on the first exploration for coal at Fall Brook, who died in February 1864.

Lewis Clark, superintendent of outside and lumber department, died December 24th 1872. A general suspension of work was ordered. Masonic ceremonies were conducted at the grave. He was buried in Blossburg.

Of the early employes of the company there were a considerable number who were first employed in building the railroad and opening the mines, who soon left and their places were filled by others. Still a great number have remained many years consecutively in the employ of the company, either at Fall Brook, Antrim, Corning, Watkins or Clermont. Among the early employes of the company at Fall Brook were David J. Davis, Alexander

Pollock sen., Alexander Pollock jr., James Quinlish, James Tracey, Thomas Morgan, William Allen, Anson Wells, L. C. Shepard, John L. Sexton jr., O. W. Pattison, Frederick Wells, C. L. Pattison, C. L. Ford, C. E. Halsey, Frank Lewis, A. W. Taylor, John Morse, Robert Logan, John Smith (Irish), John Smith (English) and many others whose names appear in the history of the various lodges, societies and churches. Patrick Dwyer has served the company consecutively over twenty-five years, having commenced at Blossburg, before the railroad was completed to Fall Brook, worked upon it, and, since its completion in 1859 and the commencement of shipping coal, attended to the loading of the cars at the schutes. John McCann has been employed consecutively eighteen years, and John Junk about the same length of time. James Peters and Thomas Bannon are old employes, but for the past few years have been unable to work; also John Lewis, a very worthy old miner.

George Cook was one of Duncan S. Magee's explorers in the year 1856, and continued in active work up to about 1866 or 1867, when he was stricken with rheumatism and suffered severely a number of years. Duncan S. Magee was at Fall Brook just before his departure for Europe in the fall of 1868, and learning of the illness of his old explorer gave orders that he should be given \$100. We recollect well that visit of Mr. Magee to Fall Brook. While he was shaking hands with his old employes and wishing them success and prosperity, although we cheerfully wished him a safe return with health restored, we felt a premonition—which proved too true—that this was the last hand-shaking for us with Duncan S. Magee; that he was going away to die among strangers in a strange land. As he stood on the balcony of the hotel and cast his eyes over busy, thriving and prosperous Fall Brook, and reflected on his former struggles to create this prosperity, the tears stole silently down his cheek. His emotions were too deep for utterance.

William Griffiths, recently of Clermont, McKean county, was employed consecutively from 1855 to 1880. He was on the first exploring expedition, in 1856, and worked at Fall Brook until 1874, when he was transferred to Clermont. During his residence in Fall Brook he was for many years foreman of drifts Nos. 3 and 2A, and was assisted by David J. Davis, now of Antrim. He was one of the most valuable men in the company's employ.

Fred S. Bragg for nearly fourteen years had charge of a locomotive, drawing the entire product of the mines—over two millions of tons—to Somerville and Blossburg, besides drawing the mail train over six years from Somerville to Fall Brook. In sunshine and in storm, in frost and snow, he was ever at his post, meeting with no serious accident and causing but little damage to the rolling stock of the company. His work was chiefly upon what may be justly termed inclines, having a grade of over 100 feet to the mile. About six years ago he was transferred to Corning, where he is still employed. His service for the company began April 12th 1861. For eleven years James Baty was conductor on the same

train with Bragg, and he has continuously been in the employ of the company since 1863. He also resides at Corning. John Keating was employed by the company many years, and his father, Michael Keating sen., has been employed since 1862. He is now at Antrim.

Frederick Wells, mining boss, has been employed in various capacities, with an interval of only a few months, since 1859. A. J. Owen, cashier, with the exception of an interval of a year or two, has worked for the company since 1862, first as clerk in the office at Corning, and after 1864 as general agent at that place; at Fall Brook since 1873, where he is now cashier and superintendent of the company's store. John Hinman was many years in the employ of the company, both at Fall Brook and Antrim, at the latter place as cashier. John Forrest jr. was for a number of years in the office at Fall Brook and cashier at Clermont. John Forrest sen. has worked for the company since 1866. He is now at Antrim. James Pollock also has been employed with only a short interval since 1859. William Saxe has been many years an employee, and Malachi Kane since 1863. Robert F. Cummings was employed by the company from 1863 to 1881, a number of years outside superintendent of lumber, teams, etc., and some years clerk in the cashier's office. He served one or two terms as Burgess of the borough. Edward Mitchell has been continuously employed by the company since 1859. Fernando C. Owen was an employee of the company in the store for some years, then at Corning and is now at Hinrods, on the line of the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railroad, which is operated by the Fall Brook Coal Company. Robert Russell, one of the mining bosses, has been for many years in the service of the company, and has been prominent in the establishment of churches, lodges and societies, and a trusty and honest citizen.

Among the old settlers should also be enrolled the physicians. Doctor Davidson, now of Canton, Pa., was the first resident physician. He was succeeded by Dr. William Hartman, he by the venerable and trusty Henry Kilbourn, and he by Dr. Cleveland. Dr. John B. Christie came in 1865, remained about two years, and was succeeded by his cousin Robert Christie. The latter remained a year, and was followed by Dr. A. R. Barton, of Watkins, Schuyler county, N. Y., who remained about five years. Dr. Barton was an accomplished gentleman, a good physician, and did much toward the establishment of the Odd Fellows' lodge, the Library Association and other institutions having for their aim the elevation of the human race. His health failed and he removed to Jamestown, New York, and finally went south for the benefit of his health. When he found there was no hope of recovery, he, accompanied by his friend John Hinman, who had known him in Fall Brook, returned to Jamestown, to die a few hours after his arrival. Dr. E. G. Drake succeeded him; then came Dr. Griffin, and the resident physician is now Dr. C. K. Thompson. The citizens of Fall Brook have thus far been fortunate in their selection of physicians.

It is a delicate and difficult task, with our limited space, to name the numerous men who have acted a conspicuous part in the history of Fall Brook and its coal trade for the past twenty-three years, but we have endeavored to do justice to all.

The managers at Fall Brook for the Fall Brook Coal Company were: H. Brewer, from 1862 to the time of his death, December 25th 1867; James Heron, from December 26th 1867 till his death, September 21st 1872; D. W. Knight, from September 22nd 1872 to 1875. In 1875 the position of manager was abolished, and its duties were divided, A. J. Owen taking charge of the financial affairs and management of the store, tenements, etc., and James Pollock assuming the position of mining superintendent. In 1880 Mr. Pollock was transferred to Clermont, taking the management of the mines there, and Frederick Wells succeeded him in the position at Fall Brook, all the works at Fall Brook being under the general supervision of Anton Hardt of Wellsboro, general superintendent and engineer for the company.

The leading employees of the Fall Brook Coal Company at present are as follows:

Cashier and store superintendent, A. J. Owen; clerks in cashier's office, A. N. Williams and R. W. Davis; clerks in store, R. B. Webb, James R. Mills; mining boss, Fred H. Wells, assisted by Robert Russell; car loader, Patrick Dwyer; weighmaster in drift No. 2, John G. Jones; weighmaster drift No. 3, Charles Cook; shipping clerk, John F. Dwyer; dock boss at drift No. 2, James Chambers; at drift No. 3, John Bran; foreman blacksmith, Sandford Dewey; foreman of outside work (embracing the lumber department), J. W. Taylor; resident physician, Dr. C. K. Thompson.

Until the year 1874 Fall Brook was one of the most tidy and well appearing mining towns in northern Pennsylvania. A large number of the dwellings were painted and well repaired, occupying lots, and not in blocks as in many towns. Many of the miners and laborers were during 1874 and for a year or two later transferred to Antrim, or to Clermont, McKean county, leaving many dwellings unoccupied, which gave the town a cheerless look. Within the last two years the company has refitted and repainted many of the dwellings, the store and the hotel, repaired the sidewalks, and otherwise brushed up the central portion of the borough, and made it more cheerful and inviting. The demand for coal recently has given the miners steadier work and the place appears more active. About 16,000 tons are now (December 1881) mined monthly. Under the management of H. Brewer, James Heron and D. W. Knight the place continually improved; but after the panic of 1873 and the dull times following Fall Brook did not present so favorable an appearance. For four or five years the business would not warrant any outlay beyond what was absolutely necessary to carry on the work. Now it begins to assume more of the aspect it wore in the brisk times from 1860 to 1873. For many years the social relations of the people of Fall Brook were most pleasant, but the former leaders in society are now scattered.



## BECOMES A BOROUGH.

In August 1864 application was made by the citizens of Fall Brook to the court of common pleas of Tioga county, to be incorporated as a borough. The petition was numerously signed. At the same time the citizens of the township outside the village of Fall Brook petitioned the court to set them off in a separate election district. The petition of the citizens of Fall Brook was placed in the hands of L. C. Shepard, with instructions to present it to the court and to employ counsel. Opposition was made to the granting of the prayers of the petitioners, for the reason that the citizens of Fall Brook were inclined to be disloyal; that to create a borough where one man or company owned all the property was a dangerous thing, that freedom of speech and freedom to exercise the right of the elective franchise were not permitted, etc.

It was shown by the petitioners—first, that in Fall Brook and the township of Ward, on a basis of 148 voters over 300 persons had either volunteered, commuted or furnished substitutes to the Union army—an instance unparalleled in the history of the country; second, in relation to freedom of speech and an exercise of the elective franchise, that while the manager, H. Brewer, was a Democrat, two of the drift masters, two of the boss mule drivers, the chief explorer, the doctor, the master mechanic, two of the weighmasters and others in the employ of the Fall Brook Coal Company were Republicans and exercised their rights freely, and that if there was any intimidation on the part of those residing there, it was by the Republicans, and not by the Democrats or by the company; that the company selected men on account of their business capacity and fitness for their work, their politics never entering into the matter at all.

The petition was finally granted, and an election was ordered for the 16th of September 1864. At that election L. C. Shepard was elected burgess, and he was annually re-elected up to January 1873, when he refused longer to accept the duties of that office. At the first election of councilmen James Heron, H. Brewer, James Tracy, William D. Lynahan and Charles N. Cranmer were chosen. Charles L. Pattison was the first treasurer, Burr Noble the first clerk of the borough, and Michael Peters, Thomas Murray, David O'Heron, L. B. Johnson, Walter Mason, A. W. Taylor, Patrick Donley, William Buckley, James Quinlisk, Frederick Wells, James Baty, F. S. Bragg, William Farr and Thomas Buck constituted the original borough police force. At the spring election following other officers were elected.

The borough officers for the year 1881 were: Burgess, Robert Russell; councilmen, Patrick Dwyer, Robert Ray, Noble Breesse, Patrick Ryan, Walter Allen, James Junk; justice of the peace, C. K. Thompson; judge of election, Michael Lyon; school directors, F. W. Lyon, Walter Allen, John McCann, John Junk, William Saxe, James Chambers; president of school board, John Junk; secretary, James Chambers; inspectors of election, William Saxe, David Nicol; constable, F. W. Lyon; assessor, John F. Dwyer; auditors, Henry McGrath and John G. Jones; borough clerk, Edward P. Dwyer.

We give the following statement of the vote for borough officers in 1882 on the authority of the Wellsboro *Agitator*:

Burgess—J. W. Taylor, 76. Councilmen—A. N. Williams, 37; Noble Breesse, 75; Frank Smith, 73; John Wilber, 26; James Mills, 76; William Saxe, 76; Walter Allen, 30; John Kennedy, 45. School directors—F. H. Wells, 76; Robert Russell, 76; Thomas Ford, 76; William O'Donnell, 51; John Walker, 25. Justice of the peace—Robert Russell, 76. Constable—John Booth, 75; Patrick Higgins, 1. Assessor—N. A. Wells, 50; John Jones, 26. Assistant assessors—E. W. Jaquish, 1; John F. Dwyer, 1. Judge of election—Michael Lyon, 74. Inspectors of election—David Nicol, 76; D. S. Dewey, 75. Auditor—E. W. Jaquish, 76; John Rogers, 73. Poor-master—John Walker, 3; Robert Reay, 3.

Fall Brook now has about one thousand inhabitants. Since 1873 the population has varied considerably, owing to strikes, dull times and transfers to Antrim and Clermont. The population as returned by the census marshal in 1870 was evidently erroneous. He reported 1,390, when there were at least 2,000 inhabitants, every dwelling being occupied and the boarding houses full to their utmost capacity. In 1872 the population was at its greatest number, reaching nearly 2,300. There are now many vacant dwellings.

## SCHOOLS.

In 1861 the Fall Brook Coal Company erected for the township of Ward a school-house in Fall Brook, with two departments, located on the west side of the street in the "Fallow," nearly opposite where the present school-house is situated, it being the front part of the present school-house. In the fall and winter of 1864-5 another was built, in the southern portion of Fall Brook, on Catawissa street. Both of these buildings, being too small to accommodate the increasing number of scholars, in the summer of 1873 were enlarged and remodeled, and since have been of ample size. Among the early teachers in the Fallow school were David Cameron, Oscar Beardsley, Miss Belle Dyer, Miss Lue Pitts, Miss Simpson and J. L. Sexton jr., Mr. Sexton being employed there about seven successive years. The present teacher is Miss Mettie Kiff.

Among the early teachers in the school-house on Catawissa street were Miss Bessie Brewer, Mrs. Lucy Cranmer, S. A. Gaskell and others. The present teacher is Miss Lucy Junk.

## CHURCHES.

*Presbyterian.*—A church organization was effected by the Presbyterians in 1860, a petition having been made to the Presbytery of Susquehanna. The petitioners were Alexander Pollock sen., James Heron, Alexander Pollock jr., James Pollock, Peter Cameron jr., Robert Logan, James Logan, John Dunsmore, George Snedden, William Watchman, E. J. Evans, David Pryde, and H. Brewer. The first officers were: Trustees of funds, Hon. John Magee, Duncan S. Magee, and Alexander

Pollock sen.; treasurer, H. Brewer; secretary, James Heron; committee of management, Alexander Pollock sen., Robert Logan, David Pryde, Samuel Heron, William Watchman, and Reese Thomas.

In conjunction with Morris Run this church secured the services of Rev. George Blair, September 1st 1861. Rev. William McCormick was selected as pastor in the fall of 1863 and remained one year. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Caldwell, who also remained one year. Rev. E. Kennedy commenced his pastorate in the summer of 1866, and remained until October 1st 1870. Then Rev. G. H. Shumway, of Lawrenceville, supplied the pulpit, and he was succeeded in October 1871 by Rev. Philander Camp, who remained until 1875. Rev. William Young at intervals after this supplied the pulpit. For many years there was connected with the church a large and interesting Sunday-school, with Alexander Pollock sen. as superintendent. During the pastorate of Rev. E. Kennedy a neat little church edifice costing \$2,200 was erected; the Fall Brook Coal Company donating \$1,000 of that amount. There is now no regular or stated minister, and the Sunday-school is under the management of James R. Mills.

*St. Thomas's Church.*—In the summer of 1864 Rev. E. D. Loveridge, of Hammondsport, N. Y., made a visit to his friend C. E. Halsey, at Fall Brook. During his visit he held the first Episcopal church service in Fall Brook, July 31st 1864. In August 1866 Fall Brook was visited by Bishop Lee, of Delaware, and on the 24th of that month he confirmed Miss Mary Frazer and Miss Mary Brewer. About that time C. E. Halsey and John Hinman organized a Sunday-school and gathered in over a hundred scholars. The school was held in the Fallow school-house. It was deficient in the necessary books and catechisms. Through the energy and liberality of Messrs. Halsey and Hinman the want was supplied. St. John's church, Catherine, Schuyler county, N. Y., also made the school generous donations of books. On Christmas eve 1866 nearly a hundred scholars were present at a Christmas tree offering. Rev. N. L. Kern, then a missionary in the mining district, located at Blossburg, was present and addressed the assemblage. The interest in the Sunday-school continued for years and was the means of bringing about a church organization.

July 30th 1867 application was made by Charles E. Halsey, John Hinman, John L. Sexton jr., Lewis Clark, John B. Christie, J. W. Personeus, John Alderson and Thomas Gaffney of Fall Brook to the court of common pleas of Tioga county to be incorporated under the title of the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Thomas's Church, Fall Brook. The application was granted December 5th 1867 and ordered on file in the office of the prothonotary. The first officers were: Charles E. Halsey, senior warden; John Hinman, junior warden; vestrymen, Lewis Clark, John B. Christie, Joel W. Personeus, John L. Sexton jr. and John Alderson.

Rev. M. L. Kern officiated every alternate Sabbath in the Fallow school-house until November 28th 1869, and for several years the church was without a minister, lay

reading being kept up by John Hinman and Isaac S. Marshal. In 1874 Marcellus Karcher, a deacon in orders, came and located in Fall Brook, and officiated very acceptably (being ordained in the meantime as minister) until the year 1876, since which time there has been no regular service. The total number of communicants since the organization is about 200.

*Catholic Church.*—In July 1873 Rev. John Wynne, stationed at Blossburg, made an effort to erect a church at Fall Brook, and succeeded in getting pledged among the Catholic brethren and other friends the sum of \$1,000. The Fall Brook Coal Company then generously gave him \$1,000 more, and this enabled him to enter into a contract with Joseph Hyland, of Blossburg, for the erection of the edifice. On the 31st of August 1873 Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, assisted by Revs. Gerald McMurray, John A. Wynne and John McDermott, laid the corner stone with the imposing ceremonies of the Catholic church. The new building was so far completed by Sunday April 26th 1874 that it was then opened for service, Rev. Father Garvey, of Williamsport, delivering the opening sermon.

A large and prosperous Sunday-school was sustained for some time, but during the slack times in Fall Brook many families removed, and it was allowed to dwindle away. It is at present kept up. Miss Honora Dwyer, Miss Lucy Junk and Mary Dwyer are now teachers. Rev. P. J. Murphy, of Blossburg, officiates in the church.

#### SOCIETIES.

The *Fall Brook Friendly Society* was organized May 15th 1869. It is a beneficial society. Its first officers were: James Pollock, president; George Forsythe, vice-president; Robert Russell, treasurer; Robert Brownlee, secretary; managers—John L. Sexton jr., Thomas Martin, Joseph, James and William Wardrop; auditors—Thomas Gaffney and Titus Drainsfield.

At its fourth anniversary a parade and dinner was given, and addresses were made by Dr. A. R. Barton, J. L. Sexton jr., James Pollock, Rev. Philander Camp and Rev. William Young. The committee of arrangements consisted of James Chambers, Andrew Couser, William Wardrop, George Snedden and John Walker. Samuel Chambers was marshal, with James Chambers and Andrew Nelson as assistants. At the Fallow school-house yard members of the Friendly Society, with citizens and the teachers and scholars of the public schools, formed a procession, which marched to the music of the Arnot brass band through several streets, stopping at the residence of D. W. Knight, manager for the Fall Brook Coal Company. Mr. Knight received them kindly, and welcomed them in a neat little speech. Thence the company marched to the school-yard, where refreshments were served and speeches made. It was announced that the society had received \$1,866.95 and expended \$1,580.13 in funeral expenses and weekly allowances to the sick. During the slack times from 1873 to 1880 many of its members moved away from Fall Brook; but it has been the means of doing a very great amount of good.

Its present officers are: Sanford Dewey, president; Walter Allen, vice-president; James Chambers, treasurer; William F. O'Donnell, secretary; Alexander Hunter, John Shearer, John Kirkpatrick and Andrew McCann, managers; Robert Muir and D. S. Dewey, auditors.

*Catholic Temperance Society.*—For a number of years the Catholic Temperance Society was in existence, and was the means of doing much good. It has at present no organization. John McCann, James Junk and Michael Lyon were among its early and most steadfast members.

*Fall Brook Lodge, No. 765, I. O. O. F.* was chartered May 8th and constituted May 15th 1871. The first officers were: A. R. Barton, N. G.; Robert Dick, V. G.; Robert Brownlee, secretary; Joseph McNish, assistant secretary; Alexander M. Allen, treasurer.

This has been one of the chief benevolent associations of the borough. The lodge now occupies elegant quarters in the new hall, which is furnished neatly and tastefully. It is a strong institution. The Knights of Honor and the Rebekah lodge occupy the same hall. Fall Brook Lodge has among its members some of the best men in the mining region.

Its present officers are: James Sampson, N. G.; John G. Jones, V. G.; Alexander Jarvie and Lawson Renwick, secretaries; W. L. Thomas, treasurer.

Saturday June 15th 1872 the lodge celebrated its first anniversary with a picnic. The Arnot brass band furnished the music. At 11 o'clock A. M. a procession was formed in front of the lodge room and marched to a grove near the big spring in the northern part of the borough, where the dinner was spread. After dinner addresses were delivered by Dr. A. R. Barton, S. L. Barber, of Covington, J. B. Anderson, of Morris Run, Rev. Mr. Jones and William Young.

"*Agnes*" Rebekah Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 126, was chartered November 19th 1880, the charter members being Mary Jane Chambers, N. G.; Jane Sampson, V. G.; Eliza Nicol, secretary; Florence Shepard, assistant secretary; and Janette Reeves, treasurer. The lodge was named in memory of Mrs. Agnes Muir. It meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, and at present is very prosperous.

*Knights of Honor.*—Fall Brook Lodge, No. 2,506, was instituted July 20th 1881, by A. J. Owen, D. G. D., with 28 charter members. The present officers are: P. D., Robert Russell; dictator, A. J. Owen; V. D., J. W. Taylor; A. D., Frank Church; reporter, William Tipton; F. R., A. N. Williams; treasurer, Dr. C. K. Thompson; chaplain, Rev. J. H. Acornley; guide, William Saxe; guardian, Noble B. Breese; sentinel, Charles B. Thompson. This lodge bids fair to increase in numbers and prove of great benefit to its members.

*Fall Brook Library Association.*—During the winter of 1872-3 the Odd Fellows of Fall Brook, through the efforts of Robert Russell, Robert Brownlee, Robert Dick, Samuel Chambers and others, inaugurated a series of lectures in their lodge room. Rev. N. L. Reynolds, of Wellsboro, Rev. Charles Jones, of Morris Run, Dr. A. R. Barton and John L. Sexton jr. of Fall Brook, delivered lectures. The object was two-fold, to impart instruction and to establish a library association in Fall Brook. The latter object was accomplished April 15th 1873, and a

choice selection of standard and valuable books was purchased. The association also received as donations a number of good books from gentlemen residing at Corning and Elmira, and from Mrs. Conrad Gansevoort, then temporarily residing at Fall Brook. General George J. Magee presented the association with Macfarlane's "Coal Regions of America" and \$25 in cash. The first officers of the association were: Dr. A. R. Barton, president; Robert Russell, treasurer; John L. Sexton jr., secretary; librarian, Dr. Barton; directors—A. R. Barton, John Forrest jr., Dennis O'Connell and A. J. Owen. The library has at times been quite neglected, but upon the whole has been the source of much enjoyment and information. L. C. Shepard is now the librarian.

#### MISCELLANY.

In 1864 work was begun on the Fall Brook Hotel by the Fall Brook Coal Company, and the hotel was opened to the public by Warren Goff, of Steuben county, N. Y., in the spring of 1865. Lebbeus Phillips took charge of it in 1866 and remained until 1872. C. B. Whitehead was the manager from 1872 to 1875. John Van Order and J. G. Scudder succeeded him, and the hotel is now conducted by John F. and Edward Dwyer, under the firm name of Dwyer Bros. It has recently been repainted and repaired. It is a well conducted house.

The railroad depot was finished in December 1865. The first agent was the late John Walker. He was succeeded by L. E. Christie, Conrad Gansevoort, H. D. Wey, L. J. Stothoff and others. It has recently been remodeled and converted into a town hall, meat market and lodge hall.

The telegraph line from Corning to Fall Brook was completed in the fall of 1864. Miss Kilbourn, daughter of Dr. Henry Kilbourn, was the first operator, and was succeeded by William E. Butts, W. W. Halsey, Henry H. Blair and others. For several years past the office has been operated by the clerks in the cashier's office at the store.

In July 1869 the Alba and Fall Brook stage line was established.

The smallpox raged in Fall Brook during the winter of 1871-2, and several deaths resulted.

On Saturday and Sunday May 11th and 12th 1872 fire raged in the woods surrounding Fall Brook, and threatened the destruction of the town. The whole population fought the fire and succeeded in arresting its progress.

In April 1881 occurred the burning of the large sawmill of the Fall Brook Coal Company. Fall Brook has been remarkably free from fires, the only ones occurring in twenty years being that just mentioned and the destruction of two barns and a water tank.

Hon. John Magee died at Watkins, N. Y., April 5th 1868. The business of the Fall Brook Coal Company was suspended and a special train carried from Fall Brook and along the line more than a thousand of the employees of the company to his funeral. In May 1869 was held the funeral of D. S. Magee, at Watkins, which was largely attended by citizens of Tioga county as well as of southern and central New York.

# WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP.

By BUTLER B. STRANG.

**W**ESTFIELD township and Westfield borough (which was erected from the township) lie in the western tier of townships, next the Potter county line. The township is bounded on the north by Brookfield, east by Deerfield, south by Clymer and west by the county of Potter. It lies near the head waters of the Cowanesque River, which runs from west to east through the northern portion of the township. Its elevation is 1,734 feet from the sea level, though the valley in which the borough lies is considerably lower.

The valley has a rich alluvial soil with a gravel subsoil, producing fine crops of wheat, corn and the other cereals. Of late the farmers have engaged in raising tobacco, and have been very successful, both as to quality and the quantity of the crop. The upland soil, while producing fine crops of grain, is better adapted to grazing and dairy purposes, and has no superior in northern Pennsylvania or southern New York for raising cattle and sheep and making butter and cheese.

## ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

The township was taken from Deerfield, in 1808, and was originally about six miles by seven. In 1852 a portion of Clymer township was taken from it, and it is now about four miles north and south by six miles east and west. Its population by the census of 1880 was 907.

Below is a list of the township officers so far as a record of the same can be found:

**Supervisors.**—Christopher Sayles, William Ladd, Zena Atkins, George Leonard, John Craig, C. Eastman, Theodor Doty, Sylvanus Baker, A. C. Bancroft, Dyer Weeks, Alvin Butler, Charles Goodspeed, Barton Hunt, John King, Halsey Aldrich, Edmund Guernsey, E. G. Hill, Nelson Burdic, John Barr, S. A. Buck, John Howland, T. R. Leonard, H. N. Aldrich, A. M. Thompson, James King 2nd, M. V. Seagars, Arthur Carpenter, Page Sprague, Emerson Rexford, John Craig, L. H. Knapp, James E. Dodge, William H. Baker, C. D. Walters, William N. Hulburt, Ira B. Luce, Barton Hunt, John Little, William Lattimer, Frank Strang, Jonathan Stevenson, James Davis, L. H. King, E. A. Buck, Alonzo Seamans, William Convers, S. R. Haven, George Close, S. A. Leonard, Jonathan Stevenson, Page Sprague, W. L. Convers.

**Town Clerks.**—B. B. Strang, C. Eastman, A. Streeter, G. H. Niles, H. N. Aldrich, M. H. Abbey, Ambrose Close, Elisha Turner, William Hulburt, Emerson Rexford, L. H. Knapp.

**Justices of the Peace.**—Shelden Tuttle, William Ladd, Jacob Everett, Hiram Tubbs, Zaccheus Malloroy, Charleston Phillips, I. C. Thompson, T. R. Leonard, William Finkner, Francis Strang, George Close.

**School Directors.**—Zena Atkins, Richard Krusen,

E. G. Hill, Reuben Short, S. A. Leonard, Benjamin Tubbs, Jonathan Seamans, Hollister Baker, William Ladd, Dyer Weeks, Ira Luce, James King, Francis Strang, C. Phillips, Edwin Davie, S. W. Harris, S. S. Baker, John Champlin, H. H. Bostwick, P. E. Rexford, D. H. Sherwood, Orville Brown, Hiram McCoy, John B. Stevenson.

The early school books are destroyed, and it is impossible to get a full list of township directors.

**Auditors.**—William Ladd, Zena Atkins, George Leonard, C. Eastman, Dyer Weeks, Sylvanus Baker, Charles Goodspeed, John King jr., Edmund Guernsey, Nelson Burdic, S. A. Buck, T. R. Leonard, Arthur Carpenter, E. G. Hill, Emerson Rexford, John Craig, L. H. Knapp, William H. Baker, William N. Hulburt, Barton Hunt, William Lattimer, Jonathan Stevenson, L. H. King, Hiram McCoy, William Convers, John B. Stevenson.

**Town Treasurers.**—Richard Krusen, Zena Atkins, Thomas Baker, Hiram Tubbs, H. N. Aldrich, Reuben Short, G. D. Walters, I. C. Thompson, N. J. Burdic, David Close, Jonathan Seamans, Sylvanus Baker, Theodor Doty, John Goodspeed, Morris Pritchard, Barton Hunt, A. J. Burdic, John Ackley, Charles Scott, W. N. Hulburt, Page Sprague, William Lattimer, J. L. Calkins, L. H. Knapp, S. S. Baker, I. C. Thompson, S. R. Haven, William Convers, John Swimelar, Edwin Darcy, J. P. Stevenson, S. W. Harris, T. R. Leonard, Sylvanus Baker, A. H. Bostwick, P. E. Rexford, John Champlin, D. H. Sherwood, Orville Brown, Morris Pritchard.

**Constables.**—Zaccheus Malloroy, John Roberts, Isaac Plank, Seth Tremain, Joel Calkins, William Finkner, A. M. Thompson, G. H. Tremain.

The vote for township officers February 21st 1882 was given as follows in the Wellsboro *Agitator*:

**Supervisors.**—Barton Hunt, 105; Ira Luce, 72; Willard King, 54; William L. Convers, 21. **Justice of the peace**—T. R. Leonard, 123. **Constable**—Seth Tremain, 123. **School directors.**—S. K. Runsey, 108; Dana Learn, 96; J. M. Howland, 28; Peter Edgcomb, 13. **Assessor**—G. D. Walters, 100; S. R. Haven, 24. **Assistant assessors.**—Hiram Sprague, 124; James Metcalf, 105; E. A. Buck, 21. **Treasurer.**—Benjamin Tubbs, 64; Nathan Barr, 59; S. W. Harris, 2. **Town clerk.**—L. H. Knapp, 109; George B. Davis, 16. **Judge of election.**—James King, 121. **Inspectors of election.**—William Howland, 61; Peter Edgcomb, 52; Benjamin F. Swimelar, 13. **Auditor.**—Alonzo Seamans, 105; M. L. Weaver, 18.

## THE EARLY SETTLERS

of Westfield were mainly from New York and the New England States, and the present population is largely composed of people from those States and their descendants. The settlement of Westfield township began about 1809. The first settlers were Porter Lapham, Nathaniel

Mann, Ayres Tuttle, John Thomas and Reuben Cook, who settled in the valley below the site of the village; and Abraham Pease, Jonathan Pierce, Stephen Potter and two men named Riggs, who settled in and a little west of what is now the village.

Ayres Tuttle was an enterprising though eccentric man, and soon opened up a large farm just east of the village; built a commodious house, in which he entertained travelers; kept some merchandise, which he exchanged for furs and deerskins; tanned the deerskins and made them into gloves and mittens, and subsequently built a store and an "ashery" for making potash. He was for many years the principal merchant and dealer in the neighborhood. He was known for many miles around, and was, all things considered, the leading citizen among the first settlers of Westfield. His son Shelden Tuttle occupied the farm for many years after the death of his father, and was also the only merchant as well as a leading citizen. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and was an amiable Christian gentleman. A grandson, Cyrus Tuttle, still lives on a part of the old farm, and is believed to be the only male descendant of either of the original settlers who is

now living near Westfield and bears the name of one of them.

#### MILLS.

Soon after the settlement began a grist-mill was built on the Tuttle farm by a man named Saxbury. It was a primitive affair, but served to grind the grain raised by the early settlers, who before that were compelled to carry their grain 40 miles to Corning to be ground. About that time Porter Lapham and James Turner built a saw-mill where is now the west line of the borough, and to it they afterward attached a carding machine, at which the wool raised by the settlers was carded, to be then spun and woven into cloth by the wives and daughters of the pioneers. For many years these establishments constituted all the manufacturing business of the township, with the aid of which the industry and skill of each family enabled them to erect their own buildings, make their own clothing, make and mend their own boots and shoes, hats and caps, and generally to provide themselves with the necessities and many of the comforts of life, and at the same time to fell the trees, and clear the lands which have since been developed into fertile farms and a busy village.

## WESTFIELD BOROUGH.

BY BUTLER B. STRANG.

**I**T was about the year 1840 that Westfield began to take on the aspect of a village. In that year the Rev. Francis Strang came into the town from Lawrenceville and built a store, which is still standing and was the first regular store building in what is now the borough.

Soon afterward David Close came from Chatham, and provided a hotel by enlarging and improving a building in which entertainment for travelers had been furnished by James Turner and George Hunter. A year or two later Richard Krusen, who is still living and engaged in business, came from Andover, N. Y., and commenced the mercantile business, in which he has been for many years engaged and has contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of the town. Richard Phillips came from Pine Creek and built a substantial flouring-mill; his son Samuel Phillips built a saw-mill; his son-in-law, Hollister Baker, built a foundry, plow factory, and general manufacturing shop. A doctor, a blacksmith, a shoemaker, a tailor, etc., dropped in around the corners, and thenceforward the people began to reckon themselves villagers.

Since then the growth of the village has been slow but substantial, and for several years Westfield has been the leading village in point of business of the beautiful valley in which it lies. Twice since 1870 a destructive fire has swept away the business part of the town, but the

people have rallied from its effects; and, while the borough contains no large capitalists, there have been fewer business failures and less financial disturbance in it than in most towns of its size. It is the point at which the local business and trade of the townships of Westfield and Clymer, part of Gaines and Chatham and most of Brookfield, in the county of Tioga, and very much of the business of the townships of Hector and Harrison, and part of Ulysses and Bingham, in the county of Potter, are done; thus making the business of a population of nine or ten thousand people tributary to it, and it only lacks proper railroad facilities to make it one of the principal towns in the county.

#### THE BOROUGH ORGANIZATION.

Westfield borough was formed from Westfield township, in 1867. It is about one and one-fourth miles square, lying across the valley of the Cowanesque at its junction with Mill Creek. Its population in 1880 was 579. Following is a list of borough officers since its organization:

*Burgess.*—Butler B. Strang, Ambrose Close, Hollister Baker, S. B. Lewis, E. S. Lewis, J. W. Hancock, T. C. Sanders, Elijah Thompson, Charles Bliss.

*Borough Council.*—Richard Krusen, Simon Wilcox, T. C. Sanders, E. G. Hill, N. P. Close, Nelson Gardner, Nelson Burdick, S. D. Phillips, Eugene Baker, Isaac Plank, I. O. Thompson, James Masten, S. B. Lewis,



Hollister Baker, Jacob Keltz, S. S. Begell, Erastus Hoose, Augustus Streeter, K. B. Hill, J. V. Leach, A. Wetherbee, William Simmons, B. S. Lewis, Charles Bliss, I. W. Hancock, O. P. Mintonye, James Dodge, E. G. Davidge, A. L. S. Leach, Albert Baker, Theodore Rood, Elijah Thompson, Hiram Hunter, S. W. Shirley.

*Justices of the Peace.*—Zaccheus Mallory, Daniel McNaughton, Miles White, William H. Parsons, Charlton Phillips, Thomas C. Sanders, Orren Tremain, Charles Williams.

*School Directors.*—Charlton Phillips, J. O. Thompson, Frank Buck, Erastus Hoose, Nelson Burdick, J. C. Strang, Nelson Doty, George Close, Charles Bliss, N. W. McNaughton, Albert Baker, T. C. Sanders, W. O. Bristol, Miles White, L. V. Leach, James Horton, Hollister Baker, Richard Krusen, William Simmons, Andrew Mallory, A. K. Sayles, Charles Gardner, E. G. Davidge, I. P. Simmons, Nelson Gardner, Job Rexford, W. H. Parsons, Hiram Hunter, William F. Everett, E. Tucker.

*Constables.*—Alonzo Ellis, G. H. Tremain, J. Calkins.

The last vote for borough officers (February 21st 1882) was as follows:

Burgess—Albert Wetherbee, 59; Frank Eberle, 45. Council—Frank Eberle, 53; Frank V. Leach, 98; Alonzo Ellis, 73; J. W. Hancock, 53; T. C. Sanders, 53; W. F. Everett, 48; Charles Gardner, 49; Beri Lewis, 48; William C. Trim, 54; W. H. Baker, 18; A. Close, 1; Jed. Hoose, 46. School Directors—Nelson Gardner, 54; W. H. Parsons, 51; A. K. Sayles, 28; A. J. Tubbs, 28; E. A. Eggleston, 1. Justice of the peace—J. O. Thompson, 46; M. L. Foster, 52. Constable—G. H. Tremain, 104. Assessor—William H. Fuller, 61; Elijah Thompson, 41; J. W. Hancock, 1. Assistant assessors—George Close, 103; S. W. Jennings, 49; W. H. Parsons, 51; F. D. McNaughton, 1; W. H. Fuller, 1. Judge of election—Frank Strang, 104; M. T. Osborn, 1. Inspectors of election—C. E. Bernauer, 52; Clarence Hancock, 49. Auditor—W. H. Shorley, 48; Albert Baker, 56.

#### SECRET SOCIETIES.

*Westfield Lodge, No. 477, F. and A. M.* was organized in the borough December 28th 1870, by R. W. Robert C. Simpson, D. D. G. M., and the following officers were installed: Thomas C. Sanders, W. M.; Norman J. Krusen, S. W.; Edwin B. Bulkley, J. W.

The first stated meeting of the lodge was held January 7th 1871, with the following officers: T. C. Sanders, W. M.; N. J. Krusen, S. W.; Edwin B. Bulkley, J. W.; A. D. Ashcroft, S. D.; Nelson Doty, J. D.; E. H. Stebbins, secretary; Isaac Plank, treasurer; A. K. Sayles, tiler.

The following were the charter members: Thomas C. Sanders, Edwin B. Bulkley, Sylvester D. Phillips, James Masten, Isaac Plank, E. H. Stebbins, John Davis, Philatus I. Corbin, E. P. Fish, Nelson Doty, Charles Bliss, Levi Skinner, N. J. Krusen, Norman Buck, A. D. Ashcroft, A. K. Sayles.

The lodge has since been maintained and is now in a flourishing condition.

*Knights of Honor.*—There is also a lodge of the Knights of Honor, organized September 16th 1878, known as Westfield Lodge K, of H., No. 1,206, with the following officers and charter members: D., William H.

Fuller; V. D., Charles Krouse; A. D., Benjamin F. Mulford; G., James H. Metcalf; R., J. B. Tubbs; T. R., E. H. Ashcroft; treasurer, William A. Omans; chaplain, A. S. Mintonye; guardian, Seth W. Harris; sentinel, E. V. Eaton; medical examiner, A. L. Bottom, M. D.

The charter members, were E. H. Ashcroft, Benjamin L. Mulford, Charles Krouse, John Swimelar, Seth W. Harris, William H. Fuller, J. B. Tubbs, James H. Metcalf, A. L. Bottom, W. A. Omans, E. V. Eaton, A. S. Mintonye.

#### THE WESTFIELD CHURCHES.

*Methodist Episcopal.*—The principal churches are the Methodist Episcopal and the Wesleyan Methodist. There is no local record to show the exact date of the organization of the former, but it was organized about 1830, under the ministrations of the Revs. Marshall St. John, David Fellows and Samuel Conant, the last of whom was for many years a local preacher of that church. The first preacher stationed at Westfield was the Rev. Theodore McElhenney, and the subsequent ones have been Samuel Nichols, William H. Armstrong (under whose ministration the church was built), Henry Brown, Veranus Brownell, Rev. — Tutton, O. B. Weaver, Isaac Everett, W. Peck, Charles Rowley, F. W. Connable, H. B. Turk, W. Duncan, G. H. Transue, H. Roberts and G. D. Howland, the present minister.

*The Wesleyan Methodist Church* was organized in 1850, by Revs. Francis Strang and Stephen A. Leonard, by whose exertions a church was built; since which the ministers have been Revs. Benjamin Luckey, Ludovic Saulsbury, P. S. Slauson, S. W. Jennings, M. J. Owen and J. S. Fansey, the present minister.

*The Baptists and Adventists* have a considerable membership in and about Westfield, but neither denomination has a settled minister or a church building.

#### MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

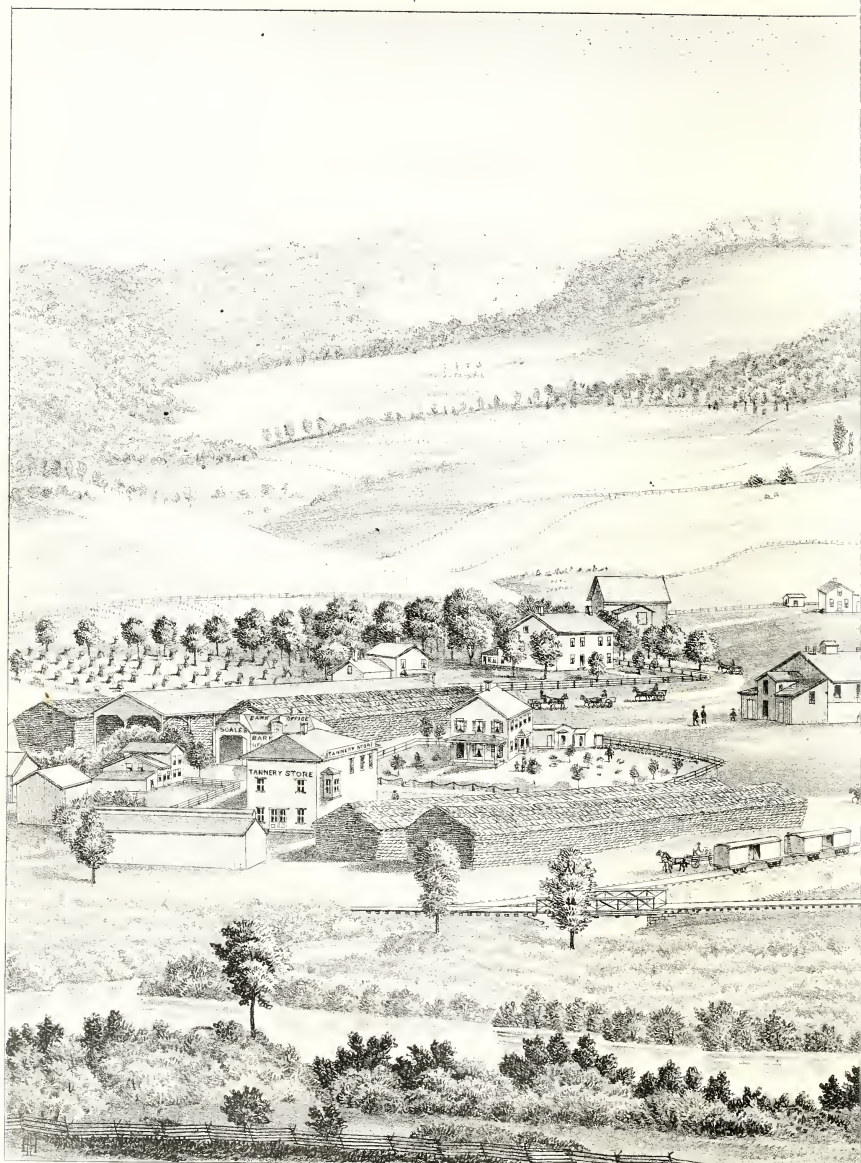
The principal manufactory in Westfield borough is the sole leather tannery owned and operated H. H. Crarey & Co. It was built in 1875-6 and has been in constant operation since. The capital invested is about \$450,000. The firm disburse about \$25,000 monthly, employ about 80 hands, and bought during the last year 8,500 cords of hemlock bark, thus contributing largely to the prosperity of the town and the country about. The total length of the tannery buildings is 1,100 feet, the average width 40 feet, and it has a capacity for tanning 1,800 sides per week.

There is another large sole tannery, just erected a short distance west of the borough by H. H. Crarey & Co., which is intended to be nearly equal in capacity to the one just mentioned.

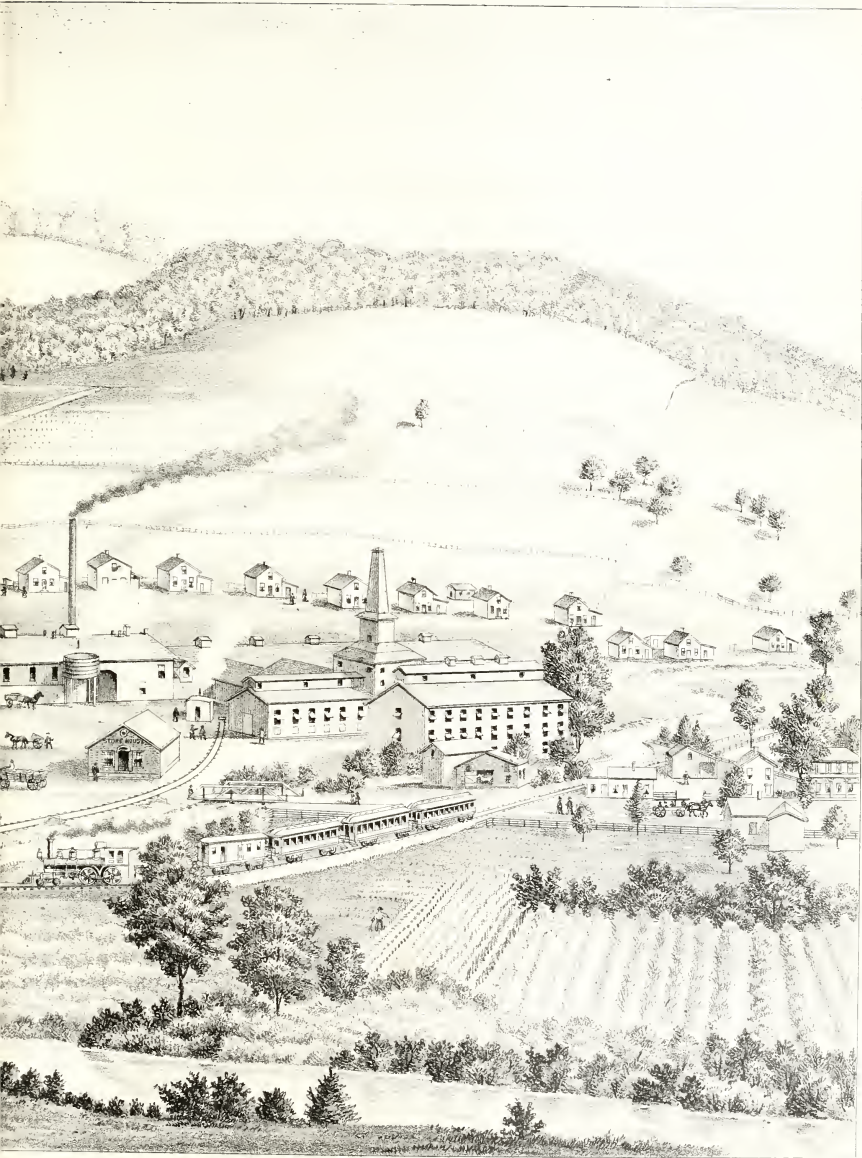
F. Eberle & Co. are the proprietors of a large upper leather tannery within the borough limits, which furnishes a market for slaughter hides, and the proprietors are enterprising, reliable business men.

Westfield is also the point at which a large portion of the bark is purchased to supply the tannery of J. Ham-





THE COWANESQUE TANNERY, WESTFIELD



TIoga COUNTY, PA. H. H. CRARY & CO.





mond & Co., at Osceola, by E. Tucker, who is their agent for that purpose.

An establishment owned by the Parkhurst Chemical Company, for the manufacture of acetic acid, alcohol and charcoal from wood is located just west of the borough; so that as a market for bark, lumber, wood, etc., it is perhaps second to no town in the county.

Other manufacturing establishments are: a flouring-mill owned by Crandell & Richardson, a steam saw-mill owned by Walker & Lathrop, a saw-mill, sash and door factory and planing-mill owned by Lawrence & Co., a wagon manufactory with steam power owned by Theodore Rood, and another by Albert Wetherbee, and a furniture factory with steam power, by Shirley & Son, all of which are in active operation and doing a good business.

#### BUSINESS MEN.

The principal merchants and business places in the borough are as follows: H. H. Crarey & Co., general merchandise; L. Plank and F. D. Strang, general merchandise, wagons, and agricultural implements; J. P. Simmons, Bliss & Everett, W. B. Murdock, E. E. & W. Simmons and Esterson Brothers, general merchandise;

Gardner & Briggs, groceries and provisions; D. McNaughton and A. L. Bottum, druggists; Sherman & Krusen and E. D. Wescott, hardware; Clarence Hancock, furniture; A. K. Sayles and D. Van Dusen, blacksmithing; W. Smith, hotel; Villia Thompson and A. Ackley, millinery. The attorneys are A. Streeter, M. L. Foster, T. C. Sanders, and B. B. Strang, and the physicians James Masten and A. L. Bottum.

#### THE GRADED SCHOOL.

There is in the borough a graded school, with a comfortable and convenient school building, divided into three departments. It is at present under the charge of J. Edwards, assisted by his wife and Miss Lillias Scott. The school is and has been for some years in a flourishing condition. Among those who have been instrumental in building up and sustaining it may be mentioned Professor J. C. Ward, who had charge of it for several years, and Miss S. I. Lewis, who also had charge for some time, and who was the first female county superintendent of common schools elected in this State—if not in the Union. She served two terms of three years with great credit and capacity, and ranks high among the educators of the country.

## DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

BY CHARLES TUBBS.

**D**EERFIELD township was formed from Delmar, in 1814, with an area originally of about 150 square miles. Its territory has undergone many changes. Out of it have been formed the townships of Westfield, including Brookfield (1821) and Chatham (1828, Knoxville borough 1851, Clymer (1858), and part of Osceola (1878). In 1879 it regained a part of the territory from which Chatham was formed. At present constituted it is bounded north by the State of New York, and Osceola; east by Osceola and Farmington; south by Chatham, and west by Westfield and Brookfield. It contains an area of 20,725 acres, or a little more than 32 square miles exclusive of Knoxville borough, which lies entirely within its boundaries. Its drainage is to the eastward, through the Cowanesque River and its tributaries—Troup's Creek and Yarnall Brook being the most considerable. The height above tide of the bottom lands of the Cowanesque in this township will average about 1,200 feet, while the summits of the hills upon either side rise from 400 to 600 feet above the river.

Geologically Deerfield was formed in the Devonian age—the age preceding the coal measures. Such outcrops as we have exhibit rocks of the Chemung and Catskill formation. Says the report of the second geological survey of Pennsylvania:

"Chemung rocks repeat themselves along the valley of the Cowanesque. There are many gray and few bluish and greenish beds, especially toward the bottom of the visible mass. Such beds form the surface over a part of Deerfield, comprising the southeast corner and the valley of the Cowanesque as far up as the mouth of Troup's Creek. Lower Catskill may be seen in the banks and bed of the Cowanesque a little above Knoxville; on Troup's Creek at Knoxville bridge, and at a quarry a short distance above. Upper Catskill may be seen jutting from the brow of the mountains in many places on the north side of the Cowanesque. \* \* \* On Troup's Creek a half mile above its mouth, at the saw-mill, where thirty feet of red shale appears, containing so much iron that ore bogs are formed by the springs which issue from the foot of the hill, the first overlying 200 feet of rocks in the mountain side are of green Chemung sandstone, as shown by the characteristic pink soil and the fragments covering the surface. At Knoxville the limestone must underlie the surface at no great distance; as it was opened on the Cowanesque two miles below, showing two feet of poor fossiliferous limestone."

When the township was set off in 1814 from Delmar by the county commissioners it is reported in the official proceedings as having 63 taxable inhabitants. The United States census returns show the population at each enumeration since the formation of the township to be as follows: 1820, 678; 1830, 568; 1840, not separately mentioned; 1850, 721; 1860, 677; 1870, 665; 1880, 908.

The name Deerfield was given to the township because there was such an abundance of deer in its then extensive boundaries.

The main tributary of the Cowanesque in this town comes in from the north, and is mentioned in early deeds as "Troup's Town Branch." Latterly it has been known as Troup's Creek in common parlance, and is so called on all maps. It derived its name from Robert Troup, attorney in fact for David Cathcart (Lord Alloway) and Masterton Ure, owners of extensive landed estates in the adjoining county of Steuben in New York, in which it has its source. He was also secretary of the treasury board of the Continental Congress. (Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. III, p. 336.)

Yarnall Brook was named for James Yarnall, who settled near its mouth about 1807. James Mix, a full blooded negro, was the first settler at the mouth of this stream. Yarnall bought him out and the brook took his name.

#### INDIANS.

There is abundant evidence of the occupancy of Deerfield by the Indians for several centuries previous to the appearance of the white man. Many Indian implements of flint and stone have been found, such as arrowheads, spearheads, knives and axes. Stone tools for grinding corn and for dressing the skins of animals were often picked up by the first settlers while working in their fields. An occasional Indian pipe of stone has been found.

The most remarkable evidence of ancient Indian occupancy of Deerfield was the mound discovered in the forest at Academy Corners. Joshua Colvin purchased the ground where that hamlet now stands of William Knox sen., in 1808; took possession of it in 1809, and in 1810 cleared the land of its timber. Where the stores of Martin V. Purple and Daniel H. Buckbee now stand he found a mound about seventy feet in diameter, raised about four feet above the level of the valley. The summit of the mound was level. In the fall of 1810 Mr. Colvin dug a hole in the center of this mound in which to bury his potatoes. When he had dug a little over three feet deep he was surprised to find human bones and Indian implements. He found arrowheads of flint, and axes made of a very hard blue stone, with a neck, probably intended for a withe handle. The bones taken out were skulls and thigh bones and were very much decomposed. Two or three pine trees grew upon the top of this mound, which were over two feet in diameter, and the rings of annual growth, as they were counted at the time, indicated that the trees were at least two hundred years old. It does not seem from any account that we have that an attempt was made to determine the number of skeletons buried in this mound. The fact that the smaller bones had become entirely decomposed showed that the mound was one of high antiquity. Of the object of its erection we can only conjecture. "If these mounds were sometimes used as cemeteries of distinguished persons, they were also used as monuments with a view of

perpetuating the recollection of some great battle, event or transaction." (Trans. Amer. Antiq. Soc., 1820, Vol. I, page 164.)

Many Indians were found in Deerfield by the first white settlers. They belonged to the tribes of the Seneca nation of the league of the Iroquois or Six Nations. They came from the Genesee Valley, entering Deerfield by way of Troup's Creek, down which they had a path or trail. They mainly used the Cowanesque Valley as a hunting and fishing park. They came here in the spring and summer to hunt and fish, and returned in the fall to their villages upon the Genesee to spend the winter. They had some girdlings and sandy bars along the river where the squaws raised corn, beans and squashes. One of these was on the bank of the river near the residence of William D. Knox—the site of Union Academy. This was a favorite camping place with them. It is a tradition that Mary Jemison, "the white woman of the Genesee," whose seventy years of strange vicissitudes among the Indians fill a page of history and volumes of romance, camped here for several seasons with her band of dusky companions. Leaving tradition for fact, we find that several well known Seneca chiefs with their hunting parties came here from 1790 to 1820. The name of one chief was Sundown. He led a band of twenty braves. Another chief who frequented these hunting grounds with his band rejoiced in the name of Billy Shanks. The leader of another band was John Little Beard, who no doubt was a son of the famous Seneca chief Little Beard, who died in 1806. The Indians were friendly in their intercourse with the whites, and often went to the cabins of the early settlers to trade venison for meal or bread. They were very fond of *ack-kwa-nun-gwa*, which it is remembered stood for "bread and milk" in the Seneca dialect. The Indians built their wigwams in their camps facing each other, with the fire between. If a pole was set up against a wigwam it was a notice to all comers not to enter, as the owner was absent.

An incident is told of the relations of the early settlers and their Indian neighbors: William Knox and his son camped just below Academy Corners during the summer of 1798. A band of Indians had their camp on the river bank near by. Young Knox spent his leisure time in sport with the young Indians. The Indians and the Knoxes got their supply of water from the same spring. For some time it was observed that after the Indians got water the spring was very roily. Young Knox determined to learn the cause. He secreted himself behind a thorn-bush near the spring. Soon a young Indian stealthily approached and, after dipping up water, went into the spring and stirred up the mud with his feet. At that instant young Knox threw a stone, hitting the Indian on the head. He fell to the ground and for a few moments lay unconscious, but, recovering, sprang to his feet and ran. After that the Knoxes and the Indians had no intercourse and the spring remained clear.

Year by year the visits of the Indians to this valley became less frequent, and their parties smaller in number, and about 1825 they disappeared altogether.

## LANDS AND SETTLEMENTS.

At what time the first white man made a settlement in Deerfield cannot now be definitely determined. The people who came and permanently located on the lands, in 1798 found, near where the hamlet of Academy Corners now stands, a log house much decayed, and a field on the river bank chopped and partly cleared, and enclosed with a log fence, in the corners of which thorn trees six inches in diameter had grown up; and on the south side of the river they found a mill-race dug out and almost finished near the mouth of Yarnall Brook. James Strawbridge made this settlement. It is inferred from the evident age of the improvements that it was made during the Revolutionary war, and tradition asserts that Strawbridge was obliged to abandon his home on account of the hostility of the Indians at the time of Sullivan's expedition up the Susquehanna and Chemung in 1779.

Another tradition makes Strawbridge's settlement at least six years later. May 17th 1785 James Strawbridge obtained land warrant No. 451, which was located June 25th of the same year along the Cowanesque River, from Joseph S. Ingham's woolen factory to Wallace Gilbert's farm. After this purchase, says our other tradition, Strawbridge made his settlement, and was driven away by white squatters, who killed his oxen, purloined his plow and destroyed his crops on the belief that his claim to title in the lands was antagonistic to their interests. As to who these squatters were the tradition is silent, nor do we have any authentic account of them. Were the Strawbridge warrants located in the Cowanesque Valley because of the information obtained of its fertility during a previous settlement? Or were the warrants located first and the lands occupied afterward? We are unable to answer. From these theories and traditions we assort the facts that not long before or after the purchase of the lands of the commonwealth in 1785-6 Strawbridge made a settlement, and then was disturbed and driven out of the country.

In 1785 and 1786 all the land in the Cowanesque Valley in Deerfield was surveyed, upon warrants issued to James Strawbridge and Thomas Proctor, and in June 1790 the valley of Troup's Creek was surveyed, upon two warrants issued to James Stewart. Warrants issued to James Strawbridge under date of February 25th 1794 were located upon the remaining territory of Deerfield north of the Cowanesque River in May and June of that year.

James Strawbridge, following the English fashion, gave a distinguishing name to each tract surveyed under his warrants. He called the stretch of flat lands where he made his settlement "James's Choice." It extended from Academy Corners to the woolen factory. The warrant located from the woolen factory easterly to the Osceola town line he named "Pleasant Garden," and the territory reaching westerly from Academy Corners to the Westfield line he named "Delight." He gave names to all the tracts lying north of the valley. The wooded knob north of the woolen factory he named "Mount

Pleasant," and to the other tracts he gave such names as "Blooming Grove," "Fertility," "Richland" and "Spring Field." He acquired the warrantee rights of Thomas Proctor and James Stewart, and to him the patents were issued by the commonwealth, and these lands became a part of the "Strawbridge tract."

The subsequent history of the lands of the "Strawbridge tract" before they came into the hands of actual settlers is briefly told: James Strawbridge, the patentee, in his life time executed a mortgage to Jonathan Smith, of Philadelphia, and others, as trustees for the widow and heirs of John Strawbridge, deceased. This mortgage was foreclosed and the lands were sold at sheriff's sale at Williamsport, Pa., November 30th 1807. George Strawbridge, a nephew of James Strawbridge, was the purchaser at this sale.

The next month, December 1807, he came upon the lands in person, offering to sell and convey to settlers. His terms were \$8 per acre if the purchaser took all flat land, and \$4 per acre if he took one-half flat and one-half hill land. His sales were all upon time. His manner of doing the business was to execute a deed and take back a mortgage. In many cases the mortgage was for the full amount of the purchase money. In this way Mr. Strawbridge sold all of the flat lands in the valley, attending to the business personally. Subsequently he constituted Michael R. Tharp his attorney in fact to manage his real estate. Finally, January 24th 1822, he conveyed to Jonathan D. Ledyard who married Jane, daughter of George Strawbridge) "all lands lying between the farms on the Cowanesque River and the New York State line," for \$100 and other considerations.

March 6th of the same year Jonathan D. Ledyard and Jane his wife sold to Silas Billings the same lands, described in the conveyance as "about 7,000 acres," for the consideration of \$2,000. Mr. Billings moved into the county, took personal supervision of his estate, and by his enterprise and outlay of capital did much to develop it. From him and his heirs the lands have passed into the hands of actual settlers upon the soil.

The lands on the south side of the Cowanesque River in Deerfield were surveyed upon warrants issued to Thomas M. Willing, Robert Blackwell, and William Lloyd, in 1792-3. The interest of the warrantees was subsequently acquired by William Bingham the elder, and to him, or the trustees named in his will, the patents were issued. From the Bingham estate the lands have been purchased by actual occupants, and by them have been cleared of the timber and improved into farms.

The first settlers who came to stay were William Knox sen. and Ebenezer Seelye. Both had large families. Knox was from Massachusetts and Seelye from Connecticut. They had temporarily resided some years near Painted Post, N. Y. As has been seen James Strawbridge had made some improvements in Deerfield. In 1797 or about that time he approached Seelye and urged him to settle upon his lands upon the Cowanesque, offering as an inducement to sell at \$2.50 per acre, making no charge for the improvements. This offer was accept-

ed. Seelye, however, did not wish to go into the wilderness alone. He offered Knox the improvements if he would join him. Knox accepted the offer, and in 1798, with his son William Knox jr., camped upon their new farm and enlarged their clearing. In the fall they returned to Painted Post, and spent the winter with the family. The next spring (March 1799) both families moved into the wilderness, traveling from Beecher's Isl- (now Nelson) to their new home upon the ice in the river, as there was no road cut through the forest. They found the valley of the Cowanesque covered with a growth of magnificent timber. Black walnut was abundant, growing very straight and tall, some specimens of it being six feet in diameter. White oak and burr oak and stately white pine predominated. Here and there were tracts of elegant maple. Along the sandy flats and coves of the island stream and Cowanesque were majestic elm, butternut and buttonwood trees. In low and swampy places grew dense forests of hemlock and black ash. Into this howling wilderness they had come to build their homes.

Ebenezer Seelye settled half a mile to the eastward of the Strawbridge clearing occupied by Knox. Ebenezer Seelye a son of Eleazer in 1867 contributed to the *Wellsboro Agitator* a brief chapter of pioneer experiences, from which we quote. After detailing the arrival of the family he says:

"My father erected a cabin of bark set against a large pine log, and lived in it for a year and a half. He then built a log house. In this he lived the first winter without a floor, there being no saw-mill nearer than Painted Post. For a grist-mill we used a stump hollowed out by fire for a mortar, and a spring pestle. In this we pounded our samp for bread and pudding timber for two years. After a while several of the settlers clubbed together and purchased a pair of millstones about two feet in diameter, which we turned by hand. At first we could only raise corn. Wheat blasted, rusted, and would not mature. This state of things lasted seven or eight years, when wheat, rye and oats began to be raised. The family dressed chiefly in deer skins, and I was ten years old before I had a pair of shoes."

The Knox family had their share of pioneer hardships. William Knox jr. was sent by his father in the first years of their residence in Deerfield to Williamsport to mill, in mid-winter, with a sled hauled by a yoke of steers, and an old gray-tailed mare for a leader. Thinly clad and poorly fed he made his way across the wilderness by way of what is now Wellsboro and Liberty, and was so long performing the trip that the grist was mostly fed to the team. The family at home became very anxious at the delay in his return. But one night about midnight they were awakened by a noise in front of the house, and found that the steers and old gray-tail had returned with William asleep in the bottom of the sled, nearly frozen.

The next year after the arrival of these pioneer families (1800) a child was born to each—Sally Seelye (tenth and youngest child of Ebenezer, and afterward wife of Prince King), and James, son of William Knox. These were the first white children born in the Cowanesque Valley.

From this time forward settlers came into the township freely. Bethlehem Thompson was among the first. He settled where Emmer Bowen now resides, but soon sold his possession to Reuben Cook. In 1803 John Howland and his son Eddy came and settled where Eddy Howland the younger now resides. In 1807 Emmer Bowen sen. bought a possession of Jesse Rowley, and subsequently the right of soil, where Benjamin Salsbury Bowen now resides. During the year 1807 Emmer Bowen, Newbury Cloos, James, John and William Falkner, John Short, Reuben Short, Jonathan M. Rogers and Curtis Cady bought farms. So also about the same time did Zadoc Bowen, David Short, James Varnall and Joshua Colvin. Besides these there were several families who occupied and improved lands as squatters, without acquiring title.

With the year 1809 we close the pioneer period. Yarnall came from Philadelphia, and the Bowens, Howlands, Clarks and Colvins from Rhode Island. Nearly all of the early settlers came from the eastern States, whose sterile soil they were glad to exchange for the more fertile fields and milder climate of the Cowanesque Valley. To acquire these they had to undergo the privations of pioneer life, and they met their hardships with manly courage and womanly endurance.

#### HUNTING STORIES.

Bears, deer, elk, panthers, otters, wolves, minks, wild cats, beavers and other wild animals abounded in Deerfield. The early settlers used no dogs in pursuing deer. A hunter was sure to find one within easy range, either standing in the river, browsing on the hill sides, or at one of the numerous "licks." The most noted of these was the "Grand Deer Lick," near the residence of Isaac Sutton. A school house is also located near the place. It consisted of a salty spring on low ground, and a wooded knoll near by, upon which a "blind" was erected, behind which the hunter concealed himself. Hundreds of deer have been killed here when they came to lick the brackish water. Mud licks were more numerous and not so much frequented by deer.

On the north hill below Academy Corners there is a cave popularly known by the name of "Bear Wallow." The tradition that it was a residence and safe retreat for Bruin it is impossible to trace to an authentic source, although the name that still attaches to the place would seem to indicate that such was the case. There are, however, a few stories of encounters with wild animals that are perfectly authentic.

In the winter of 1806 Ebenezer Seelye had his hogs taken by bears one after another, to the number of eight. He determined to save the old sow, and built a log pen and put her in it. One night, about 10 or 11 o'clock, he heard a loud squealing at the hog pen. His two sons, Julius and Elanson, aged respectively 17 and 13, went hurriedly out and found a bear in the pen. The bear had the hog in his embrace and was trying to lift her out of the pen. Julius seized an axe and dealt the bear a blow upon the back, embedding the bit of the axe in the meat. The bear at once let go of the hog and fled,

taking the axe with him. The axe was found the next morning about ten rods from the house. The remains of the bear were found in the woods near the north hill.

Rev. David Short settled in 1806 upon the farm now owned by the heirs of Ard Hoyt Bacon, and lived there until 1813. His home was upon the bank of the river and his pig pen near the door. One morning just at break of day he heard his pig making a furious outcry. He went out and found a bear trying to carry it away. He seized his rifle and shot the bear from his door.

In 1812 Reuben Howland, then a young man, heard a dog barking in the woods about one hundred rods north of the main Cowanesque road. Upon going where the dog was Reuben found a large panther on a lateral limb of a large oak tree, about forty feet from the ground. He left the dog barking up the tree, went to the house of John Sweet (who lived where Loren Carpenter does now), and got him to go and shoot the panther. Sweet had a short gun he called his "Hessian rifle." He fired two or three times with this gun before he brought the animal down. The State paid at that time a bounty of \$8 for killing a panther. In this case the bounty was divided by consent of the parties—Sweet getting \$4, Reuben Howland \$2, and Elanson Seelye \$2, because he owned the dog that discovered the game.

Eddy Howland sen. was an adept in trapping. At the spring on the farm where Joseph Howland now lives (from which the family at present gets its supply of water, he caught eight wolves in one winter. In March 1815 he caught a she wolf in one of his traps. Mr. Howland and his son Reuben tied her firmly about the neck with moosewood bark. They tied crocheted sticks to the moosewood and by the use of these they conveyed the wolf home between them. They put her in a small log barn, and in about a week she was delivered of four whelps. After these were a few days old they killed the whole party, and obtained the bounty, which at that time was \$8 per head. Mr. Howland bought 150 acres of land at \$4 per acre, and paid a large share of the purchase money with the bounty he had received for killing wolves. The State never paid a bounty upon bears.

#### BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

The avocation in which most of the people of Deerfield are employed is the cultivation of the soil. The climate and the soil conspire to produce excellent results in agriculture. Grain and grasses grow in great luxuriance. The cultivation of flax and hemp, which in the first forty years of the century furnished a considerable portion of the husbandry of each farm, has been entirely abandoned. So has that part of the household industry by which the raw materials of these articles were manufactured into cloth. The same remark is measurably true of the production of maple sugar.

*Saw Mills.*—The first saw-mill was built by Emmer Bowen and Ebenezer Seelye, on the Cowanesque, south of the present residence of Benjamin S. Bowen. It had a flutter wheel (undershot) and a single upright saw. By diligence and good management one thousand feet of

panel white pine could be cut in twelve hours. This mill was operated until between 1835 and 1840.

Luke Scott built the first saw-mill on Troup's Creek, in 1820. It had an undershot wheel and a single upright saw. It was undermined and destroyed by high water in about ten years.

Eddy Howland built a saw-mill in 1804 above Knoxville on the Cowanesque. It was driven by a flutter wheel and had a single upright saw. He sold it in 1818 to Caleb Smith. This mill was afterward owned by Moses Insko, who came into Deerfield in 1826 and operated the mill until 1847.

In 1830 Reuben Cloos built the first saw-mill on Yarnall Brook, near the present residence of Isaac Sutton. It was rigged with a flutter wheel and a single upright saw.

In 1831 James Yarnall built a saw-mill near the mouth of Yarnall Brook. This was built after the fashion of the day with flutter wheel and single upright saw, capable of cutting 1,000 feet of lumber in 12 hours.

In 1832 Luman Stevens built a saw-mill 40 by 14 feet on Yarnall Brook, flutter wheel, up-and-down saw. This did good work until 1866.

Levi Stevens in 1868 built a saw-mill on the site of the last mentioned, 32 by 68 feet. It was driven by water, with a center-vent wheel. A circular saw was used. In 1873 steam power was put into this mill, and it was capable of cutting 1,000 feet of lumber per hour. In 1879 it was burned down and rebuilt. The amount of lumber annually sawed at this mill varies from 600,000 to 1,400,000 feet.

Joseph Yarnall built a saw-mill near the mouth of Yarnall Brook in 1848. It was run by water from the Cowanesque, taken out in a race a third of a mile above the mill. This race and the river surrounded a large island on the south side of the river. This mill had improved machinery and drove three saws. Yarnall sold it in 1853 to J. W. & H. E. Potter, who conducted the business until their river dam was taken out by the great flood of 1861 and the property otherwise injured.

Messrs. Walker & Lathrop, of Corning, N. Y., in 1881 built a large saw mill at the mouth of Insko Run. Two circular saws are driven by steam power; A. J. Miller is the manager.

Joshua Dake built a mill on the south side of the Cowanesque, opposite Knoxville, in 1848. Two upright saws were rigged in the same gate, and driven by a center vent wheel. B. and B. Hows bought this mill in 1855; they sold it to Mattison & Billings in 1860, and they to John Goodspeed in 1865. This mill has done no business since 1880.

*Grist-Mill.*—Bethlehem Thompson built a log grist-mill in 1811 about a mile above Knoxville. It was propelled by water power, by an overshot wheel. He took the water from Insko Run in long continuous troughs hewed out of pine trees, and thereby conducted it upon his wheel. The main Cowanesque road ran under this aqueduct. Thompson sold this mill to Abram Smith. It did business about ten years.



*Distilleries.*—Joshua Colvin built a log distillery by a large spring north of Academy Corners in 1815. He brought a copper still and other apparatus from Herkimer county, N. Y., and manufactured whiskey about three years. It was made from rye and corn, exclusively for home consumption. The rate of exchange at this distillery was six quarts of whiskey for one bushel of rye or corn.

John Knox built a log distillery in 1818 by the Straw-bridge spring, south of the main Cowanesque road and a short distance east of Academy Corners. He bought the still, mash-tubs and other apparatus of Joshua Colvin, and conducted the business of distilling whiskey for about five years. At this establishment whiskey was distilled from corn, rye and potatoes to a limited extent. It was all sold at home.

*Merchants.*—Eddy Howland brought in a stock of goods as early as 1814 and began a mercantile business. There was not much money in the county, and his sales were mostly for barter. Grain, maple sugar, lumber and the skins of wild beasts were received in exchange for goods at this store.

Soon after 1840 William J. Knox built the first store at Academy Corners. About it as a nucleus the hamlet has grown up. In this store, which is still standing (1882), there has been a succession of merchants, about as follows: 1840, William J. Knox; 1842, Andrew Beers; 1847, William A. Falkner; 1856, Jeremiah Stoddard; 1858, J. B. Payne; 1861, G. B. Gridley; 1863, ——— Brown; 1864, Charles R. Howland; 1865, Purple & Buckbee; 1869, Matthias Marlat; 1870, Joseph B. Payne; 1872; Asa D. Taft; 1874, Burnette Close; 1881, W. A. Falkner.

Jeremiah Stoddard built a store at Academy Corners in 1858, which has changed proprietors about as follows: 1858, Jeremiah Stoddard; 1865, Lee & Rutherford; 1866, Elling Rutherford; 1875, store moved to Cowanesque road and occupied by Purple & Buckbee; 1880, Daniel H. Buckbee, who is still in business (1882). Purple & Buckbee were extensive dealers in butter, paying out to dairymen about \$50,000 per year.

"The Boss Store" was opened for business in 1877, near the west end of Troup's Creek bridge. It is conducted by Miss Charlotte A. Inscho.

Mr. Jacobs deals in hardware at Academy Corners.

*Hotels.*—In 1819 John Knox built a large hewed-log house about forty rods east of Academy Corners. This he opened as a place of public entertainment, and conducted it as a hotel about five years.

The Cowanesque Hotel was built at Academy Corners in 1854, by William A. Falkner, and opened with a Christmas party. It has had a succession of landlords about as follows: 1854, William A. Falkner; 1858, Ansel Purple; 1861, Martin V. Purple; 1865, Ira Wagner; 1870, Morgan Shaut; 1875, M. D. Van Scooter; 1881, Henry Hamilton.

*Lime Kiln.*—In 1830 Jacob Babb, a stone mason, discovered limestone on the hill north of the woolen factory, owned by Julius Seelye. From 1830 to 1840 one

or two kilns per year were quarried, burned and sold to the public. Julius and Elanson Seelye conducted the business. The State geologist describes the quality of the lime stone as "poor and fossiliferous."

*Sash Factory.*—In 1851 Loren Carpenter built a sash factory on the Cowanesque road, between Academy Corners and Knoxville. At this place he made sash and blinds for home use until 1863.

*Tanneries.*—Peter Rushmore built a tannery on the west side of Troup's Creek, opposite Knoxville, in 1820, and tanned upon leather and deer skins for about ten years. His business was on a small scale, and was intended to supply the home demand.

Martin Bowen built a tannery in 1820 half a mile east of Knoxville. He tanned upon leather, mainly on shares for farmers—each party getting one half of the finished leather. He quit the business about 1835.

*Cider Mills.*—In 1817 Eddy Howland built a mill and manufactured cider for himself and neighbors. This is believed to have been the first mill of the kind in the valley. It continued in operation about ten years.

In 1828 Eleazer Seelye built a cider-mill, which was patronized by the public about twelve years and then discontinued.

*Broom Factory.*—Asa Delos Taft in 1872 began manufacturing brooms for sale. He makes and sells about 25,000 per year. He raises some of the broom corn from which they are made, but buys most of it.

*Cheese Factories.*—Moses Lee built a factory for manufacturing cheese in 1862. He made about 6,000 pounds annually, charging the patrons two cents per pound for making. He discontinued the business in 1877.

In 1875 Eben A. Bean built a cheese factory on Troup's Creek, near Knoxville. He charges patrons 1½ cents per pound for making cheese and 2½ cents per pound for making butter. The annual make of the factory has been 60,000 pounds. This factory is still in successful operation (1882).

*Brick Yard.*—Loren Carpenter manufactured brick upon his farm, and sold to the public one or two kilns per year from 1862 to 1870.

*Woolen Factory.*—In 1837 William Hurlbut and Eleazer S. Seelye purchased a water privilege and site from Julius Seelye and began the construction of a woolen factory a mile east of Academy Corners. It was built 26 by 70 feet and three stories high. In 1839, on account of financial embarrassments, the interest of William Hurlbut was sold and the enterprise passed into the hands of a stock company, consisting of Eleazer S. Seelye, Elanson Seelye, John Brownell, C. C. Welch, Abel Hoyt, Joseph Weaver, A. J. Monroe, Benjamin S. Bowen and Emmer Bowen. The machinery was purchased of Hitchcock & Brown, put in, and business begun in the spring of 1841, with C. C. Welch as foreman. In July 1843 Benjamin S. and Emmer Bowen purchased the shares of the other stockholders, and continued the manufacture of woolen goods until February 7th 1847, when the factory burned down, with a loss of the machinery, 13,000 pounds of wool and much manufactured stock. The Messrs. Bowen

rebuilt the factory 36 by 80 feet. The new machinery, purchased of Lathrop, Horton & Washburn, of Rochester, N. Y., 'consisting of two beaker cards, one condenser card, and 220 spindle jack and four broad looms', was hauled from that place on wagons and put in, ready for use, by June 1st 1848. In 1855 a shingle-mill was added and a large amount of shingles manufactured. In 1863 Joseph Ingham, a native of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, purchased the entire property. In 1864 G. W. Ingham, a son of Joseph, was taken into the establishment, and the business was done under the firm name of J. Ingham & Son until 1876. From 1865 to 1876 the firm consisted of Joseph, Joseph S. and Henry Ingham, each owning a one-third interest. In 1876 Joseph S. purchased the share of Henry. Joseph Ingham died in 1879, since which time the business has been carried on in the name of Joseph S. Ingham, who has been the superintendent of the factory since 1863. The capacity of the factory is about 100 pounds of raw stock per day. It turns out cassimeres, doeskins, full cloths, stocking yarn, flannels, fancy suitings, sheetings, etc.

**Blacksmiths.**—Levi Cook worked at blacksmithing on what is now the Levi Falkner farm in 1809, and continued in business until 1815, when he was succeeded by John Byers, who had a shop on what is now 1882 the Wallace Gilbert farm. Byers died in 1822. Elmer Bostwick, Charles Hackett (1840), Albert Berzac, Lewis Lowell Carr, William Roundsville, a Mr. Pritchard, Albert Newman and others have labored at the forge in Deerfield. The last named has performed the duties of this useful trade since 1875.

**Trotting Horses.**—As Deerfield is admirably adapted to grazing, the raising of all kinds of young livestock for sale is part of the business of almost every farmer. Since 1861 a special industry has been developed in the breeding and training of trotting horses. In 1861 O. L. Wood brought into Deerfield from Onondaga county, N. Y., a two-year-old colt sired by Alexander's "Abdallah," he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. He is known as "Wood's Hambletonian," is still alive (1882), and has become the sire of many horses well known upon the turf.

In 1865 O. H. Woods, W. C. and J. Wood, N. G. Ray, W. D. Knox, A. S. Wood, William J. Knox, E. Humphrey, John Hogencamp, M. S. Purple, Charles R. Howland, F. Woodcock, M. Shaut and William Wagner leased a lot of land of Caleb Short and fitted up a track for the purpose of racing, training and exhibiting horses. Upon this track "Kilburn Jim," "Blue Mare," "Billy Ray," "Nancy Hackett," "Minnequa Maid," "Argonaut" and others that have become famous in sporting circles made their first records. The last meeting at this driving park was in 1880.

#### SCHOOLS.

The first school opened in the Cowanesque Valley was in Deerfield. It was taught by Betsey Bodwell (afterward wife of John Hovey) in 1802-3. The school-house was near the burying ground at Carpenter's. It was about 18 feet square, built of logs and very low between

joints. It was covered with a cobbled roof and floored with puncheons, and the benches were split basswood logs with legs. The fire was built upon a hearth against a back wall. There were no jambs to the fireplace, and the smoke escaped through a hole in the roof. The scholars who attended this school were Reuben Cook, Asahel Rexford, Harvey Seelye, John Knox, David Rexford, Elanson Seelye, Archibald Knox, Abel Cloos, Anna Seelye, William Knox, Matilda Cloos, Mehetabel Seelye, Betsey Knox, Julius Seelye, Lucina Seelye and Betsey Seelye.

The only books used were Webster's spelling book and a reader called "The Third Part." At the close of the term Reuben Cook and John Knox enacted a dialogue entitled "Hunks and Blythe." It began thus:

"*Blythe*: How now, Mr. Hunks; have you settled the controversy with Baxter?"

"*Hunks*: Yes, to a fraction; upon condition that he would pay me six per cent. from the date until they were discharged. I will not trust a farthing without interest upon interest.

"*Blythe*: This looks a little like extortion.

"*Hunks*: I have already lost five hundred pounds by a lot of rascally bankrupts."

Cook also declaimed a selection entitled "Tubal." Of what series of readers this was the "third part" we have been unable to ascertain.

Of subsequent teachers we have but an imperfect list. Among them were Caroline Scott (1809), William Wattles (1810), ——— Maxwell (1814), John Knox, and Amsa Smith (1816). A school-house was built near the woolen factory, known as the Quaker school-house. On the site of the present school-house at Academy Corners the "Liberty school-house" was built in 1821. Gaylord Griswold Colvin taught the first term in this house, and several terms afterward.

When the common school system was inaugurated, in 1834, Deerfield at once accepted its provisions, elected and organized a board of directors, and exercised the power of taxation to furnish money to build school-houses and pay teachers. The status of its educational condition in 1881 may be judged from the following exhibit, report of superintendent of public instruction for 1881, page 110:

Whole number of schools, 7; average number of months taught, 6; number of female teachers, 5; number of males, 7; salary of males per month, \$21.82; salary of females per month, \$19.25; number of male scholars, 90; number of females, 875; number of mills levied for school purposes, 4; amount of tax levied for school purposes, \$1,104.94; amount of State appropriation, \$137.76.

**Union Academy.**—The first effort made in the Cowanesque Valley to furnish the means of procuring a higher education than that afforded by the common schools was made in Deerfield. Union Academy was begun in 1845. The means to put up and enclose the building was raised by subscription.

Allen Frazer jr., M. D., conceived the idea of establishing this institution of learning, and was the chief pro-

moter of the enterprise. Caleb Short, John Knox and other citizens contributed of their means, but it was not carried to completion as a public undertaking. S. B. and William Price bought the building, finished it, and began school December 7th 1847. Hannibal Goodwin was the first principal. He was assisted by the Price brothers. Prof. Smith was employed and put in charge in 1848. In 1849 the Price brothers assumed the principalship, and Mrs. S. B. Price became preceptress for the first time—a position which she held with few interruptions for fifteen years. In 1850 William Price left the school and Samuel B. Price became principal. In 1859 and 1860 Prof. Anderson Robert Wightman leased the building and conducted the school. He was assisted by Mrs. Jane A. Stanton Wightman, Miss F. A. J. Conover and Miss Mary Abigail Stanton. Orrin Mortimer Stebbins and Charles Tabbs taught some classes during a part of this time. In 1861 Prof. S. B. Price resumed control of the school. During the years he conducted the institution he was assisted in teaching by Jerome B. Niles (1857), Clark W. Beach, Annette Beach, Eliza Beach, Mary Bowen, Mary Seelye, Hannah Sears, Lucy Wood and others. Miss T. R. Gunn, Mrs. Van Dusen, Miss Annette Beach, Miss Frances Davenport and Prof. Isaac Gunn Hoyt were the music teachers. In 1867 Elias Horton jr. bought the academy, and with the assistance of his wife conducted it until March 1st 1871, when two of the buildings were consumed by fire. They have never been rebuilt, and Union Academy has ceased to exist.

William D. Knox lives (1882) upon its site. It consisted of three buildings, one of which is now occupied by Mr. Knox as a dwelling. They were built at different times as the needs of the school demanded, and from time to time alterations were made. The average attendance was about one hundred students. A boarding house was usually kept up for such as wished to patronize it, but the great majority of the student boarded themselves. A small library was collected by donations and loans at the commencement of the school. Afterward additions were bought until there were three or four hundred volumes.

The "Amphictyons" and the "Ladies" were the literary societies. They held weekly meetings, and were a valuable aid to the young men and women who attended this institution.\*

\* An advertisement (1859) of Union Academy lies before us. (It never issued a catalogue.) After noting the name, location, "board of instruction" and "calendar" we reach "expenses per term," which we quote: "Puition in primary branches, \$3; common English, \$3.50; higher English, \$4; languages and chemistry, \$5; music (extra), \$8; use of instrument, \$2; board \$1.75, all excepting wood and lights; fuel prepared, \$3; fuel not prepared, \$1.75; room rent, \$1.50; drawing, \$2; oriental painting, \$3.

REGULATIONS.—1. Punctuality in attending all regular academic exercises will be required. 2. Students must not visit each other's rooms during the hours of study, or be engaged in ordinary conversation. 3. Gentlemen must not visit the rooms of ladies, nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, without permission. 4. Playing at games of chance, using profane language, or the indulgence in the use of tobacco or intoxicating drinks not allowed. 5. Attending places of amusement without excuse, or dancing parties at all, strictly prohibited. 6. All students are required to retire at 9 o'clock P. M.

Samuel Baker Price, who owned and conducted Union Academy nearly twenty years, was born at Westfield, August 5th 1819, and died in Deerfield, December 30th 1868. He was educated in the common schools, at Alfred Academy and at Lima Seminary, which he attended in 1848-9. He there acquired the training necessary to fit him for the principalship of this pioneer academy.

Mrs. Sophia Leonard Price was born in Chenango county, N. Y., and there resided and attended school until 12 years of age. She graduated at the Leroy Female Seminary in the class of 1849. By nature and training she was admirably adapted to perform her long and arduous labors as preceptress of Union Academy.

#### MILITARY ACTION.

In September 1812 forty-nine citizens of this county joined in a petition to Governor Simon Snyder setting forth, among other things, that "we have no longer any confidence in such a part of our red brethren as have lately left their homes to join our enemy (as we suppose), and fear many acts of cruelty and barbarity may be perpetrated." It closed with the prayer that certain militia might "be stationed for the protection of our defenseless frontier." Of those who signed the petition John Sweet, John Ives jr. and Timothy Ives were from Deerfield, and Moses Inscho, ensign, who also signed it, in 1826 came to live in this town. To these petitioners the governor made answer through the deputy secretary of the commonwealth as follows:

"HARRISBURG, September 28th 1812.

"To Ira Kilburn, Esq., and others, inhabitants of the county of Tioga and its vicinity, Wellsboro.

"SIR: In answer to the request of yourself and others that the governor would order on service, for the defense of Potter and McKean counties, the drafts heretofore made from Colonels Kilburn's and Satterly's regiments, he has instructed me to inform you that those drafts are subject to the requisition of the United States government, and, therefore, he cannot order them into the service of the State; nor can he perceive the danger those counties have to apprehend, the seat of war being considerably more than one hundred miles from them on the frontier of the State of New York. The enemy after defeating our troops there, which he trusts will not happen, must penetrate through that State before the just fears of the petitioners can be excited.

"I am, sir, respectfully

"Your obedient servant,

"JAMES TRIMELE."

Notwithstanding the assuring tone of the letter of the secretary in reference to an advance of the British, grave apprehension did exist that the Seneca Indians, who at that time owned and occupied the Genesee Valley, and who had been allies of the British in the Revolutionary war, would make an incursion down the Troup's Creek trail and destroy our settlements. So disquieted was the community that Joshua Colvin, who had purchased land at Academy Corners and had lived upon it four years, went to Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1813 and remained there

until the cessation of hostilities, when he returned to Deerfield.

At the time Buffalo was burned by the British in 1814 Newbury Cloos, John Knox, Charles Carpenter, Charles Costley, Elanson Seelye and Eleazer Seelye volunteered to serve against the enemy, and went to Big Tree to tender their services. John Howland conveyed the party there and home again. Their services were not needed.

The records of the township give no complete list of the men who entered the army from Deerfield during the Rebellion, and the recollections of individuals at best will fail to name them all. It is remembered that among the first to enlist were Truman Gilbert, William A. Falkner, Martin V. Purple, Lafayette Godfrey, Luther Matteson and Luther G. Bulkley. Falkner was a lieutenant and some others of the above privates in Company L 2nd Pennsylvania cavalry.

In October 1862 a draft was made from the citizens liable to military duty in Deerfield. Menzo Knox and Elias Clark were drafted, and paid the United States \$300 each as commutation for military service. Richard Ham and George Smith\* were drafted, and served nine months in Company A 171st Pennsylvania. Micajah Inscho, of Deerfield, served in the same company as a substitute for Alanson Donaldson, of Wellsboro.

In July 1863, when General Robert E. Lee invaded Pennsylvania, a company of "emergency men" went from the Cowanesque Valley to the defense of the State. It was mustered in as Company G 35th regiment Pennsylvania militia. The following named men were in this company from Deerfield: Luman Stevens, captain; E. D. Rutherford, second lieutenant; Charles Boon, Menzo W. Knox, George Gilbert, Robert B. Howland, B. Frank Bowen, Martin V. Payne, Archibald D. Knox, Jeremiah Stoddard, Eugene M. Griffin, Alonzo Stevens jr., Lewis S. Short.

This company was mustered into the service of the State July 2nd 1863, and discharged on the 7th of August following.

Hiram E. Potter, supervisor of Deerfield in 1861-3 and agent of the township in filling its quota during the war, writes as follows:

"In March 1864 we filled our quota, which was 17, without a draft, with men mostly from Potter county. Adelbert Seely and John Rose, however, were from our town. The town paid \$100 to each. I attended to mustering them in at Williamsport. Under the second call of the same year—September—we filled our quota without a draft. Charles Bulkley had them mustered in at Williamsport. Robert B. Howland and George Matteson of our town are among the number that went. The rest were from other towns. They went because of the bounty. We paid \$100 town bounty. At the last call in 1865 there was a draft made in Deerfield, but the troops did not have to go. We offered \$400 bounty."

The township records supplement the information given above by the following entry, Book B, page 95:

"Volunteers that were credited to Deerfield February

26th 1864—John Hounter, Adelbert Seely, James Costley, John Rose, Charles Brigham, David W. Rathbun, Moses Costley, Uriah Robinson, Truman Gilbert.

The following entries appear on page 96: "Names of the men that volunteered in April 1864 for 3 years—Stewart Stevens, James Howland, George Costley, Malvin H. Seely, William Falkner. Men that were credited to Deerfield on the September call of 1864—Bliss, J. C. Thompson, Robert B. Howland, E. D. Dingman, H. C. Manning, Hiram Green, William R. Furman, George Matteson.

#### TOWNSHIP RECORDS.

The records of Deerfield are meager and incomplete, but so far as it has been possible we have gleaned the names of the men who have watched over its interests and administered its finances:

*Supervisors.*—Titus Ives, 1815; Nathaniel Mann, 1815; Ebenezer Seelye, 1815, 1816; John Howland, 1816, 1817, 1819, 1820; Julius Seelye, 1817, 1818; Arnold Hunter, 1818, 1822; William Knox, 1820, 1827, 1831; William Falkner, 1820, 1822, 1823; Henry B. Trowbridge, 1821; Daniel Cummings, 1823, 1825, 1826; Luke Scott, 1824; James Knox, 1824, 1825; Elanson Seelye, 1826, 1842; Joseph Yarnall, 1827, 1828; John Howland 3d, 1838; Eleazer Clark, 1829, 1830, 1833, 1844; William Ways, 1829; Stephen Burlingame, 1830; Benjamin S. Bowen, 1831, 1832, 1840; Eli D. Albott, 1832; Parnall Robinson, 1833; Barna Daniels, 1833; Archibald Knox, 1834; Elihu Hull, 1834; Luman Stevens, 1835, 1836; Stephen King, 1835-37; Stephen Colvin, 1835; Joseph Colvin, 1837-39; Truman Crandall, 1837, 1838, 1849; Charles Taylor, 1839, 1840; Abraham Smith, 1839, 1840; William Falkner, 1841; John Matteson, 1841; Charles H. Taylor, 1842; Moses Inscho, 1843, 1844; James Knox, 1845-48; Hiram Gilbert, 1845; Newtown Bulkley, 1845, 1846; David T. Billings, 1846; Hermon Temple, 1847, 1848; Emmer Bowen, 1847, 1848; A. J. Monroe, 1849; William J. Knox, 1849; Joseph Yarnall, 1850; William Markham, 1850; John Seely, 1851; Benjamin S. Bowen, 1851; Henry M. Burlingame, 1851; Eleazer S. Seelye, 1852, 1859; Willard Howland, 1852; Charles Bulkley, 1852-54; Alden Abbott, 1853-55; Eleazer Seely, 1853; George Gilbert, 1854, 1855; Chester B. Hoyt, 1856; Henry Burlingame, 1856, 1865, 1866; Charles Toles, 1857, 1858; Henry Stevens, 1857; Hiram E. Potter, 1858, 1861, 1862; Malvin Howland, 1859; Lyman Hurlbut, 1860; Jonathan Jourdan, 1860; A. H. Bacon, 1861, 1862; Horace Keltz, 1863; William B. Simpson, 1864; George W. Clark, 1864; Joseph Falkner, 1865, 1866; Benjamin S. Bowen, 1867-69; Daniel Angell, 1867-69; Emmer Bowen, 1870-72; Julius G. Seely, 1870-73; J. H. Sanford, 1873; Noah Everetts, 1874, 1875; William J. Knox, 1874, 1875; Archibald D. Knox, 1876, 1877; Eddy Howland, 1876, 1877; William Wagner, 1878-81; Charles F. Billings, 1878, 1879; L. B. King, 1880, 1881; John Yarnall, 1882; Daniel H. Lee, 1882.

From 1835 to 1854, inclusive, the township board consisted of three members called road commissioners. Both before and after that period it consisted of two members and was called the board of supervisors. The records show no minutes of the proceedings of the board of supervisors. We can infer their action only from items in the accounts and statements of settlements with the board of auditors, and these are sometimes lacking. During the years of the civil war the supervisors had vested in

them extraordinary powers to levy taxes to pay bounties. We judge they were exercised in Deerfield, from the entries in the town books of special bounty taxes, two of which amounted to \$1,085.32 and \$1,078.76 respectively.

*Auditors.*—Zadoc Bowen, 1815, 1816, 1820, 1821, 1823; Archibald Knox, 1815, 1819; Henry B. Trowbridge, 1815, 1818, 1819; Amsa Smith, 1816, 1822-25, 1829; Nathaniel Seelye, 1816-18; Luke Scott, 1816, 1817, 1822; Jesse Lapham, 1817; Daniel Cummings, 1817, 1818; Nathaniel Mann, 1819; Jonathan Bonney, 1820; Arnold Hunter, 1820; Aaron Alba, 1821, 1823, 1830, 1831; William Knox, 1821; John Knox, 1822-25, 1828; Eddy Howland, 1822, 1824, 1825; John Goodspeed, 1824, 1825, 1827, 1832, 1833; Silas Billings, 1826; Joshua Colvin, 1826; Eli D. Abbott, 1826; Benjamin D. Smith, 1827; Julius Seelye, 1827; George T. Frazer, 1828; William Falkner, 1828; James Knox, 1829-32, 1836; Hiram Gilbert, 1829, 1834, 1835; John Howland 3d, 1831, 1833; Victor Case, 1833-35; Martin Bowen, 1836, 1837; Archibald Knox, 1837-39; Eleazer Clark, 1837-40; Newbury Cloos, 1838-40; Barna Daniels, 1840-42; Eddy Howland, 1841, 1843, 1846-48, 1852, 1856-58, 1861-66; Benjamin S. Bowen, 1843-45, 1850, 1851; John Knox, 1842-45, 1850, 1851, 1853; Daniel Angell, 1844, 1847; Allen Frazer jr., 1846-48; Emmer Bowen, 1849, 1860, 1861; Hermon Temple, 1849; John Howland, 1852-55, 1868, 1869; A. H. Bacon, 1852, 1853; E. Seelye, 1854; Eleazer S. Seelye, 1855, 1856, 1862-64; Newton Bulkley, 1856; James Knox, 1857-59, 1867-71; Ansel Purple, 1858-60; Charles Toles, 1859, 1861, 1867; Emmer Bowen, 1860, 1861; Alonzo Lee, 1864-66, 1870-72; Hiram E. Potter, 1865; W. W. Gilbert, 1867-71; Joseph S. Ingham, 1872, 1873, 1875-77, 1879-82; Eddy Howland, 1872-76, 1879; Chester B. Hoyt, 1873, 1874, 1877, 1878; Charles Bulkley, 1874; Menzo W. Knox, 1877-82; Daniel H. Lee, 1881; Charles R. Rice, 1882.

The records show occasionally minutes of the board of auditors.

In 1836 the board had met seven times from March 25th to May 16th, each time noting an adjournment in the minutes, without transacting other business and without making any explanation of their non-action. Whereupon they made this entry: "Monday May 16th 1836 met according to adjournment. Colvin having run away we adjourned further to Saturday 21st May, at same place and time." Stephen Colvin was one of the supervisors of the previous year, with whom they desired to have an accounting. Under date of June 14th 1845 we find the following:

"The supervisors of Deerfield township for 1844 having laid no road tax, & no acc't rendered by them, therefore the subscribers, auditors, opened no acc't with them.

"DANIEL ANGELL.

"B. S. BOWEN.

"JOHN KNOX."

One of the curiosities of our statute law is that township auditors are *ex officio* fence-viewers. We extract the following report from the auditors' minutes:

"Deerfield, Pa., Oct. 15, 1869.—We the auditors of Deerfield, Pa., have examined the line fence between Alonzo Lee and Nelson Steevens, and decide that A. Lee is to build the east part or upper  $\frac{1}{2}$  half the fence less

5 rods over; and Nelson Steevens is to build the west or lower part 5 rods over, on ac. of difference in drawing and furnishing material to build, which will necessarily have to be drawn up hill at a further distance.

"JAMES KNOX.

"JOHN HOWLAND."

*Overseers of the Poor* were elected by the people until the office was abolished and the duties of those officers enjoined upon the supervisors by the Legislative enactment of April 15th 1834. The records show an incomplete list, as follows:

Harry B. Trowbridge, 1816; Benjamin D. Smith, 1823, 1824; Peter Falkner, 1823, 1824; Archibald Knox, 1828; Joel Crandall, 1828; George T. Frazer, 1829, 1830; John Knox, 1829; Amsa Smith, 1830; Hiram Hilbert, 1831; Hiram Freeborn, 1831; Jonathan Matteson, 1832, 1833; Emmer Bowen, 1832, 1833.

Of the proceedings of these overseers there are some memoranda, accounts, and statements. From these we cull a few samples. They will serve to illustrate the manner of managing the poor when they were by law a charge upon the township. They are as follows:

"Joseph Bennett, a pauper, delivered to George T. Frazer and John Knox, overseers of the poor of Deerfield township, by Joel Crandall, one of the overseers of the poor for last year.—15 April 1829."

"20 July 1829.—The said pauper's keeping sold to David Seamans, at 75 cents per week."

"August 10.—J. Bennett's keeping sold to Elanson Seelye for 4 shillings per week."

"Now, to wit 17 August 1829, the said Joseph Bennett, a pauper, refuses to be kept by the overseers of the poor; whereupon they do hereby discharge him the said Bennett from the book of the township, & shall not Consider ourselves, as overseers of the poor of Deerfield township, bound under his former application to support him during his refusal.

"JOHN KNOX.

"GEORGE T. FRAZER."

"18 August.—Said Pauper Returned to our Charge; kept by Elanson Seelye two weeks, \$1.00 (ending 24 August 1829)."

*Town Clerks.*—The office of town clerk was established by act of Assembly April 15th 1834. We find no mention of this officer in the records of Deerfield until 1843, and from that time the list is not complete. It is as follows:

Martin Bowen, 1843; Allen Frazer jr., 1845; William J. Knox, 1846; David T. Billings, 1848, 1849; Eleazer S. Seelye, 1850, 1851; William S. Falkner, 1852-58; Martin V. Purple, 1858, 1859, 1863-73; Charles H. Goldsmith, 1862; Charles R. Howland, 1874, 1875, 1878, 1879; Herman T. Gilbert, 1876, 1877; Daniel H. Buckbee, 1880-82.

We extract the following memoranda from the entries of the first town clerk:

"143, September, Friday the 15.—this day the Mam-mouth fresh, the highest water that was ever known in the Cownisque, did great damage in sweeping Bridges, fences, Lumber, Corn, potatoes &C, and washed of the



Banks of the River some Rods in width; much damage on Troop's Creek to dams and fences, Lumber & C.

"MARTIN BOWEN, Town Clk."

"This is the first Record that has been made of any thing of this kind on the town Records." He thus congratulated himself upon the above deliverance. As it was the first, so it is the last. No subsequent clerk has made a note of any "fresh," and scant attention has been given to the dry details of business. Except for the year 1882 there is no list of township officers recorded, and we therefore shall not occupy any space in detailing the names of justices of the peace, assessors, constables and the members of the election board.

In the auditors' settlements there is mention of "Aaron Alba Treashury of Deerfield Town 1837-8," and from that time on some of the names of the men who have held the responsible office of treasurer might be gathered were it considered to be of sufficient interest. But we do not deem it necessary. Enough has been given to show that men of intelligence, integrity and executive ability have been at the head of affairs in Deerfield since the organization of the township.

The following citizens of Deerfield have been elected to hold county offices:

County commissioners—Eddy Howland, 1809; John Knox, 1817; William Knox, 1824; Eddy Howland, 1844. High sheriff, John Knox, 1818. County treasurer, Bethlehem Thompson, 1814. Register and recorder, George C. Bowen, 1875. County superintendent of common schools, Samuel Baker Price, 1866; Elias Horton jr., 1869. 1872.

The vote for township officers at the election early in 1882 was given as follows in one of the county papers:

Supervisors—D. H. Lee, 52; John Yarnall, 92; George W. Curran, 47. Justice of the peace—Albert Newman, 6; Caleb Short, 79. Constable—William D. Knox, 85. School directors—D. L. Van Dusen, 63; L. C. Matteson, 86; Aaron Butler, 28. Assessor—William Wagner, 88. Assistant assessors—D. L. Van Dusen, 90; Theodore Church, 62; E. H. Clark, 29; W. D. Knox, 1; J. S. Ingham, 1. Treasurer—W. W. Gilbert, 90. Town clerk—J. H. Buckbee, 91; D. H. Buckbee, 2. Judge of election—E. K. Weaver, 73; D. B. Costley, 17. Inspectors of election—E. D. Taft, 50; Preston Gilbert, 18; D. H. Lee, 23. Auditor—C. H. Van Dusen, 1; A. Blanchard, 1.

#### LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

The aid of the Legislature had been invoked to regulate the internal affairs of Deerfield from time to time.

April 19th 1850 it was enacted by the Legislature "that Knoxville, in the county of Tioga, shall be set apart and be separated from the township of Deerfield." All elections for Deerfield had hitherto been held in what is now Knoxville borough. After the erection of the borough that state of things was to be tolerated no longer. The Legislature was appealed to, and under the ample provisions of the constitution of 1838 the remedy was applied by the passage (February 9th 1854) of the fol-

lowing: "Sec. 11.—That the township, general and special elections in Deerfield township, Tioga county, shall hereafter be held at the house of William A. Falkner in said township."

The approach of the Cowanesque River toward the highway has given disquietude to the township authorities at different times. In the supervisors' settlement for 1838 we find the following items: "By river work done by George Bulkley, \$5.25; ditto by Ira Bulkley, \$5; ditto by William Falkner, \$3." In 1867 the river had made such inroads upon its banks along the farm of O. L. Wood, the estate of A. H. Bacon, deceased, and the farms of Elias H. and E. W. Clark, and was so threatening in its course toward the farms below, that all efforts by the farmers and the township were abandoned and the Legislature was appealed to. This resulted in the passage of an act March 7th 1867 "to change the bed of the Cowanesque River in the county of Tioga." Joel Parkhurst, A. M. Spencer, Chester B. Hoyt, John Maynard and Charles Bulkley were appointed commissioners to examine the bed of the river near the lands of E. H. and G. W. Clark and O. L. Wood in Deerfield township; and, if a majority of them thought the bed of the river ought to be changed for the purpose of protecting these farms and the highways and bridges along the river, they were empowered to have it changed, at an expense of not more than \$2,000, which was to be borne by the parties benefited.

The commissioners met, and after viewing the situation decided to change the course of the river, and let the job of doing the same to Andrew Keller Bosard, of Osceola, for \$2,000. According to the plan of the commissioners, the contractor erected a dam across the river upon the estate of Ard Hoyt Bacon, deceased, and excavated a new channel through the lands of O. L. Wood in the summer of 1867. Mr. Wood was awarded damages for the land taken for the new river channel. The award further set forth that benefits would be derived from this work by the estate of A. H. Bacon, deceased, E. H. and G. W. Clark, Charles Toles, Joseph Falkner, Ira Bulkley, Newton Bulkley, Abel Hoyt, Alvers Bosard, the estate of Philip Taylor, deceased, Andrew K. Bosard, the township of Deerfield, and the county of Tioga. The cost of the construction was apportioned in various sums, to be paid by each of the above named parties. The county of Tioga resisted the claim made upon it, and was successful in the litigation which followed. The property owners named above and the township of Deerfield had to pay the cost of the improvement.

#### CHURCHES.

*The Free-Will Baptist Church* of Deerfield was organized by the Rev. Samuel Wise, in March 1829, with 12 members. Some of them were Orpah Costley, Orra Howland, Laura D. Whittaker, Hannah C. Whittaker, John C. Whittaker, Electa Matteson, Anson Rowley and wife, and Enoch Coffin and wife. The society has had at times as many as 50 members. It has worshipped in the Liberty school-house, Union Academy chapel, and the present

school-house at Academy Corners. It has been ministered to by the following pastors:

1829, Rev. Maxcy Burlingame; 1830-40, Revs. John Steds, Walter Brown, Valorus Beebe, James Bignall and Hiram Bacon; 1840-50, Revs. William Mack, Calvin Dodge, and Daniel Hunt; 1850-60, Asel Aldrich and Selden Butler; 1870-80, W. M. Peck and W. M. Sargent.

A large share of the time this church has conducted a Sunday-school.

*The First Baptist Church of Deerfield* was organized in 1843. The society has no church edifice, and has always held its meetings at school-houses. It was first known as "The Chatham and Farmington Baptist Church." The change of name was rendered necessary by a change of township lines. The society had 15 members at its organization. Among them were Walter Van Dusen and wife, Chadwick Clark and wife, Hannah Seelye, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Treat, Mrs. Curran and Mrs. Strong. Elder Bullock was the first pastor. Walter Van Dusen and Philip Vincent were the first deacons. At present (1882) there are 43 members in the society, and Elihu Bowen and William Clark are the deacons. Rev. Philander Reynolds, Elder Bunnell and others have ministered to this church.

*The Free-Will Baptist Church of Chatham*, known as the "Butler Church," is situated in Deerfield township. The society was gathered by the Rev. Selden Butler, in September 1852. It began its organization with 14 members. Services were held in school-houses, barns and dwelling houses until 1874, when a neat and substantial church edifice was built and dedicated. The half acre of land upon which it stands was donated by Rev. Selden Butler. A Sunday-school has generally been conducted in connection with this church. This society has had as many as 40 members at one time, but at present has but 20.

Its pastors have been as follows: 1852, Selden Butler; 1857, William Mack; 1870-73, W. M. Sargent; 1875, Ira Leach; 1877-80, W. M. Peck; 1881, — Douscker; 1882, Selden Butler, who has also occupied the pulpit much of the time during intervals between the ministrations of other pastors.

Rev. Selden Butler was born in 1806, embraced religion in 1819, and began to preach the gospel in Chatham and Farmington in 1840. The country was new, and the state of society at that time such that

"As he listened to the hymn, the parson wondered  
If it was Yankee Doodle or Old Hundred."

But over forty years has wrought a great change, and now no more orderly community gathers in its house of worship than this in South Deerfield.

#### PROFESSIONAL AND LITERARY MEN.

Eddy Howland was the first practitioner of medicine. He was not educated to the profession, but exercised such skill as he possessed among the new settlers in the early part of the century. He had rare good judgment, and made few mistakes.

Dr. Simeon Power came into Deerfield in 1803, when

a young man, and remained about five years. He worked part of the time at coopering, and practiced medicine when called upon. He located on the south side of the Cowanesque River, opposite Knoxville. While here he boarded with James Costley. He afterward married a Miss Inscho, and settled permanently at Lawrenceville. Jonathan Bonney came from near Horseheads, N. Y., in 1811. He had studied medicine with a practicing physician, and came into Deerfield to establish himself. He was a one-legged man. He made some removals after his first settlement, but never got so far away as to be out of reach of his patrons in Deerfield. He continued in practice here during his life.

Rev. David Short settled in Deerfield in 1806, and preached the gospel in dwelling houses, barns, and school-houses as long as he lived. He was a Baptist in belief. He came from Rhode Island. He preached all the funeral sermons in the township for many years.

William Knox, the pioneer, was a Methodist exhorter, and often held meetings—especially in his later years, when his health was infirm on account of a paralytic attack.

Allen Frazer jr., M. D., was born at Westernville, N. Y., in 1798. He was graduated by the University of the State of New York from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District, at Utica, January 13th 1823. He came to Deerfield in 1825 and entered upon the practice of medicine, in which he was very successful. He died in 1872. Aside from a few temporary removals he spent his life here in the pursuit of his profession. He was commissioned by Governor George Wolf as surgeon of the 129th regiment of the 2nd brigade 9th division Pennsylvania militia in 1834. He was also commissioned as a justice of the peace in 1832.

John Colton Knox was born in Deerfield, at Academy Corners, in February 1817. He was the son of William and Sally (Colvin) Knox. He received the rudiments of his education in the old "Liberty school-house." He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He located at Lawrenceville, and in 1842 and 1843 edited the *Lawrence Sentinel*. His career in his profession and in public life is related on page 69 of this volume.

Frank W. Knox was born near Academy Corners, and is a son of James and Ann (Falkner) Knox. He removed to Potter county when young, studied law, was there admitted to the bar, and has since practiced in the courts at Coudersport. We have been unable to obtain any of the details of his life and career.

Allen Floyd Frazer was born in Deerfield, March 11th 1826. He was a son of Allen Frazer jr., M. D.; was educated in the common school and at Alfred Academy, N. Y.; graduated from the Ballston law school, and practiced law at Coudersport, Pa., and at Fox Lake, Wis. He afterward studied medicine and practiced it with success at Crestline, Ohio, where he died May 5th 1864. He contributed poetry to *Graham's Magazine*, and to the newspapers wherever he was located. He composed several pieces of much merit.

James Bacon was born in Deerfield, December 8th

1854. He is a son of Ard Hoyt and Lucinda (Murdock) Bacon. He attended common school at the Bulkley school-house, near the residence of B. E. Lewis. He was graduated in the classical course from Lafayette College in the class of 1876, and by the Columbia College Law School in the class of 1878. He entered upon the practice of his profession in the office of W. B. Williams in Jersey City, N. J., where he remained one year. In the summer of 1879 he removed to Elmira, N. Y., where he continues the practice of law in partnership with S. S. Taylor.

## CEMETERIES.

"Beneath those rugged elms, that yew tree's shade,  
Where beaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,  
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,  
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet" are buried in the cemetery located at Loren Carpenter's farm, about half a mile east of Academy Corners. It is at present in an overgrown and neglected condition. The earliest known interment at this place is said to have been that of the body of a man belonging to a surveying party. A well preserved tradition asserts that his companions split planks out of a log, and without nails encoffined him by placing one plank on each side, one above and one below his body. They erected a headstone, upon which is still to be seen the inscription, in neatly cut characters, "C. C. J. 1800."

William Knox, the pioneer of the township, is buried in this ground in an unmarked grave.

We copy a few inscriptions:

"D. CLOSS D AUG 13 1826 .E. 84."

"R. CLOSS D FEB THE 14 1826 .E 83."

"Israel Bulkley died Jan. 18 1828, aged 66."

"Lucy wife of Israel Bulkley died April 3d 1844, aged 76 yr. 3 mo. 11 days.

"Jesus can make a dying bed  
Feel soft as downy pillows are"

"Rev. David Short died November 25 1842, aged 68 yrs. 11 mos. 13 days."

"Sally wife of David Short died Dec. 21 1851, aged 71 yrs. 6 mos. 28 days."

"William Knox died Jan. 3 1832, aged 40 yrs. 3 mos. 23 days."

"John Knox died April 28 1867, aged 75 yrs. 4 mos. 10 days."

"Mary wife of John Knox died April 9 1862, aged 71 yrs. 9 mos. 14 days.

"Dear mother, in the silent hours of night,  
When stars around me shed their light,  
I think of thee and feel thy spirit near,  
With smile to bless and kindly words to cheer."

"Cypryan Wright died Nov. 8 1835, aged 69 yrs. 5 mos. 28 days."

"Esther wife of Cypryan Wright died May 17 1835, aged 64 yrs. 3 mos. 7 days."

"Harriet wife of Ira Bulkley died May 2 1832, aged 27 yrs. 7 mos. 22 days."

"George Bulkley died Jan. 25 1867, aged 65 yrs. 3 mos. 27 days."

"Hiram Bulkley died June 6 1860, aged 53 years.

"Dear husband, thou art gone, we know,  
To mansions of the blest,  
Where trials, sins and mortal woe  
Can ne'er disturb thy rest."

"Luther G., son of Hiram and Mindwell G. Bulkley, died Oct. 31 1862, while in defense of his country.

"Thou too must now yield  
To my withering breath;  
Come away, gentle youth,  
I am Death—King Death."

"Joseph Falkner died Nov. 18 1837, aged 56 yrs. 2 mos. 1 day."

"Newbury Cloos died May 7 1853, aged 80 yrs. 10 mos. 20 days."

"Esther wife of Newbury Cloos died Oct. 2 1829, aged 53 yrs. 3 mos. 8 days."

"Patty P., 2nd wife of Newbury Cloos and widow of S. Reynolds, died Aug. 7 1853, aged 82 yrs. 3 mos. 23 days."

"John Howland died Dec. 13 1869, aged 66 yrs.

"He sleeps at last; his work is done;  
Tis finished, and he's gone to rest.  
His Saviour has now called him home,  
To dwell in regions of the blest."

"Joseph Ingham was born in the county of York, England, February 20 1797; departed this life Dec. 25 1869."

"Sacred to the memory of Ralph Bulkley, who was drowned at Post Town 22 June 1815. Aged 20 years, 6 months and 3 days."

Interments are still made in this cemetery. It is not incorporated.

About fifty years ago Daniel Cummings gave to the public an acre of ground for burial purposes. It is situated on the south side of the Cowanesque River, opposite Knoxville. About eighty interments have been made in this ground. It is not incorporated, but is still used for burial purposes.

The South Deerfield Cemetery Association owns about half an acre of ground near the Butler church. The ground was purchased and is deeded to 19 individuals. The first interment was made in this ground in September 1862. There are now about forty graves in the cemetery. Active measures are now (1882) being taken to have articles of incorporation granted by the court.

## MISCELLANY.

John Byers lived just west of Academy Corners. He was a blacksmith by trade, a man of good education but of intemperate habits. In 1822 he took his rifle, went into a log barn near his house, lay down upon the floor, and committed suicide by shooting himself.

In November 1850 Jesse Moffit and Thomas Stone jr. engaged in an altercation in the road in front of the present residence of William C. Wood, which resulted in the death of Moffit. Joseph Yarnall resided there at that time. He employed Stone that day to assist him in butchering. Moffit had been to Knoxville and on his way home stopped at Yarnall's. The men at the butchering had a runlet of whiskey, out of which all hands took

a drink. A fight ensued between Stone and Moffit, in which Stone knocked Moffit down. Moffit's head struck a stone or the frozen ground with such force that his skull was cracked, and he died the following night. Stone was convicted of manslaughter, but judgment was arrested and he was discharged because he was not present in court when the jury returned and rendered their verdict.

Seth Bronson, a laborer, who lived in a small house near the cemetery at Carpenter's, committed suicide by hanging in 1856. He had been insane for some time.

In September 1860 a band of 150 gypsies encamped three weeks on the island south of Academy Corners. These vagabonds traded horses by day and depleted cornfields and potato patches by night. In the evening their camp was merry with music and dancing. The students of Union Academy had their fortunes told by the ancient crones of the camp.

May 29th 1876 the only post-office in the present territory of Deerfield was established and named "Academy Corners." Martin V. Purple was commissioned as postmaster June 8th 1876, and he is the present incumbent.

September 3d 1876 the Grand Army of the Republic had an encampment in the driving park at Academy Corners. It was participated in by the J. Edgar Parkhurst post, of Elkland; Alfred J. Soffield post, of Osceola; and the A. A. and G. Seely post, of Knoxville. F. G. Babcock was commander of the encampment, J. S. Ingham officer of the day, and G. T. Harrower adjutant. The encampment was attended by about 2,000 people and lasted two days.

As we write (September 1882) the territory of Deerfield is being invaded by the workmen of two railroad companies. The Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad Company have their road bed graded, and are only awaiting the completion of bridges and trestles to lay down and ballast their track. Parallel to the above named road through this township runs the line of the Addison and Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, which is at present being graded by as motley a crowd of laborers as were ever gathered together—Italians, Hungarians and Poles predominating. They number about 300. The two lines of railroad are from ten to thirty rods apart.

## TIOGA TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH.

BY HENRY H. GOODRICH.

THE task of writing a history of Tioga township and borough was accepted by the author as a duty which he, or some other person similarly situated, owed to his native place, and to that community with which he had been identified as boy or man for many years, having even seen and known a good share of the earliest settlers of the township, who were still living in his boyhood. He has in the pursuit of his task, by careful and diligent inquiry of all the oldest remaining members of the families of early settlers, endeavored to collect as faithful a record of the early settlement of the township as the lapse of scores of years has permitted their memories to retain, either from personal experience or observation, or as tradition handed down from father to son. Conceiving that everything connected with the early settlement of the township would be a matter of the greatest interest to the present generation of its citizens, either young or old, as well as to the general reader and public at large—on account chiefly of that charm which age and antiquity always give to things associated with the past—he has taken the opportunity of visiting all the oldest persons living in the township, and going many miles for an interview with the gentleman reputed the oldest person living in the county. This aged man was for many years a resident of Tioga township, and he and his sister are the only persons living whose settlement within its present limits dates back beyond the commencement of

the present century; from him were obtained all the facts that he could recall to fix as definitely as possible the time of arrival and the location of the earliest settlers of the valley. I allude to Jacob Kiphart, and his sister Betsey, widow of John Ives. Jacob was 102 years old the 20th of November 1881, and his sister Betsey was 97 years of age the 25th day of April 1882.

### THE TREES OF TIOGA AND THE ORIGINAL FAUNA.

The forest flora of the township was originally so largely composed of pine and hemlock timber that the general features of the hills bore a distinctively alpine appearance, while they gave in summer a cool and in winter a warm aspect, and afforded to the valley protection from rough and strong winds. These two kinds of timber originally comprised at least one-half of the whole, the rest being white and black oak, soft and hard maple, ash, birch, beech, elm, chestnut, cherry, basswood, white-wood, dogwood, ironwood, and along the watercourses sycamore, willow, butternut, and some few English walnuts—the latter tree only found, so far as the writer knows, on a small area of the flat and hill of the De Pui farm. On the ridge extending from the point of Prutsman Hill toward Huckleberry Ridge the flowering locust tree also grows in considerable abundance, and it was once the favorite shade tree planted in the village. There they were mostly set by the hand of poor Solomon Daniels, and many of them remain to adorn the streets and are

his only monument, his grave in the old cemetery lot being unmarked and indistinguishable.

Of the fine old orchards of forty and fifty years ago, such as those of Dr. William Willard, Ambrose Millard, John Prutsman, Rachel Berry, Jacob Prutsman, Elijah De Pui, Thomas and Richard Mitchell, Benjamin Bentley, Peter Adams and Stephen Losey, some portions still remain, though they have generally been replaced by others, and some of them entirely uprooted to give place to tobacco culture. Of the new orchards, that planted by Jabin S. Bush some fifteen or twenty years ago contains no less than 2,000 apple trees and 500 pear trees, and covers an area of some 30 acres. In extent, variety of fruit, and care and attention devoted to pruning and protection from injury, probably no orchard in the county excels it. The farm of the late Thomas J. Berry jr. and that of Eleazer Seagers (once the farm of William Willard jr.) have new and quite extensive orchards of choice varieties of fruit. Of old apple trees still remaining and bearing, a number standing in a group on the Elliott farm are said to have been planted by the Indians. A group of some fifteen trees, standing on the old De Pui farm, near the race, and a short distance below its bulkhead, were planted by Nicholas Prutsman. Three trees on the Berry farm, below the mouth of Crooked Creek, not far from the bank of the river, were planted, Jacob Kipbart says, by his father Jacob, not far from the year 1795 or 1796.

THE FAUNA of Tioga township has consisted of the American elk, or wapiti, the Virginian or American deer, the black bear, the panther, the lynx, the wild cat, the gray or timber wolf, the gray and the red fox, the raccoon, beaver and many lesser animals. The elk long since disappeared from the county, but remained in the adjoining county of Potter until a comparatively recent period. Deer still remain, but are very few and extremely shy, only now and then one being killed, usually in violation of the statute made for their protection. A black bear made his appearance some years ago on the Elkhorn, Crooked Creek and Mill Creek, and remained some time before he was killed. Waldo Willard, about the year 1834 killed one near the marsh at the foot of Bayer\* or Huckleberry Ridge. Wolves were plenty and very destructive to sheep up to the time of the establishment of the railroad, in 1840. The noise of the puffing locomotives, and the long belt of iron rail up the valley seemed to warn them that their accustomed haunts were no longer safe. Twenty-five sheep belonging to a flock owned by the writer's father, and ranging on the knolls now occupied by and adjacent to Evergreen cemetery, were killed in a single night by wolves about the year 1833. Three years later the writer heard a pack howl with fierce clamor on Indian hill; and still later saw one which had been caught in a trap, muzzled and tied,

brought in on the shoulders of Harris and Norris Hotchkiss.

At the time of the first settlement in the valley, and even up to 1815 and 1820, the black bass frequented the Tioga and its chief tributaries, and shad were quite commonly seen in the spring. The introduction of dams at various points along the Tioga, and subsequently on the main branch of the Susquehanna, has impeded the ascent of these migratory fish into the upper waters of these two streams. The pickerel, perch, whitefish, chub, mullet, sucker and catfish are the common and permanent inhabitants of them, and until the recent introduction of large tanneries they afforded a never failing source of comparative success and sport to the angler. All the small streams of the township were supplied with an abundance of speckled trout, until by constant angling their numbers have become few. Game and fish, like the famous old hunters and fishermen, such as "Bear" Ames, Norris Hotchkiss, William K. Mitchell, Jesse Bentley and William Lowell have passed away, or at least dwindled into comparative insignificance.

#### EARLY LAND TRANSACTIONS.

The land within the present township of Tioga, with but few exceptions, was entered previous to the first settlement of it, or contemporaneous therewith, by capitalists in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore. The first warrants were located May 17th 1785 along the valley of the Tioga, from below Mitchell's Creek to and above the mouth of Mill Creek. They were the Robert Crozier tract on the north, and the three Bartholomew and Patton tracts on the south, containing in all, according to the survey returns, 2,071.78 acres. These tracts were entered immediately after the purchase from the Six Nations, at Fort Stanwix, October 23d 1784, of all the lands owned by the Indians from the Towanda and Tunkhannock Mountains, or "Smoky Hills" north, and west to the boundary of the State. The warrants subsequently passed into the hands of General Cadwallader, and from him to the Pennsylvania Bank, and the property was commonly called the "bank lands." John Norris, surveyor, of Wellsboro, became the agent for their sale to subsequent purchasers.

In April and December 1792 there were eight warrants laid in the eastern part of the township—four to Robert Gilmour, one to Richard Gilmour, one to George Harrison and two to William Lloyd, each containing about 1,100 acres, excepting one of 550 to Lloyd.

In the following year there were laid in the southern, western and northern parts of the township ten warrants—five to Thomas Willing, three to James Wilson and two to Robert Morris—the two latter being the most important, lying directly west of the central Bartholomew and Patton tracts, and within the limits of the valley. These two, through Judge Charles Huston of the supreme bench of the State, passed into the hands of William Willard jr., and subsequently to Mrs. Parmentier, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In 1794 there were laid four important warrants on the

\* The term Bayer is sometimes applied to Huckleberry Ridge. Mr. Bayer is a son-in-law of Mrs. Parmentier, the owner of this ridge. He resides with her on Bridge street, Brooklyn, and is one of the officers of the German Emigrants Savings Bank on Chambers street, New York. He long resided at Tioga as agent for the property.



hills east of the valley, two to William Ellis and two to S. M. Fox; one to the south in the course of the river, including "the gap" and hills adjacent; and one on Huckleberry Ridge. These last two belonged to George Meade, and the latter of them passed also to Willard and Mrs. Parmentier.

The Jesse and Stephen Losey and James Kelso tracts, lying up the valley of the creek to the west, were entered in October and November 1802. In 1831 Elijah De Pui entered a tract adjoining his farm of 147 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres; J. W. Guernsey, for himself, James Goodrich and A. C. Bush, in the same year took a tract of 342 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, at the head of the Tim Ives run, and subsequently sold it to William E. Dodge, of New York. Later a tract of 65 acres was located by John Elliott; 73 acres by Samuel Westbrook; 27 by Thomas Baldwin; 89 by Calvin Hammond, and a tract by A. Crandall. Two tracts which have been passed over were entered by James Martin, one in May 1785, adjacent to Mitchell's Creek, and one in September 1794, lying to the east of the village of Tioga. A. C. Bush entered 81 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres in October 1836 to the west of and opposite John Daily's farm, which now includes it.

The Mitchells, the Iveses, Uriah Spencer, John Elliott, Benjamin Bentley, Nathan Niles, Dr. William Willard, and possibly John Gordon, all came here with Connecticut titles, and were obliged to surrender them by reason of previous sale of the lands of the township to purchasers chiefly of the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore. Uriah Spencer was a native of Guilford, Conn. He was the first postmaster in the county (being appointed for the office at Tioga in 1805) was one of the earliest commissioners of our county; was the second prothonotary appointed in it, and held the office for nine years; and was also register and recorder seven years. He had bought a township of land, six miles square, of the Hon. James Hillhouse, of New Haven, Conn.—subsequently a member of Congress—and in defense of his claim was arrested under the "intrusion act" of Pennsylvania and committed to jail at Williamsport.

On the south side of the State line, in addition to the early patents of land already mentioned as within the present bounds of Tioga township, and lying along and including both sides of the river, there were those of William Dewess, John Wall, Isaac Frank, Charles Marshall and John Patton, running from north to south, all entered May 17th 1785 and surveyed August 31st of the same year, except that of Dewess, surveyed May 10th 1792. These patents, with those previously named of the same date, made a continuous line of patents, extending south to and including the mouth of Mill Creek, and forestalled the purchase of the land by the actual settler from the State. His occupancy gave him only a recognized "claim" or "possessory right" to purchase of the proprietor at the price fixed. These lands were undoubtedly recorded at Sunbury, the county seat of Northumberland, which continued to be the place of record for this district even for some time after the erection of Lycoming county, in 1795. Who may have surveyed these ten patents at the early date named seems

to be a question of some doubt, even to such old surveyors as William Bache, David Heise, Henry S. Archer and E. P. Deane; but it is supposed to have been a Mr. Tucker. General James Potter was appointed deputy surveyor of "district No. 6 in the new purchase" (that is, the Indian purchase of 1784, preceding the date of the surveys only seven months) by Surveyor General John Lukens; and after his death, at the close of the year 1789, he was succeeded by his son James Potter, January 20th 1790.

It has been supposed by some that John Adlum, who surveyed the Bingham lands by contract, was never a surveyor; but it appears he was appointed by Surveyor General John Lukens, April 12th 1789, a deputy surveyor "to survey four reserved tracts of land, lying at Presque Isle, Fort Le Beauf, Fort Venango," etc.

The original entries of land in the valley of Tioga, at the earliest date previously mentioned, were subject to an act passed December 21st 1784, which fixed the price of all vacant lands at £30 per 100 acres, entered as near as possible in a square or oblong block, the length of which should not exceed thrice the breadth, in a tract of not over 1,000 acres, with an allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, and a possible excess in addition not to exceed 10 per cent., to be paid for in gross amount. This act further recited that "the lines of purchase made from the Indians November 5th 1768, striking the west branch of the river Susquehanna at the mouth of Lycomick or Lycoming Creek, shall be the boundaries of the same purchase until the General Assembly shall regulate and declare the same; and every person or persons, or their legal representatives, who has or have heretofore settled on the north side of the west branch of the river Susquehanna, upon the Indian territory between Lycomick or Lycoming Creek on the east and *Tyagaghton* or Pine Creek on the west, before the year 1780, shall be allowed the right to pre-emption to their respective possessions at the price of £30 per 100 acres, the quantity of land not to exceed 300 acres, and the usual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads; pre-emption to be made by the 1st of November 1785." By subsequent acts the time of pre-emption was extended to the 10th of April 1793. By act of April 3d 1792 the price of all vacant lands within the limits of the purchase from the Indians made in the year 1768, and all preceding purchases, was fixed at 50 shillings for every 100 acres; of those parts of the purchase of 1784 lying east of the Allegheny River and Conawago Creek, at £5 per 100 acres; and of all other vacant lands within the State lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conawago Creek, at the rate of £7 10 shillings per 100 acres. By this same act it was provided that no direct taxes should be assessed or collected upon or from any of the lands or tenements lying north and west of the purchase made of the Indians in the year 1768, or the personal estate found thereon, for the space of ten years after the passage of the act.

A large emigration was attracted toward western New York from the southeastern counties of Pennsylvania,

toward the close of the last century and at the commencement of the present one, by the opening of the Genesee Valley and neighboring regions to purchase and settlement; and this was instrumental in securing acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the establishment of roads leading from the central settled portions of the State to the northern boundary line, and also for the improvement of the navigable highways of the upper waters and tributaries of the Susquehanna. By act of April 10th 1792 the governor was empowered to appoint commissioners for viewing and laying out a road from opposite Wilkes-Barre, on the west side of the Susquehanna, to Wyalusing or Meshoppen Creek; thence, crossing the river, to run northwesterly to intersect Ellicott's road at or near Tioga Point; and to appropriate for its construction £100. "Also for laying out a road from Loyalsock Creek, on the west branch of the Susquehanna, to the Tawansco [Cowaneseque] branch of Tioga, and to extend up to the 109th mile stone; £100 was appropriated for this enterprise. This last provision, it will be seen, is the foundation of the construction of the "Williamson road," commenced in the month of September of the same year, completed to Canoe Camp on the Tioga River by the following spring, and shortly thereafter to the State line at Lawrenceville, near the mouth of the Cowanesque branch of the Tioga. As \$700 was appropriated by the governor for the construction of the Wilkes Barre and Tioga Point road, and a subsequent grant of \$600 was made to complete it, it is possible a larger sum was paid for the Loyalsock and "Tawansco" road than that expressed in the act. Captain Charles Williamson, subsequently commissioned a general agent for the Phelps and Gorham lands in western New York, was the contractor for the road, and the work was done under the supervision of Robert and Benjamin Patterson, two energetic and experienced pioneers. Robert married Rachel Boone, cousin to the celebrated Daniel Boone, of Kentucky fame. The beautiful tribute paid by Lord Byron, in the 60th to 67th stanzas of the eighth canto of "Don Juan," to Daniel Boone and his descendants, as exemplifying the health, vigor, longevity, freedom of spirit and simplicity of life that accompany the pioneer backwoodsman, would seem in a measure to be due to the Pattersons, not only on account of the relationship they might claim to that celebrated character, but from a similarity of vocation.

By act of April 8th 1799, "to open a more direct and better route to the Genesee Valley country, the old road being in bad condition," the governor was "authorized to receive proposals for laying out and opening a road, not less than twenty feet wide, from the town of Newberry, in the county of Iycoming, to Morris's Mills; thence by the best and most direct route to the northeast corner of Strawbridge's Marsh, at or near thereto as may be; and thence by the nearest and best route to the 109th mile stone. The 80th mile stone is the northeast corner and the 115th the northwest corner of Tioga county. The 109th mile stone is at or near the crossing of the north branch of Troup's Creek, a tributary of the Cowanesque, and a short dis-

tance above Austinville, Brookfield township, in this county. John W. Guernsey informs the writer that this road when built was surveyed under the supervision and direction of Uriah Spencer, from the Strawbridge Marsh along the west and north bank of Crooked Creek, crossing the creek a mile west of the village of Tioga, and made to form a junction on the Tioga River with the Williamson road, by which it reached the 109th mile stone.

An account has already been given of the State boundary line survey. The 90th mile stone on the line stands in the village of Lawrenceville, between the Tioga and Cowanesque Rivers, near the east side of Main street, and about ten rods north of Mill street. On the map of the ninetieth mile survey, as returned by the commissioners, the course of the Tioga River is very definitely laid down, and conforms to that as mapped at the present day. On it the present Newtown Creek is designated as "Cayuga Creek." John Melish, on his map of Pennsylvania, published by authority of the State in 1825, designates the river as Tioga. The name Chemung, as at present applied to the Tioga River from the mouth of the Conchocton to its junction with the Susquehanna, has chiefly grown into use since about 1825 or 1830. The Indian signification of the word is said to be "Big Horn," and the name is used in commemoration of finding, at quite an early period, either in the stream of the Tioga or on its bank, eleven miles above Tioga Point, a large incurvated horn, six feet nine inches long, 21 inches in circumference at its base and 15 inches at its tip, with probably two or three feet lost at each end by decay. The existence of this horn was certainly known in 1795, and probably as early as 1778. The township of Chemung was one of the divisions of Tioga county, N. Y., at the former date, and had in 1796, by the State census, 81 electors; and in 1778 Colonel Adam Hubley, in two letters, one to the supreme council of Pennsylvania and one to Congress, dated at Sunbury October 8th, speaks of the "Chemung," but rather as a district or locality than as applied to the river. As evidence of this there is a letter of his of the following year, addressed to President Reed, dated at "Fort Sullivan, on Tioga branch, August 24th 1779," only five days previous to the battle of Newtown Creek, and as one of the officers accompanying General Sullivan's expedition to the Genesee country. He says: "Since the forming the junction [with General Clinton] the army has received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march on to-morrow morning. Since our arrival here we have erected a fort [Fort Sullivan]. A garrison of 250 men will be left during our excursion through the Seneca country. My officers and men who were wounded in the action of the 13th, at Chemung, are all likely to do well."

#### THE WORD "TIOGA"—RELATIONS WITH THE INDIANS.

The term Tioga, as applied to the once very large district of old Tioga county, New York, also to the town-

ship of the whole northern part of the old county of Luzerne (extending from the boundary line south as far as Wyalusing), to the county of Tioga in Pennsylvania, and to the principal stream which flows through a large district of the country named, had its origin as early at least as 1749, and was frequently mentioned during the old French war of 1754-60, and that of the Revolution. Like most Indians names it went through quite a variety of spellings, as the judgment of the writer might best interpret its pronunciation to the ear; until at length, during the Revolution, it settled down to its present uniform orthography. The earliest written forms of the word are Diaboga, Diabogo, Diaoga, Tiaoga, Tayego, and Teogo; and once, in a letter of David Jameson to Edward Shippen, as early as October 13th 1756, it has its present spelling. As to the signification of the word various interpretations have been given. Laidlaw's dictionary gives it "How swift the current," and Webster's, following probably the same authority, "Swift current." An old tradition of our own township, forty years ago, made it mean "Sweet water;" and Josiah Emery, in one of a series of historical articles written for the Wellsboro *Agitator* in 1881, says it means "Head-water."

Notwithstanding the various interpretations of the word Tioga, the writer thinks he has obtained one from the most authentic and reliable source to be found in the State, that is much more probable and definite. It is furnished him through the courtesy of Lloyd P. Smith, librarian of the old "Library Company of Philadelphia," founded in 1731, to which was bequeathed by President James Logan his valuable and rare collection of old books and manuscripts, the most valuable probably in the United States. As provision was made in this bequest for the office of librarian of the Library Company to be held in perpetuity by some one of his descendants, it is supposed that Mr. Smith is one by a female branch. He has been librarian twenty years or more; is an author, a linguist, and a gentleman of extensive knowledge of books and literature, and a few years ago combined with the duties of librarian those of editor of *Lippincott's Magazine*. Mr. Smith says:

"According to Matthew S. Henry's manuscript dictionary, Tioga is an Iroquois word, and means 'Gate.' This is confirmed by the enclosed passage from Richel's Names of the Lenni-Lenape: 'Tioga (one of the tributaries of the Susquehanna, draining Tioga county), corrupted from Tiaoga, an Iroquois word, signifying a gate—a place of entrance. (Note.) This name was given by the Six Nations to the wedge of land lying within the forks of the Tioga and north branch of Susquehanna, in passing which streams the traveler entered their territory, as through a gate. The country south of the forks was Delaware country. David Zeisberger, who traveled that way to Onondaga in 1750, told me that at Tiaoga, or the Gate, Six Nation Indians were stationed for the purpose of ascertaining the character of all persons who crossed over into their country, and that whoever entered their territory by another way than through the gate, or by way of the Mohawk, was suspected by them of evil purposes, and treated as a spy or enemy.'"

Mr. Smith further says: "I have not [Governor] Seymour's lecture on New York names, but I think he men-

tions Tioga as one of the seven gates to the country of the Iroquois."

David Zeisberger, as appears by a letter written by him, under date of May 28th 1774, was a Moravian missionary at a place called Schenbrunn.

The fact of the Indians of the Six Nations turning back other Indians and also white men from their Tioga gateway is confirmed by various authorities.

The Senecas occupied the whole western portion of the State of New York, and also western Pennsylvania, included in the treaty and purchase of 1784. In this sale, and those to Phelps and Gorham and Robert Morris, they reserved the right of hunting game within the limits of said districts; hence it was no unusual thing for the early settlers of our county to see within its limits, up even to the year 1830—though diminishing in number, and less frequently as the years advanced—small squads of these Indians, either on hunting expeditions, or passing through to visit friends and acquaintances in some other locality.

A party of Senecas, hunting on Pine Creek, had two of their number killed on the 27th of June 1790, by a Walker family of three sons, whose father had been killed by Indians; and they were aided in the murder by one Samuel Doyle. The Walkers were named respectively Benjamin, Henry and Joseph, and were aged 28, 25 and 23, and Doyle 27 years. Joseph Walker, the youngest of the brothers, had been chain bearer for the commissioners in running the New York and Pennsylvania boundary line. Robert Fleming, Colonel John Chatham, and twenty-five other inhabitants living on the west branch below the mouth of Pine Creek, apprehensive of an attack by the Indians in retaliation, wrote Lieutenant Hubley, in command of a military force at Northumberland, under date of the 10th of July 1790, saying that all the inhabitants for seventeen miles from the mouth of Pine Creek had fled their habitations for safety, and requesting that a force of thirty or forty men, properly armed and equipped, be sent to their defense and to aid them in securing their crops. This was not done; but a proclamation issued by President Mifflin, offering a reward for the arrest and bringing to justice of the murderers, was sent in place. The reason assigned by the Walkers for killing the two Indians was that one of them boasted of having taken twenty-three scalps, and that a woman was still living who was ready to testify that he had scalped her at the same time that John Walker, the father, was killed and scalped. Samuel Doyle was subsequently arrested and confined in the Lancaster jail; was tried at Sunbury and acquitted, November 12th 1790, but held to bail in the sum of £200 for good behavior. Robert Fleming was one of the grand jury, and Benjamin Patterson of the petit jury, sitting on his trial. Robert Fleming, son of the one here spoken of, was a distinguished lawyer at the Lycoming bar up to about 1850 or 1855.

#### THE PIONEERS.

The honor of being the first pioneer settler in the valley of the Tioga south of the State line apparently lies

between William Holden and Jesse Losey. Captain Buel Baldwin says that Colonel Eleazer Lindsey's settlement on his tract north of the State line preceded by some little time the construction of the Williamson road, as also did the settlement of William Holden on the south side. He remembers to have heard it stated that Colonel Lindsey purchased of the Phelps and Gorham tract a township (six miles square) south of the Erwin tract and north of the State line, and that he sold one-half of the same in New York city to John P. Ryers for the original price he paid for the whole; and that the settlement of himself and his son, the major, was on the 8th day of June, but the year he does not positively remember. As it appears by a letter of Tench Cox which was written January 26th 1789, immediately after an interview with Mr. Gorham, that no lands of the Phelps and Gorham tract had been sold at that date bordering on the Pennsylvania line, Colonel Lindsey's settlement must necessarily have been between this period and the construction of the Williamson road, preceding the latter event "some little time." It may have been as early even as the spring of 1789, and it may not have been until 1791. William Holden's settlement is placed after Colonel Lindsey's, and may not have been until 1792. At this period Jesse Losey was certainly here, as he preceded the Robertses, and they had preceded the Mitchells, who, there is very positive reason to say, were here in 1793, and very likely in 1792. The writer remembers very well the current report during the life of Jesse Losey (whom he had the opportunity of seeing often) that he was the first settler in the township of Tioga; but whether it was intended by this statement to include that of Lawrence he cannot say.

After Jesse Losey, in the order of settlement, came Peter Roberts and family, preceding the Mitchells, who came either in 1792 or 1793; next John Ives, and the four nephews Benajah, Timothy, John and Titus. A Mr. Carter and son, Job Squires, Asa Stiles, Stephen Losey, Rufus Adams and sons, and a Mr. Reed were all here in 1794; Jacob Kiphart and family the same year, or in 1795; Thomas Berry and family and probably George Prekay in 1796; Uriah Spencer, Nathan Niles and family and Cobin Van Camp and family in 1797; Dr. William Willard and family in February 1798, and Obadiah Insko and family in the same year; Rev. Elijah Burley some time before the year 1800; John Elliott and family, Nicholas Prutsman, widow Boher and her daughter Eleanor in the same year, and John Gordon and family in 1800, 1802 or 1803; Major William Rathbone probably about the same period; Jacob Prutsman and family, and his brothers Nicholas and Adam, and Harris Hotchkiss in 1804; Benjamin Bentley and family in April 1806, Elijah De Pui and family about the same time, and Eleazer Baldwin and family the same year; James Matteson and James Dickinson before the year 1808, and Captain Lyman Adams on the 4th of July of that year; Ambrose Millard at Beecher's Island in 1810 and at Tioga the following year, and Ira McAllister at the same time; Gershom Wynkoop, Levi Vail, and a Mr.

Youngman and wife before 1812; Allen Daniel Caulking, either at the close of 1812 or the beginning of 1813; Elijah Welsh, Timothy Brace, John Nichols and wife, and Aaron Gillette, here at the same period; John Daily at Beecher's Island in 1811, and at Tioga in 1813; Roland Hall about 1815; Ebenezer Ferry and his sons Charles and Chauncey, Samuel Tharp and John S. Allen before 1819; Captain James Goodrich and family in the spring of 1819; and Doctors Simeon and Pliny Power the same year.

The settlements here detailed, from that of Joseph Losey in 1791 or 1792 down to 1820, may properly be called those of the pioneer and primitive period; in which the greater portion of the valley lands extending through the township were purchased by the actual settlers, and were cleared up quite nearly as we see them to-day, and orchards planted, grist-mills and saw-mills erected, two tanneries and one distillery, three public houses, two stores, schools and school-houses established, one church organized—the Baptist—roads very generally cut through, where since they have been enlarged and improved by county authority; and a very general transition from the old original log dwellings to those of the frame and clap-board style, usually a story and a half high, with a large chimney and fire-place in the center, a medium sized cellar beneath, and either a porch attached or an alcove. Paint seemed to be too costly a material for the outside decoration of them, and its use was generally confined to the interior, and in many cases this even could not well be afforded. Enterprise had not been wanting, for most of the settlers were men of intelligence, and some of superior mind; full of health, vigor, spirit and energy for the prosecution of industries and the advancement of both public and private interests. They were men of true faith and courage too, confident of their ability to establish for themselves a competence, and leave to their children lasting and substantial benefits. He who can step into the depths of a primitive forest, look up at the dense and majestic woods around him, lay off his coat, seize his axe and ply it with a vigorous arm at the root of the giant trees, clear them away, and let in sunlight and civilization where once was only a wilderness, is indeed a hero, not only in heart and true manhood, but in the permanent benefaction that he gives to mankind.

#### TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

An act of April 3d 1804—only seven days after the erection of the county itself—provided that the township of Tioga should be a separate election district, "and the electors thereof shall hold their elections at the house now occupied by Thomas Berry in said township." From this act it would appear that Tioga township had been previously established by the court of quarter sessions of Lycoming county, and comprised the whole area of the newly created county, or was contemporaneously made so by that court to suit the purpose of a new election district.

By act of April 11th 1807 another election district was formed in Tioga county, it being enacted that the

township of Delmar should be a separate election district, "and the electors thereof shall hold their general elections at the house of Joshua Emlin." Like the township of Tioga, Delmar was probably formed contemporaneously with the act, to suit the convenience of a new election district. By the division made Delmar comprised about three-fifths of the county territory on the west, and Tioga two-fifths on the east, the division line between the two being the extension of one drawn from near the mouth of Pine Run, on the west branch, to the 93d mile stone of the boundary line. No further division of these townships took place until after a full organization of the county, and the establishment of the regular county court in 1813. In February and September 1815 Covington and Jackson townships were formed from Tioga, the former including the present township of Richmond, and all the southeastern part of the county, while Jackson named probably after the famous hero of the then recent battle of New Orleans comprised a good share of the present area of Rutland and the northeastern part of the county. Lawrence was formed in December 1816, by another subdivision of Tioga on the north, added to a small part of Elkland. Thus Tioga, from being the original township of the county, was soon subdivided and reduced to its present limits; but, like the little republic of San Marino, it still remains, and preserves at least the integrity of its name!

By act of February 3d 1806 the register and recorder of Lycoming county was required to procure and keep a separate registration of deeds for Tioga and Potter counties; and by act of March 21st 1808 provision was made for the election of three county commissioners, on the second Tuesday of October following, after which the duties of said officers for Lycoming should cease. In accordance with this provision Tioga began to assume control of its own county affairs at the close of 1808 and beginning of 1809. All other county officers were then appointed under the constitution of the State by the governor or county commissioners, except that the sheriff was elective. Nathan Niles was commissioned by Governor Thomas McKean, January 7th 1808, a justice of the peace for the county; this office was then regarded as one of much distinction, and many people came to see him take the requisite oath and be duly installed—a ceremony that was performed at his residence, on the spot where is now the home of John Daily.

#### SKETCHES OF THE SETTLERS.

**JESSE LOSEY.**—In giving brief biographical sketches of the early settlers, Jesse Losey is the first one to whom the attention of the writer is due. At the present day very little seems to be known of his ancestry and place of birth. He was born in New Jersey, or at least came from that State, and his name would seem to indicate German extraction. He enlisted in the continental service and claimed to have been at the battle of Bunker Hill (June 17th 1775); also to have been present at the execution of Major John Andre, at Tappan (October 2nd 1780). Hence he must have seen considerable and

varied service in the war of that period. He came to Tioga, accompanied by his wife, in a canoe propelled up the river, either in 1791 or 1792, and settled on the west bank of the stream, on what is now the H. E. Smith and son farm, formerly John Prutsman's. His first dwelling was of a temporary character, made of poles and covered with bark. Once a violent storm came up and blew it entirely down. After the construction of the Williamson road he built a better dwelling on the line of that road and moved into it. His wife subsequently died, and she was buried on a knoll a little to the north of the gate of the present grounds of P. S. Tuttle, and which is now occupied by the sidewalk. Jesse Losey subsequently sold his "claim" to Benajah Ives, and he and his brother Stephen Losey in 1802 located two warrants in the western part of the township; but that to Stephen never being fully paid up, a patent was issued for the same, June 27th 1873, to William A. and H. H. Goodrich, E. M. Smith and Edward Bayer. These properties were subsequently acquired by William Willard, and the brothers moved into Middlebury township. Jesse died March 12th 1844, aged 85 years, 5 months and 7 days, and is buried in the graveyard near the residence of Daniel Holiday, in that township. He left some descendants who are living there. The time and place of the death of Stephen are not known to the writer. Jesse was of rather small stature, uncouth in manner and in speech, and considerably inclined to the "ardent" habit, which at the period in which he lived was not an uncommon one, and did not much interfere with religious profession or church membership. It is believed he was a Baptist church member, and was a Revolutionary pensioner. His original occupations were shoemaking and distilling, but he died a farmer.

**THE ROBERTS FAMILY.**—The next pioneers in order of settlement here were Peter Roberts and his sons John, Benjamin, Peter and Silas, and his daughters Polly, Rhoda, Sally and Betsey. Jacob Kiphart and his sister Betsey thought "him and his family the oldest settlers, but possibly Jesse Losey was—could not say positively." Hence between the claim of Jesse Losey and the doubt expressed by these two living witnesses his settlement is placed in 1792, and preceding that of the Mitchells by some months, and perhaps a year. It is supposed he came from the same State as did Jesse Losey, and had probably a Connecticut title; but, finding the valley lands in possession of Pennsylvanians by purchase, contented himself with a claim by occupancy. He settled on the stream, below Jesse Losey and at the foot of our present New street, and built himself a comfortable log-house. He was a millwright and blacksmith; and his son Benjamin taught in his father's log house the first school of which Tioga has any record. A few years thereafter a school-house was built very near the spot where A. C. Bush's barn now stands, in which Benjamin also taught. The family was here as late as 1815—long enough for the father or his son Peter to build a saw-mill on Crooked Creek, at the foot of Bayer Hill, and where the third railroad bridge now crosses



said stream. The family subsequently moved to some point unknown, but it is supposed to Genesee, and finally to Grand Rapids, Mich. Peter and John, the sons, returned. Peter married Lydia Power, and the two brothers for some time carried on blacksmithing in a shop that stood in the rear of the present William Garretson house. They subsequently moved to Grand Rapids, where Peter at least died, and also his wife, leaving four children, who are now residents there.

**THE MITCHELL FAMILY.**—The next settlers were Thomas and Richard Mitchell, who came either in 1792 or 1793. Thomas B. Mitchell, brother to Senator John I. Mitchell, thinks his grandfather came in 1792 and before the construction of the Williamson road. At all events he was married August 15th 1792, and his eldest child, Edsall Mitchell, was born at Mitchell's Creek, Tioga township, August 27th 1793, and was reputed to be the first white child born within the limits of Tioga county. The brothers came from Orange, N. J., and stopped one year in the present limits of Southport, Chemung county, removing the following year to Tioga as previously stated, by aid of a canoe up the channel of the Tioga River.

Richard was born July 5th 1769, and his wife, Ruby, October 4th 1771, and their marriage occurred when he was a little over 23 years of age; and as Thomas was the elder brother it is supposed they either came together, or that Thomas came first. Jacob Kiphart says that Thomas came first. It has been said the brothers were for a while on the west branch of the Susquehanna, near Williamsport, before coming to the Chemung; if so it is supposed they had in some way an interest under the Connecticut title, as nearly all the settlers from the east or the New England States who had settled on that river came under that title, and many of them were there as early as 1773 and 1775. They both settled on the Crozier tract, entered by warrant May 17th 1785; and, as this land subsequently passed into the hands of General Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, thence into possession of the old Pennsylvania Bank of that city (for which proprietors Michael R. Tharp was first an agent, but subsequently John Norris, of Wellsboro), their titles it is supposed were secured to them through the channel named.

The three brothers, Thomas, Richard and Robert—the latter moving to Tioga about the year 1800—all occupied "claims" or "possessions" along the east bank of the Tioga, building log dwellings near to the stream, Thomas occupying the upper or southern side, Richard the middle, and Robert the lower or northern side. Thomas was a blacksmith by trade, and in a few years sold his place to either Rufus Adams or Samuel Westbrook, and removed to Dansville, N. Y. John Insko, grandson of Richard, says there were two other brothers, who resided for a while at Mitchell's Creek, one James and the other John; the former settling subsequently at Chemung, and the latter at Johnstown, N. Y.

Richard and Robert were both farmers, and they very industriously improved their lands, and had good farms

and homes at their death. Richard was born July 5th 1769, and died March 11th 1847; Ruby Keeney, his wife, was born October 4th 1771, and died August 13th 1843. Robert Mitchell was born on or about July 18th 1779, and died March 18th 1860; and his wife, Abigail Ives died September 25th 1856, aged 78 years.

The brothers were of rather more than ordinary stature, and strong, athletic, vigorous men. Robert was particularly noted for his ability as a wrestler, or in a rough-and-tumble combat, qualities that are common in pioneer life and give distinction to their possessor. At one time—as Buel Baldwin relates—one of the Sly boys of Southport, who had the reputation among his friends of being the best man in the way indicated, having heard of Robert's ability and becoming jealous of it, came up with a party to Mrs. Rachel Berry's inn, and sent a challenge down to Robert. But Robert, like a sensible man, remained at home and paid no attention to it. After repeating the challenge and still receiving no reply, the second morning of their stay the Sly party went down early to Robert's house and found him at breakfast. Sending in word they requested him to come out after breakfast and see who was the "best man." "No," said Robert; "I'll come out *now* and settle that question, and eat my breakfast afterward." The question was settled in a few minutes, and Mr. Sly and his friends withdrew, a set of sadder but wiser men. At another time a similar incident occurred with one of the Joneses of Addison.

Richard Mitchell had children born as follows: Edsall, August 27th 1793; Lovina, wife of John Insko, August 26th 1795; Nancy, October 2nd 1797, died young; Thomas, August 5th 1799; Richard Jr., July 7th 1801; William K., December 4th 1810.

Robert Mitchell had children—Thaddeus, born March 19th 1818, died March 18th 1874 (his wife was Amelia Towner); Parmenia, who is said to be still living, older probably than Thaddeus; and Abby, wife of William Butler.

Of Richard's children Edsall settled in Middlebury at an early day, and has several sons there living. Thomas K., who died August 28th 1861, had children Maryette, "Myra," Solon, Thomas B., John L., Jefferson and Rowena, all of whom are living except Solon, and the daughters are married respectively to William Sheardown, E. T. Bentley, Micajah La Bar and David Cameron. Thomas K.'s wife, who was Elizabeth Roe, is still living.

Richard Mitchell Jr., died February 23d 1878; and his wife, Harriet M. Dartt, born October 30th 1810, died February 24th 1881. They had daughters Ency, Julia, Helen, Brittanica, Anna, Jerusha and Sarah, and a son, Captain B. B. Mitchell, all married, respectively to F. J. Calkins, Joseph Guernsey, Captain Newton Calkins, Albert Westbrook, John Demerest, C. E. Corbin, Charles Boyden, and a Miss Pomeroy, of Troy, Pa. William K. Mitchell died September 13th 1870, and his wife, Jane E. Sheardown, September 17th 1880, aged 63 years. They had thirteen children, nine of whom are still living.

William K., the youngest of Richard Mitchell's sons, was noted for his fondness of the chase—deer shooting,

and hunting with hounds. He always had a pack about him, and it was no uncommon thing to see and hear them on the East Hill, and even see at times the deer before the hounds running through the streets of the village, up to about the time of the completion of the railroad in 1840. There used to stand on the land then of James Goodrich, very near the west end of the present bridge spanning the river at the Tioga railroad depot, a butternut tree, with a limb of convenient height for hanging and dressing deer; and so many of them were killed and dressed at this spot that the tree went by the designation of the "hanging tree." It has been gone many years, but a portion of the stump still remains. There were certain places along the river designated as "runways," where the deer before the hounds would seek the river, either to ford or follow the course of the stream some distance before leaving it, to mislead or throw the dogs off the scent. When deer became scarce in our township Mr. Mitchell was accustomed to go every fall, in the season allowed by law, either in the neighborhood of the Strawbridge Marsh, Marsh Creek, or Pine Creek, for a season of hunting, and was usually very successful. At his death he had an estate of wild and cultivated land of some 1,300 acres.

Of the sons of Thomas K. Mitchell there was one not previously mentioned—Sergeant Edsall D. Mitchell, who fell mortally wounded before Petersburg, April 2nd, and died April 3d 1865, aged 30 years. He was married to a daughter of Deacon Calvin Reynolds. A daughter of Thomas K.—Ruby K.—died December 28th 1854, aged 21 years. Of the two sons of Thomas K. now living, one is Thomas B., living on Mitchell's Creek, about a mile east of the old homestead farm. He cultivates a farm of 100 acres. He married a daughter of John Boyd, and is at present one of the assistant assessors of the township.

His younger brother, John I. Mitchell, is a member of the bar, and one of the United States senators from Pennsylvania. He was born July 28th 1838, in the old, plain-fashioned brick mansion on his father's farm, erected in 1826, on a portion of the land settled by his grandfather Richard, and close to the original home. This brick house stood alone for over forty years, the only one of its kind in the township; and perhaps its singularity in this respect, as well as some rumor never well defined in the public mind, made it for many years a subject of curiosity and comment to those who passed by it. Senator Mitchell grew up at this old homestead, worked on the farm and attended the winter session of the public school. He was early noted for his studious habits and rapid advancement in his studies, and his father at length sent him to the Lewisburg University, Union county, this State, where he remained perhaps a couple of terms. He made here the acquaintance of Charles S. Wolfe, a fellow student, whose prominence in the politics of the State for several years past is well known. To this acquaintance, formed at school, and their association with each other in the Legislature of the State, is due the independent support that gave Mr. Mitchell his position of United States sen-

ator. As Senator Mitchell's biography is more specially detailed in that part of this work devoted to members of the bar, it is only necessary to say here, in a general way, that he has represented this and Potter counties twice in the lower house of the Legislature of the State; and the sixteenth Congressional district twice in Congress, being elected before the close of the second term to his present position. The studious habits of his youth he has carried with him into middle life, and has a mind well stored with solid information, in the use of which he is regarded by the public as just and correct. In the community where born he is esteemed and respected by all, and bears an integrity of character as an official that lifts him above reproach; for, though not extravagant in his expenditures, he has the reputation of being poor rather than brilliant. His first wife was Jeannette Baldwin, daughter of Captain Buel Baldwin, to whom he was married October 3d 1860, and who died November 4th 1870. His second wife was a Miss Archer, of Wellsboro. He has three children by his first wife, Herbert B., George D., and Clara A. The eldest son is now in Dakota Territory.

THE IVES FAMILY.—NEXT in order of settlement were the Iveses, who were here, according to Jacob Kiphart, before the arrival of his father and family, who came either in 1794 or 1795. Hence the Iveses were certainly here in the former year. They consisted of "Uncle John," as he was termed, and Benajah, Timothy, Titus and John, four brothers. They came from Bristol, Connecticut, and brought with them a Connecticut title, but the dangers accompanying the location of such a title at that time, either on the lower waters of the Tioga, or on the east branch of the Susquehanna, were too great to tempt them in that direction; hence they went to Southport, and stopped there one or two years before entering into Pennsylvania. Having heard through the Keeney and Mitchell families of the settlement on the upper Tioga, they moved into Pennsylvania, and settled further up the valley than the Mitchells, both above and below the claims of Peter Roberts and Jesse Losey, and (as had these two) upon the Bartholomew and Patton tracts—Timothy at the mouth of Mill Creek, John on the "Lyman Adams place," now the Miller farm; Benajah on the old Berry homestead, Titus probably with one of the brothers above, and "Uncle John" on the present Thomas J. Berry jr. estate. They all subsequently, in one way and another, changed their locations. Timothy moved to the H. W. Caulking place, and John to the Henry Stevens place on Crooked Creek. Benajah, the first or second year of settlement, sold his interest in the upper half of his claim to Thomas Berry, reserving the lower half or John Prutsman place till 1819, when he traded it to Dr. Simeon Power for the northern half of the John Gordon farm, now that of Julius Tremain; and finally in 1829 or 1830 he moved on to the farm previously held by his brother John, or the Henry Stevens place, John having died and been buried in the graveyard close by the residence now occupied by Mrs. Dean Dutton and Jacob Westbrook.

Uncle John's place, consisting of the present Berry estate, extending from Berry street to the Crooked Creek ford, he lost by litigation with Uriah Spencer; in what way the writer does not know, unless his claim was purchased from "under him" by Spencer from the agent of the Pennsylvania Bank. Timothy also lost his property, a farm of 233 acres, through Uriah Spencer in a similar way, sold at sheriff's sale, February 13th 1826; this was the occasion of unsettling his mind and incapacitating him for business. He often wandered away from home, and the writer remembers seeing him once, dressed very much in the style or fashion of Barnaby Rudge, in the days of the Gorton riots, as described by Charles Dickens, very carefully pacing out and surveying, with a long staff in his hand, the land his uncle formerly owned, and placing here and there corner stones. Coming at length to the old frame school-house, at the bend of the road leading to the river, he put the entire school into sudden disorder and commotion by attempting with his staff to push off loose papers that had been pasted over some of the broken window panes. David Betts was then the teacher, and to calm the school he was obliged to step out and divert the poor man away. The family subsequently moved to Coudersport, Potter county, where Timothy finally became sane, and lived to quite an advanced age. Judge Timothy Ives jr. of that county—and also treasurer of it in 1825 and 1826—a man highly esteemed and respected, was his son. A similar calamity in the end befell Uriah Spencer, occasioned by the loss of property, to that which was suffered by his victim Timothy. A small run in the southwest part of the township, emptying into Crooked Creek within the limits of Middlebury, is known as the "Tim Ives Run," in honor of Timothy above spoken of.

Titus Ives also moved to Potter county. Benajah was the father of Deborah, John, Michael, Lucinda, Barnabas, Benajah jr., Sally, Caroline and Thomas; and his wife was Lucy Cady, of Bristol, Conn. Benajah died July 3d 1841, at Keeneyville, aged 72 years, and was there buried beside his wife. Barnabas, the son, died in 1861, and was buried in Mill Creek cemetery. John, the husband of Betsey Kiphart (who is still living, aged over 97 years), died in April 1866, over 70 years of age. Caroline, the widow of John Farr, is the only descendant of the Iveses now living in the township, and she is the mother of Mrs. Lydia Ann Dimick, and of sons Lafayette and Albert. There was a son of Uncle John, called "John Ding"; the nephew was styled "Winking John," and the son of Benajah "Pork John." They were known so commonly by these appellations that they are here given. It may be mentioned, also, that Benajah Ives sen. is said to have come to Tioga a year earlier than his brother, and stopped one year on the Elliott Flats before moving on to the Berry place. In 1826 and 1827 he was partner with Levi Vail in trade, and he was a justice of the peace in Lawrence township. Timothy Ives was county commissioner from 1812 to 1815, at a very important time in the early organization of the county.

Titus Ives about 1826 or 1827 lived in a plank house below Crooked Creek ford.

THE CARTERS AND STILESSES.—The exact time of the settlement of Mr. Carter and his son William, Job Squires, Asa Stiles and a Mr. Reed is not known, but they were here in 1794 or 1795. Carter and his son lived on the narrow flat above Big Hill, Job Squires below the Adams place, Asa Stiles on the Van Camp place, and Mr. Reed on the Elliott place. All these persons except Asa Stiles seem to have had but a temporary residence, for they are soon lost sight of, and their places not long after were occupied by others. Asa Stiles is thought to have been the father of Elijah Stiles. The latter was elected sheriff in 1821, and county commissioner in 1826; was a merchant in 1825 and 1826, at Tioga, in partnership with Chris. Charles, son-in-law of Asa Mann; and occupied the "old red store" built by William Willard jr. On the election of Elijah as county commissioner the firm of Stiles & Charles seems to have been discontinued, and they were succeeded by Vail, Ives & Co. in February or March 1827. Stiles was a bachelor, and after his three years' service as commissioner he soon disappeared from Tioga.

THE ADAMS FAMILY.—Rufus Adams, who was the father of Isaac and Peter Adams, sold a portion of his claim to Benjamin Bentley, reserving part on the north which was occupied by Isaac and Peter up to at least 1830, when Isaac sold to Samuel Westbrook. Peter married a Keeney, and Isaac, it is believed, married a Stevens or a Miss Porter, sister of John Porter, who combined the anomalous trades of blacksmithing and dentistry, and was in business in the former, in copartnership with James Daniels, in a shop on the ground of the H. E. Smith dwelling, about 1827. Isaac Adams, it is believed, manufactured the first brick in the township, and he was also a tanner. In 1825 he was administrator for the estate of Michael Smith. Rufus, the father, died here, and was buried in the "Bentley cemetery." Peter jr. removed about 1830 to Michigan.

JACOB KIPHART the elder and his family moved from Lycoming Creek, a mile and a half above Williamsport, or "Jimmy Thompson's Tavern," by way of the Williamsport road, either the first or second year after its construction, placing the time at 1794 or 1795, and settled on what has ever since been known as the "Kiphart place," lying below the mouth of Crooked Creek, and along the west bank of the river. Jacob the younger, now in his 103d year, says he was born at Pine Grove, Berks county, Pa., and when he was five years old his father and family removed to Buffalo Valley, Northumberland county; thence, after three or four years, to Lycoming Creek, and finally to Tioga. His birthday, according to his reckoning, was the 20th of November 1779; and his sister Betsey, who claims that her age was 97 years the 25th day of April last, says there was six years' difference in their ages, and that the family had moved from Pine Creek to Buffalo Creek before her birth. There is a correspondence of statement here that makes it seem probable they are correct in their statements as

to age. The father built a log house, about two rods from the river bank, at the place above mentioned. Three apple trees, which the father and son planted a little west of the house, are still standing, and appear to be vigorous, and likely to remain a long time to come.

Jacob, the son, built a very good frame and clapboard house a little after the commencement of the present century, on the west side of the main road, due west from the log house of his father, and in front of it he planted two Lombardy poplars, one of which is still standing. The house has been gone twenty years or more. Jacob Kiphart the elder, as the son says, "was a raw Dutchman of Pennsylvania stock;" and the mother, as the daughter Betsey informs us, was Anna Maria Grove. She was an *accoucheuse*, and at that early period, with no local physicians at Tioga, her services were very useful and often required. Captain Baldwin says she served in that capacity in his father's family, though their residence was near Lawrenceville. The father of Jacob died about 1813 and the mother 1815, and both are buried in the "Berry burying ground." Mrs. Kiphart was present at Nathan Daily's birth, March 19th 1815.

Jacob Kiphart jr. married Huldah Bryant, who is still living, though at the age of 82 years, the 14th of September last. Of the sisters of Jacob, Betsey married John Ives—"Pork John"—who was her third husband, her first one being a Blanchard. Polly married a Crippin, who was drowned in the river below the village, and she subsequently married an Abbott. Jacob continued to live at Tioga up to about 1838 or 1840, when he removed to Middlebury township. He had children Mary, Richard, Maria, Jacob, Elizabeth, Sarah, Andrew and Clara. On the 22nd of April 1882 the writer made a special journey to find somewhere in Covington township the father and mother's place of residence with the last named daughter, Mrs. Clara Frost. He found them living in a new and very comfortable dwelling, built on a bench of land some twenty feet above the road and to the west of it, near to the ruins of the burned brewery, a mile north of Blossburg village. He found the aged couple sitting by a comfortable parlor stove, in a carpeted, tidy, pleasant room, and though he had not seen Jacob for at least 35 years he readily recognized him both by figure and voice. Though much bowed and bent over, yet there was a roundness and fullness of body and a glow of countenance that seemed to indicate considerable vitality of system and the possibility of his living yet quite a number of years. His hearing was excellent, but his eyesight dim; his memory was quite clear for so aged a man. He talked about the old inhabitants of Tioga with much apparent distinctness and vividness of recollection, as though it was but a few years ago that he was there. His wife, Huldah, though twenty years his junior, Mrs. Frost said, is much feebler in health than he.

As we have the definite time of settlement, or approximately so, of persons who preceded and followed the coming of Jacob Kiphart and family; and the present Jacob's and his sister Betsey's statements as to the time of their own coming, and as to who were here and who

not here when they came, agreeing with fixed facts derived from other sources, confirm not only the date of their own settlement, but fix that of others with less doubt. These two persons are the only ones living who were settled in Tioga township prior to the commencement of the present century. Mrs. Ambrose Millard, of Elmira, John Daily and Mrs. Augustus Niles, born before this century, and still living in the township, came after the year 1800. Lorain Lamb, still living, aged nearly 97 years, was settled in our valley in 1797, when it was both Lycoming township and county; but he has been a citizen of Covington and Richmond townships since 1813. Mrs. Betsey Ives, or "Aunt Betsey," as she is usually called, is at present living three miles from Wellsboro, in the kind and hospitable charge of Orrin Bly.

THOMAS BERRY AND FAMILY, who settled at the well known Berry farm, on the west side of the river, near the old ford, which is now spanned by the "red bridge," came in 1796, on his way to the Genesee country; but stopping over night with Benjamin Ives, who kept the place as a wayside inn, Mr. Berry bartered with him for his possessions and purchased the one-half or upper part including the inn, Mr. Ives moving on to a part of the land formerly occupied by Jesse Losey. He came from the State of Maryland, near the Delaware line, in the spring. The year is definitely fixed by the birth of his daughter Rachel, who was born in June 1797, one year after his settlement, and was accompanied by James Jennings, a brother of Mrs. Berry. He moved his family, consisting of Mrs. Berry and four children—Mary, John, Margaret and Hester—in an old lumber wagon drawn by four horses, driving along at the same time four cows, eight sheep and two hogs, and came by the way of Williamsport. With his household effects he brought a large corner clock and a chest of drawers, both of cherry wood, and a large walnut chest, said to have been brought from Scotland by the grandmother on the Jennings' side, all three of which are in possession of John D. Berry, at the old homestead. Thomas Berry's father was a Revolutionary soldier, and of Irish descent. The mother's family name was Coe; and Mrs. John D. Berry has the interesting relic of a china cup brought from Ireland by this great-grandmother; also coverlets and quilts brought from Maryland by grandmother Rachel Berry. Thomas Berry's original purchase of land was 80 acres of flat land and 140 of hill.

At the Thomas Berry house was established the first election precinct in the county, by act of Legislature of the 3d of March 1804, the township of Tioga then included the whole county. He died April 17th 1807, in his 45th year; but his widow continued to manage the estate with ability, and kept the house as an inn up to about 1835 or 1838. The present mansion house was built by her in 1824. Thomas J. Berry, the son, built about 1840 the fine mansion below the village, which was then considered one of the finest dwellings in the county, and is still a very substantial and imposing structure.

Rachel, the widow, died March 8th 1850, in her 83d year; Mary, wife of Samuel Westbrook, died April 22nd

1847, in her 58th year; Rachael, wife of John Sly, died September 14th 1855, in her 59th year; John, a bachelor, died July 20th 1860, in his 67th year; Thomas J. Berry (whose wife was a Miller) died March 6th 1863, in his 58th year; Judith died unmarried, May 21st 1873, in her 75th year; Hester, Margaret, and Thomas 1st died in 1803-7, the girls aged 15 and 19 years, and the boy not two months old.

Thomas J. Berry's son of the same name died some three years since, leaving a widow and two sons, who live on the estate left by the grandfather; the names of the sons being James and Frank, and their ages respectively about 15 and 17 years. The mother is the daughter of James G. Messereau, formerly of Lindley, N. Y.

JAMES AND ISAIAH JENNINGS.—James Jennings, who came to Tioga with the Berry family, went on to the Genesee country. Isaiah Jennings, who came at a later period, was shot and killed by John Wilson, a short distance from the front door of the latter's house, which stood about intermediate between the present residence of Obadiah Insko and the little run south of it, in Lawrence township. Wilson had been engaged in a stabbing affair, and a warrant had been procured of Esquire Allen, some four or five miles distant from Troy, a magistrate for the county of Lycoming, and Jennings was deputized to make the arrest. For shooting Jennings Wilson was arrested and conveyed to the Williamsport jail, where he was in due time tried and acquitted; mainly, it was said, on suborned testimony chiefly that of Dennis Hawes, who received the gift of a horse, and the fact that defendant was not seen to fire the shot.

SAMUEL YOUNGMAN, born April 4th 1811, and his sister Emeline, born March 23d 1813, both in the house where lived the mother, standing on the Berry farm above the river ford, were adopted by Mrs. Rachael Berry into her family. The mother of these children married an Ives, and moved to Coudersport, Potter county. Samuel, the son, married Mercy Bentley, and moved to Royal Oak, Michigan, and there had two children; the sister, Emeline, went with her mother to Coudersport, and there died of consumption.

GEORGE PREKAY, a German, or more probably a Flemish Hollander, a very singular and eccentric man, was here possibly about the same time with the Berry family, and settled on the west side of the river below the claim of Jacob Kiphart, and on the southern end of the Crozier tract. He lived in a rude hut of the simplest construction, built on the east bank of Bear Creek, and opposite the maple grove on O. B. Lowell's land; and apart from it on a dry knoll he had a cave, in which he slept and kept his most valuable effects. He had table silverware, and wore silver knee-buckles. He both spoke and read the English and German tongues, was intelligent, and had much the air of an educated and refined man. To Jacob Prutsman, who subsequently became his nearest neighbor on the north, and also spoke and read the English and German languages, he became an interesting associate, but would never tell to him his parentage or place of birth, or the secret of his life if he had any.

He seems to have been an industrious man, for at the time of his death, which occurred about 1812, he had cleared a considerable breadth of land, and had quite a number of horses. He died at the house of Jacob Prutsman, who appears to have been his chief earthly friend, and in this last extremity his good Samaritan, for which he was rewarded by the gift of all of his possessions. The initials on his teaspoons were "P. S.," but this would not indicate that his name was assumed, for they may have been once those of the maiden name of his mother, a married sister, or even of a wife. Among other relics left by him is a singular spectacle case of large size, six inches long by two broad and one and three-eighths deep, which the writer some ten years since obtained from one of the members of the Prutsman family. The top and bottom of it are of brass and the sides copper, the latter engraved in imitation of fern leaves. The top, or lid, bears the half figure of a man, with a coat of arms, underneath quartered in nine parts, as is common to German heraldry, with the following inscription below: "*Willem Carl Hendrik fries a Prins Van.....en Nassau ers Statthoeder Van De 7 Provinciën 1847.*" The bottom is engraved with the half figure of a woman, beneath which is a coat of arms of the royal house of Great Britain, with the inscription below: "*Anna Van Bronswij Kluenburg Kroon Princeses Van Groot Britannie.*"

URIAH SPENCER, it is probable, was here in 1797, though perhaps not until the following year. He was born in Salisbury, Conn., and married a Miss Deborah Elliott, of Guilford, Conn., who was first cousin to John Elliott of Kent; both of them were lineal descendants in the fourth degree from John Elliott of Indian missionary fame. Mr. Spencer bought a township of land of the Hon. James Hillhouse, of New Haven, Conn., under the Connecticut title, and came to Lawrenceville first without his family. Finding the lands already entered by Pennsylvania purchasers, he took no steps to enforce his title, at least at that time, but returned to Connecticut, and brought on his wife and probably three children then born. He was settled for a while in Lawrenceville; subsequently on the Elliott farm, on the old road at the foot of the hill, and finally on a part of the present Berry estate, building a house on the west side of the road, a short distance below the present driving park. He was a blacksmith by trade, and at one time occupied a log shop, probably the first one of the kind in Tioga, where now is the front yard of the A. C. Bush mansion. He very early erected a saw-mill on a race running from below the Cowanesque road bridge, in the rear of the driving park, and emptying into the river above the mouth of Crooked Creek. In 1812 Elijah Welsh was his sawyer. His first wife died in November 1802, aged 33 years and seven months, and was buried in the Lawrenceville cemetery. In 1804 he was living on the John Elliott place, and was then married to Eleanor Bober, whose mother occupied the De Pui place, further up the river. His first wife's children were Fanny, Nancy, Horace and Charles—the first three born in Connecticut, and Charles here. His second wife's children were George Polly



and Harriet. Fanny married Levi Vail; Nancy, John Main; Horace, an Alford; Charles, Charlotte Bliss; George, a lady of Georgetown, D. C.; and Polly, Elijah Welsh. Horace in 1833 was a justice of the peace, but moved about 1838 to Erie county, Pa. Charles died about 1840, aged 40 years, and left a widow, who is still living (now the wife of Heber Cole), and children Wilbur, James, Mary, Isabel, Eleanor, George, Thomas and Benjamin.

At the establishment of the post-office at Tioga, January 1st 1805, Uriah Spencer was appointed its postmaster, and he continued so until July 1st 1809, when he was succeeded by Dr. William Willard. He was again appointed in 1834. The Tioga office was the first established in the county, that of Wellsboro not being opened until July 1st 1808. Spencer was one of the commissioners of the county at its organization; was prothonotary from 1818 to 1821, and again from 1824 to 1830, in all nine years; and from 1824 to 1830 was also register and recorder. His influence probably secured the appointment of his son-in-law, Levi Vail, as county treasurer for the years 1826 and 1827. On Saturday the 1st day of July 1826, at a convention held at the house of James Goodrich, "Willardsburg," Uriah Spencer received the endorsement of the county delegates for representative in Congress for the 9th district, and John Ryon jr. and Asa Mann were chosen his conferees. At the conference held at Pennsborough, Lycoming county, September 19th following, he failed to secure the nomination. He was one of the committee chosen in 1826 to draft an address to the governor of New York in furtherance of a canal from the head of Seneca lake to the Pennsylvania line, to be continued thence by Pennsylvania authority to the coal mines at Blossburg. He and Samuel W. Morris were chosen a committee to present a petition to the Legislature of New York State, and Mr. Spencer visited Albany for that purpose in the month of February 1827. He was also one of the original corporators of the Tioga Navigation Company. He seems to have been one of the most influential citizens of the county up to 1833 or 1835. He subsequently lost his property and his influence. His son George held a clerkship in the general post-office at Washington, D. C., and somewhere between 1835 and 1840 the father and mother visited and remained with him for some time; but when they returned to Tioga it was seen that Mr. Spencer's mind was unsettled, especially whenever any of his original properties were spoken of. Ordinarily his conversation was calm, clear and intelligent and of an interesting character; for he possessed a large fund of information, obtained by long experience and general reading, and had a happy faculty of imparting it to others. It was said he could also speak well; and in a law suit between him and Jacob Prutsman, about the year 1833, in regard to the rights of a mill privilege, he pleaded his own case with great ability. Though not a church member he was a very regular attendant at church, and usually went with cane in hand and cushion under his arm, really filling one's idea of an old school

gentleman. He would sometimes remark in a jocular way, "They say I look very much like General Jackson." It is probable he did; he certainly admired him very much, and had a personal acquaintance with him. He was tall, sparely built, of graceful movements, and with features rather thin. Mr. Spencer was arrested, some time near the year 1800, in a matter growing out of his Connecticut title, and conveyed to Williamsport or Pennsborough, and there confined in jail in company with a Mr. Spalding. Mr. Cummings was then sheriff, and the two were only locked up nights, having the freedom of the building during the day. One evening they had sat up late, and when time for bed had come the sheriff said to them: "Go down and lock yourselves in; I am not going down stairs to-night, and if you want to run away, run away!" They went down to their cell, and took no pains to lock themselves in, nor did they run away.

From about 1840 to 1845 he and his wife occupied their old village homestead, on Wellsboro street, in which Jacob Schieffelin jr. resided up to its burning down, in 1880. Spencer subsequently went to his son George's, at Georgetown, D. C., where he died about 1850, aged 80 years, and was there buried. His wife, Eleanor, went to Mainsburg, and there died about 1852, probably aged 75 years. Mrs. Boher, the mother of Eleanor Spencer, died somewhere subsequent to the year 1825, and was buried in the Berry burying ground.

NATHAN NILES'S settlement is placed here in 1797, from the fact that his fourth son, Augustus Niles, born the 18th of January 1792, was but five years of age when his father came; and he came from Hartford, Connecticut, bringing with him a Connecticut title, as all who came from the east at that early period had done previously, and did for several years subsequently. The location selected for his house is the very place where his son-in-law, John Daily, resides to-day. It was a log house like all the others at that period, as no saw-mills were yet erected, and lumber could only be obtained from a distance. His settlement was made on the most southern of the Bartholomew and Patton tracts, including the mouth of Mill Creek, and his title, like that of many others, came through the Pennsylvania Bank. At Hartford he had been a merchant, but, his business proving unsuccessful, he sought that of the pioneer and farmer. His father was a physician, and also at times performed the duties of a local preacher of the Presbyterian persuasion. His wife was Irena Russell, and his children were Nathan, Aaron, Erastus, Augustus, Rodney, Irena, Clarissa, Violetta and Temperance. The first three sons moved into Delmar and Middlebury, and Rodney into Rutland. Augustus, born February 6th 1792, married Anna Adams, and remained in this township until his death. He died October 27th 1841, in his fiftieth year, leaving two sons, Augustus Edwin and Byron, and a daughter Julia, widow of Charles Miller. Of the daughters of Nathan Niles sen. Irena married Major William Rathbone; Clarissa, Orrin Beecher; Violetta, John Daily; Temperance, Timothy Brace.

Nathan Niles was commissioned justice of the peace

for the whole county January 7th 1808, and in the fall of the same year was elected one of the first commissioners of the county, by whom the initial steps were taken for the official administration of it; he was also collector of taxes for the year 1804 under the Lycoming county control of Tioga township. The Bible record of his birth and death, as also that of his wife, was lost in the destruction by fire of A. E. Niles's house, in October 1878, and hence definite dates of these events cannot be given here. He died about 1837, in his 83d or 84th year.

COBIN VAN CAMP, who came here at about the same time with Spencer and Niles, settled on a part of the south end of the Crozier tract, and his house was erected on the spot now occupied by David L. Aiken's. It is not known whence the family came, or whether of New Jersey or Pennsylvania stock. Van Camp sold a portion of his claim on the north to Benjamin Bentley, that on the south after his death probably passing into the hands of John S. Allen. Four members of the Van Camp family died very nearly together—the son Benjamin and a daughter of "Polly's" first, and about 1815 the father and mother, dying within a few days of each other, the mother last, and all of them were buried in the Van Camp burying ground, on their own land. There were six children in all, William, Benjamin, Isaac, Solomon, Ella and Mary. The surviving members of the family early moved away.

THE WILLARD FAMILY.—Dr. William Willard, a native of Lenox, Mass., born February 5th 1762, married Mary Rathbone at Troy, N. Y., October 13th 1791; moved from thence to Middleton, Rutland county, Vt., in the winter of 1793, and finally to Tioga February 1798. He settled on land occupied by the Roberts family, probably purchasing a portion of the Peter Roberts claim, and finally the whole of it, occupying all that space which lay between the claim of Benajah Ives on the south and that of John Ives on the north. He built a square log house on the ground now occupied by Philo Tuller's drug store and the post-office, consisting of two rooms on the first floor and a sleeping loft or chamber above. Here he commenced the business of inn keeping, opening his house to public accommodation, and it soon became the nucleus around which gathered the business and subsequent growth of Tioga village, or rather "Willardsburg," for it was chiefly so called by the old residents, not only of the place itself but generally of the county, up to 1837-8. At this time A. C. Bush was postmaster, and, the name of the post-office as well as of the township being Tioga, he sent a large number of circulars to post-offices throughout the country, stating the name of the office and township, and that its proper designation was not "Willardsburg." Dr. Willard was then dead. The fortunes of William Willard jr. were then on the wane, and he soon after removed to Williamsport, when the old term of designation gradually grew out of use, with the disappearance of the family itself.

Dr. William Willard was an intelligent and enterprising man, and one whose influence largely commanded re-

spect. He followed his profession of medicine, and was the postmaster of Tioga from July 1st 1809 to April 1st 1815, when he was succeeded by his son William. About the year 1809 or 1810 he rebuilt his house, constructing a two-story frame clapboard one on the site of the old, but extending much further south along the Williamson road, our present Main street; the entire length, including a shed on the south end, being about 120 feet and the breadth 36, with an L part on the north extending back some 60 feet. It had a center hall on the first floor, and a dancing hall above. Subsequently the son William closed up the shed part, constructing four rooms more on the first floor, and enlarging the dancing hall above. The doctor built at about the same time with the house, or perhaps previously, a saw-mill on the present race of the Bayer saw-mill, further east than the present one and within the west line of the Bartholomew and Patton tract; also the story-and-a-half "red-house," which stood on the site of P. S. Tuttle's dwelling, and in which Jabin S. Bush and wife commenced housekeeping. At one time a store was kept in one of the rooms of this dwelling and the upper room or chamber was used as a masonic hall. The son William built the "red store," on the southeast corner of Main and New streets; the old "Willard mansion," on the site of F. E. Smith's residence, subsequently removed by Hiram Adams; the "Willard saw-mill," on the site of the present Bayer mill; the "Willard farm house," on the site of Eleazer Seager's new dwelling, the frame of which the latter removed and it is now the dwelling of his son-in-law, Mr. Lloyd; and the third "Willard saw-mill," on Crooked Creek, subsequently that of William B. Kyes. The last three structures named were built after the acquisition by William Willard jr. of the two Robert Morris tracts and the George Meade tract, lying west of the Bartholomew and Patton lands. These tracts he bought about 1821 or 1822, of Judge Charles Huston, consisting in all of over 3,000 acres of very fine pine and hemlock timbered land. In 1838 or 1839 he mortgaged this land to Judge Ellis Lewis, of Williamsport, for \$4,000, and to Mrs. Sylvia Parmentier, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for \$10,000; by this means Mrs. Parmentier subsequently acquired possession, and since her death the part remaining unsold is the property of her daughters, Mrs. Edward Bayer and Miss R. M. Parmentier. This property includes both the Indian and Bayer Hills.

Dr. Willard died in one of the rooms of the old public house, October 28th 1836, and was buried on his son William's land, close to the line fence between it and the "old cemetery," west side, which land, by an agreement of some seven years previous between him and James Goodrich, was to be appropriated for cemetery purposes, and to the same extent as the part granted by the latter. A very fine large marble slab was placed horizontally over the grave of the doctor by the son William; and beneath the same stone the son, dying in 1842, was buried; and the mother in 1864, in Evergreen cemetery. The remains of the father and son were some three or four

years since removed to the Evergreen cemetery, through the instrumentality of Mr. Snyder, of Williamsport, a son-in-law, and a suitable monument was erected to their memory.

Of the family of Dr. Willard there were the wife, Mary Rathbone, who was born at Providence, R. I., April 4th 1770, and died at the house of her grandson, H. W. Caulking, February 29th 1864; William jr., born at Troy, N. Y., July 6th 1792, died at Tioga, October 16th 1842; Mary Ann, born at Troy, September 19th 1793, died at Elmira, July 19th 1874; and Henry, born at Middleton, Vt., April 3d 1796, who died in West Tennessee, December 17th 1858. Mrs. Dr. Willard was a cousin of Major William Rathbone.

William Willard jr. was postmaster at Tioga from April 1st 1815 to 1819, when he was succeeded by John Berry; was county treasurer by appointment of the county commissioners for the years 1825 and 1826, and was one of the incorporators of the Tioga Navigation Company, the first meeting of which, to receive subscriptions to stock, was held at the house of A. D. Caulking, Wellsboro, Monday May 1st 1826. After the change of this company to a railroad company by various acts of the Legislature he was one of the directors of it, and it is believed he was for a short period its president. About 1836 he had the survey of a railroad route from Tioga to Jersey Shore, *via* Pine Creek, made by Civil Engineer Hovey, of Williamsport. He was the contractor for building the first "Burr bridge" in the county, generally known as the "Berry" or "red bridge," spanning the river above Tioga by a single arch, 165 feet long, constructed during Job Geer's commissionership, 1831-34, and which still stands, after fifty years of service, one of the best public bridges in the county. Robert Mathews and Clinton and Jerome Brady were the mechanics, and the material for the arches, bents, braces, etc., was sawed by Joseph Fish sen. from the best quality of pine timber, such as would be very valuable to-day. In 1836 Mr. Willard received the Whig nomination of the district for Congress, in opposition to Samuel W. Morris, the Democratic nominee. He made a strong and vigorous campaign and one of much excitement, but was defeated. In 1825 and 1826 he was in trade at Tioga, and again in 1837 and 1838 in copartnership with E. W. Derow. About 1839 he purchased property at Williamsport, and removed his family there; but often returned himself to look after his property interests at Tioga.

Notwithstanding his peculiar character and habits he was kind and indulgent to his family, and endeavored to give them good opportunities for education, and this was said to be his chief motive for moving to Williamsport. He sent Waldo, his eldest son, to Yale College, and the young man was there at the time of his father's death, which resulted in a discontinuance of his studies. While the family were yet at the old farm house at Tioga he engaged an Italian by the name of Gaetano Meucci, who spoke both the French and English tongues as well as his own, to teach his family the French. Mary Ann, the eldest daughter, was probably much benefitted by his in-

struction, as he remained in the family for some length of time.

This tutor was a very singular man, and is worthy of some description here. He was tall and slim, with a full round chest, dark hair and eyes, acquiline nose, and a countenance rather stern and morose, though at times, in his more cheerful moods, it seemed pleasant and agreeable enough to his friends and acquaintances. It was understood that he was a political refugee, who had left Italy for his participation in the revolutionary insurrection in Modena and Bologna in 1831 against the papal authority, which was suppressed by Austrian intervention; and he was supposed to have been a member of the *carbonari*, as were also the sons of Louis Bonaparte, who were obliged to flee Italy for the same offense. He sailed from that country in a merchant vessel bound for the United States, and Mr. Willard found him in Philadelphia and brought him to Tioga. Generally he was cheerful and social enough, but at times extremely despondent, and then much inclined to excessive use of the cup. The writer has reason to remember the man with gratitude, for his friendship brought him the first knowledge of the elements of a French grammar, and also the gift of a book—a universal history. On leaving Mr. Willard's service the tutor went to Williamsport, where he was for a time lodged in prison for debt; but through the generous intervention of the young men of that place it was paid, and he was liberated. He subsequently went to Virginia, and became a professor in the William and Mary College, Williamsburg.

The original town plot of Tioga was laid out by William Willard jr.; that is, Cowanesque, Center and Walnut streets, and Meeting House Alley, and at a later date the fine avenue, 100 feet wide, known as Broad street. The two streets farther north styled Berry and Willard are of a recent origin, opened about ten years since; Summit street about the same date; and New street, an extension of Wellsboro street, about twenty-five years ago. Mr. Willard sold in August 1836 the ground now occupied by the Catholic church for the construction of a school-house thereon, which was built by Hobart B. Graves. It was a very good and substantial building for the time, and was used for the village school from about 1836 up to the construction of the present one, on Broad street, in 1859. He also gave the ground for the Methodist Episcopal church, by deed executed March 11th 1834, through the solicitation of Munsell, Burlingame, Fish and others, in order to obtain as a result of it a promised subscription of \$100 from A. C. Bush, when title was so acquired. He had verbally donated the ground as early as 1826 for the construction of a union church, and as the deed was requested for the Methodist association it was finally reluctantly acceded to.

Mr. Willard died while on a visit to his property at Tioga, at the house of one of his tenants—the "old Mansfield house," on Crooked Creek, and at the point of the hill a short distance above the third railroad bridge. His death resulted chiefly from inflammation and exhaustion ensuing from obstinate hemorrhoids of long

standing; a disease which was also mainly instrumental in the death of his son Waldo.

Of Mr. Willard's family there were Waldo, Mary Ann, "Tinker" (who finally christened himself Willard Willard), Julia, Jerusha, Josephine, Levanché and Eugene, and two children who died early and were buried on the south line of the present Willard street. Mrs. Willard, who was Clarissa Lamb, daughter of Gad Lamb and sister of Lorain, died in March 1881, at Williamsport, aged about 87 years.

Waldo Willard married Ann De Pui for his first wife; his second was Sarah Maynard, and his third Emily Wickham; at his death he left two children at Williamsport, and a son of the last wife, named Waldo, is at present in Tioga; Julia, who taught school for some time at Tioga, married a physician named Smith, at Washara, Wis.; Jerusha married Dr. Hall; Josephine, Mr. Mitchell; and Levanché, Henry Snyder, grandson of Governor Snyder.

Henry Willard, second son of Dr. Willard, married Nancy Hall. In 1826 he kept a public house at Southport, McKean county, and finally moved to west Tennessee, where he died in 1858, and where his descendants are at present living.

An old cherry desk, standing on a table, three feet long by two wide, with a sloping lid or cover, and containing within it ten drawers and ten pigeon holes, once the property of Dr. Willard, and transferred by him to James Goodrich when the latter became postmaster, is now in the possession of the writer, by special gift; and he regards it as a valuable memento of one of the early settlers prior to the present century.

THE INSCHO FAMILY.—Obadiah Inscho, the grandfather and great-grandfather of the present Inschos of Tioga village and township, came from Delaware in 1798, and settled on the river a little above Lawrenceville; and his son John, who married Lovina Mitchell, subsequently moved into the limits of Tioga township, a little north of Robert Mitchell's. It is supposed from the orthography of the name, and the State from which the father came, that he was of Danish or Swedish extraction, and a descendant from one of the earliest families of Delaware. He was about 40 years of age when he came, and had sons Isaiah, Thomas, Moses, John, Obadiah, Robert and Solomon, and daughters Ruby K., Judith J. and Lovina M. He died May 9th 1820, aged 62 years, and is buried in the Bentley graveyard. John Inscho was born November 1st 1789, and died April 20th 1865. His wife, Lovina, daughter of Richard Mitchell sen., was born August 26th 1795, and died November 11th 1861; and they are both interred in the Mitchell burying ground. They had children Richard I., who died January 20th 1875, aged nearly 59 years, and was buried in Evergreen cemetery; Ruby K., wife of Alpheus Keeney; Obadiah; Judith J., wife of Samuel Broakman; John J., William M. and Lovina M. Mrs. R. P. Inscho, widow of Richard J., and their two sons, James L. and Jesse P., are residents of Tioga village.

THE ELLIOTT FAMILY.—John Elliott was a resident

of Lawrence township up to the date of his death, but the remains of himself, wife, son and daughter are buried in the Evergreen cemetery at Tioga, and his business relations were much with Tioga during his residence on the old farm. He was born in Kent, Litchfield county, Conn., and was a lineal descendant in the fourth degree from John Elliott of missionary fame. He was first cousin to the first wife of Uriah Spencer, and related to the Hon. James Hillhouse, of New Haven, Conn., whose mother was an Elliott. He came early in the spring of 1800 with a Connecticut title, having bought an interest in Uriah Spencer's purchase from the Hon. James Hillhouse. He crossed the Hudson River at Catskill March 2nd of that year, on the ice, it having frozen very hard the night previous, with two sleighs and two teams of horses. The sleighs were run over by hand, and the horses led singly with a long rope noosed around the neck of each. He succeeded in getting to Unadilla with his sleighs; there put his effects on a raft, floated down to Tioga Point, and stopped at the house of Judge Herrick. Thence he came to Tioga and procured the services of Robert Mitchell, with a canoe, and returned to Tioga Point for his goods. On their return from that place he stopped at Erwin Centre, and there learned of the arrest of Uriah Spencer and his conveyance to the Lycoming county jail. He thought it best to remain out of Pennsylvania, and did so until 1811, when he removed to the village of Lawrenceville, occupying land that was subsequently acquired by James Ford, and for which he paid Michael R. Tharp—brother-in-law of James Ford—as agent for the same, \$400 down as part payment. In some manner this payment was lost, and he was forced to sell his interest at Lawrenceville to James Ford in 1816; and, going farther up the stream, he bought what is now known as the "Elliott farm," of John Shepard at \$4 per acre, with the improvements of Uriah Spencer, who formerly occupied it. He subsequently entered by warrant, at 26 cents per acre, a vacant tract of land adjoining him on the south. It contained 65 acres, in a triangular shape, and lying along the west bank of the Tioga. Mr. Elliott was a justice of the peace in his native State, and had also been a member of its Legislature. In 1878, shortly after the death of Julia Elliott, the writer had occasion to make some inquiries of his father in regard to John Elliott, and the reply was: "He was a good man; an honest, conscientious, upright one; and as long as I knew him I never heard his neighbors question his integrity of character." His wife was Penina Walter, nearly 17 years younger than he. It is said that when she was a mere child he took her on his knee, and said to her he was going to wait for her to grow up to be his wife.

John Elliott was born November 3d 1760, and died December 13th 1845; his wife, Penina, born March 11th 1777, died August 29th 1870; Augustus, their son, born January 18th 1809, died March 1st 1849; Julia Elliott, spinster, born June 27th 1810, died July 27th 1878. The eldest son, William, died, it is believed, in Allegany county, N. Y., leaving his property to Julia;

and Julia, after her father's death, became owner of the old homestead, and managed it until her death, in 1878. She willed the same, after certain bequests, to her brother John, living in the west, who generously divided his interest with his brother Homer S., residing in Lycoming county. The old homestead house, with its porch and four tall, round columns, with a sign post from which depended three black balls, overlooking from its prominent position the valley to the east, and kept as it was for many years as a house of entertainment, has in its day been an object of much curiosity and tradition, and though the sign of the three black balls is gone, and the house no longer occupied by any members of the Elliott family, it remains to-day an interesting landmark of former times.

ELIJAH BURLEY.—But little is known of this pioneer except that he was a preacher, and lived in a log house at the head of the Cove, the remains of which were visible for a good many years and occasioned much speculation as to its original purpose and occupant, some supposing it to have been a sort of frontier fort at a very early day. He was here in 1800, and how much earlier than this period it is difficult to say; Jacob Kiphart does not enumerate him among the settlers when he came, while Jacob's sister Betsey remembers such a man, that he lived somewhere up the river, and that he was a preacher. It is not known that he had a family, or whether he built the house in which he lived, or whence he came, or when he went away. However, he must have remained here several years, for Harris Hotchkiss, who came in 1804, had a knowledge and recollection of the man, which is a fact remembered by tradition through his son Dennis.

THE PRUTSMAN FAMILY.—Nicholas Prutsman, the grandfather, great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather of the Prutsman family of Tioga, was here also in 1800, as were widow Boher and her daughter Eleanor, who came from the same section of country and at the same time. The father of Nicholas Prutsman, whose name was also Nicholas, was of German or Dutch descent, and came from the Rhineland, accompanied by two brothers, about the year 1762. One of the brothers settled near Philadelphia, the other near Pittsburg, and Nicholas in South Smithfield township, north of Easton, in Northampton county, this State. The son Nicholas jr. sold his farm at the place above mentioned, came in the year 1800 to Tioga, and settled on what has subsequently been known as the De Pui farm. He was a millwright by occupation, as well as a farmer. He built himself a log dwelling, close by the group of some fifteen apple trees which he planted and which are still standing, seen on the right bank of the race as you cross the bridge below the Abram Prutsman homestead. He was here four years before his sons came, and in the meantime worked industriously clearing land. In 1804 his sons Jacob, Nicholas and Adam also came from South Smithfield, now Monroe county, coming by the same route the father did, over Pocono Mountain to Wilkes-Barre, thence by the State road *via* Wyalusing to Tioga

Point, and thence to Newtown and Painted Post, where Jacob's family remained one week, until he and his brothers had time to visit the father at Tioga, pick out a location for settlement, and return to bring them to it. He brought with him a wagon, a span of horses, and some cows, which were milked on the road and butter made in the churn by the jolting of the wagon. His family accompanying him consisted of his wife and four eldest children, John, Polly, Abram and Betsey, of whom the two daughters are still living, one the widow of Elias and the other of Abram Westbrook. He erected a log house—a very rude one—on the spot where now stands his son Abram's homestead, and occupied for his claim a tract lying between that of his father, Nicholas, on the north, and that of George Prekay on the south, including lands both in the Thomas Willing and Robert Crozier warrants. Soon after the arrival of the sons the father commenced the construction of a grist-mill about forty rods above the De Pui mill, subsequently built. It had one run of stones, and is said to have been the first erected in the county.

Nicholas Prutsman jr., who had married previous to his coming, settled in a log house on the site of the old Elliott mansion. Adam returned to Northampton county, married there, and came back to Tioga, when shortly afterward he and Nicholas jr. moved to the town of Jasper, Steuben county, N. Y.

Jacob bought or acquired through George Prekay a large addition to his farm, and subsequently built a saw-mill on Bear Creek, now on the rear part of Hiram Adams's farm, said to have been the second one erected in the township, either Dr. Willard's or Uriah Spencer's having preceded it. The mill, though of rude construction, supplied a large quantity of lumber for the local wants of the community, as well as for transportation down the river. In 1827 he built a new mill on the west bank of the river, not far from the present residence of A. M. Prutsman, and constructed a dam across the river, both of which, for that time, were works of considerable magnitude and cost. From this mill he sent large quantities of lumber, in rafts and arks, to market on the lower Susquehanna. He also shipped in the arks grain and farm produce.

Jacob's trade previous to leaving Northampton county was that of a cabinet-maker, and for a number of years after his settlement at Tioga his services were much in demand for supplying coffins to various sections of the county. A very large bureau, or high chest of drawers, made by him, is now in the possession of his daughter Margaret—Mrs. Edwin Goodrich—and is not a very bad relic in these times of antiquarian rage for old furniture. He built a second log house, of more ample size and completeness, on the site of the present old "Prutsman mansion," and about the year 1831 the mansion itself, at which place he lived until he sold the farm to his son, George, himself and daughter Rachel removing to the Vaillant or J. W. Guernsey house, in the village, about the year 1851.

Nicholas, the father, died in 1824 or 1825, and was



buried in ground adjacent to that of the Willard family, which is now occupied by the south line of Willard street, near the west H. B. Smith lot, as noted on Beers's map. His age was probably near 78 years. Jacob was his administrator, and he published in the *Tioga Pioneer*, under date of March 20th 1826, a notice to debtors and creditors.

Jacob Prutsman's farm consisted in all of 365 acres, including that of his son Abram on the north, and Andrew's on the south, and was purchased chiefly of General Cadwallader, of Philadelphia. The homestead place at the time of his death comprised about 233 acres, and it is now included in the "model farm" of O. B. Lowell, who by additional purchases has enlarged it to 500 acres.

Jacob Prutsman's wife was Mary Miller, of Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa., a member of quite a numerous family, one of her brothers occupying a farm in the Wyoming Valley, on which was the famous rock where it was said Queen Esther with her own hand tomahawked fourteen of the defenseless citizens of the valley, who were fleeing to Forty Fort for protection at the time of the Wyoming massacre.

Both Jacob and his wife were persons much esteemed and respected by their neighbors. They had excellent qualities of mind, and habits of thrift and industry that were displayed in numerous ways. Jacob himself was noted for his good humor and native wit, which were often subjects of remark and merriment to his neighbors. Jacob Prutsman's children were in all fifteen, of whom nine lived to be over 60 years of age.

Jacob himself was born March 21st 1773, and died April 12th 1862; Mary, his wife, was born June 8th 1778, and died August 24th 1846; John, their son, born in 1798, died in 1878; Mary, born March 28th 1800, widow of Elias Westbrook, is still living; Abram, born December 17th 1801, died June 7th 1882; Elizabeth, born May 7th 1803, widow of Solomon Westbrook, is still living; Andrew Miller, born December 18th 1807, married Marianne Bentley, and had six children, five of whom are still living; Adam, born in 1809, married Zylphia Isenbower, moved to Princeton, Ill., in 1838, and is still living, with one child; Sarah, born February 14th 1811, married David Smith, and died April 14th 1840; Eunice died January 18th 1833, aged 14 years; Catharine, born in 1812, married Thomas Westbrook, and died at Princeton, Ill., in 1874, leaving six children; Rachel, unmarried, born October 4th 1814, is living at the village homestead; Margaret, born June 10th 1816, married E. C. Goodrich, and resides in Tioga, having one child, a daughter; Susan, born in 1817, died early; George Miller, born October 28th 1822, married Caroline Power, and died on the homestead farm in 1861, leaving three children, who died in December 1862.

John Prutsman owned the valuable farm of 90 acres, in the borough and across the Cove, sold to O. B. Lowell in 1864, subsequently to A. S. Turner, and to Henry N. Smith in 1868, which was the original claims of Benajah Ives and Jesse Losey. He married Phebe Middaugh, of Chemung, and had eight children. "Polly" had five

sons, all now dead, and has three daughters living; Elizabeth has six children living, and has lost one. Abram married Maria Cole, and had seven children, five of whom are still living.

JOHN GORDON, who came to Tioga between the years 1800 and 1803, was a native of Scotland, either of Edinburgh or its near vicinity, born in the month of March 1761. While attending school he was seized by a British press gang, with three of his mates, forced into the English service, and brought to this country at an early age. At the age of 17 (as appears by a discharge paper still existing, and in possession of his daughter, Mrs. Ambrose Millard,) he was a private in Captain Robert Scott's company of His Majesty's 53d regiment of foot, and in consequence "of being of a consumptive and weakly constitution, that rendered him unfit for service, and, at his own request, having provided another man in his room," was discharged from the service December 24th 1779, probably at Whitehall, N. Y. It appears that he attended school for a while in this country, and by association with Indians acquired such a knowledge of the Indian tongue as enabled him to act as an interpreter for a Mr. McKenzie, who was employed by the government to explore some portion of the Indian territory, and was in his service some two years. He married Sarah Rathbone, sister of Major William Rathbone and first cousin of Mrs. Dr. Willard, at Sheffield, Mass.; subsequently removed to Berkshire county, Mass.; thence to Chenango county, N. Y., where he occupied a farm near the present city of Binghamton, given to his wife Sarah by her father Daniel Rathbone. He came to Tioga at the period named, and purchased subsequently of the proprietor of the Charles Marshall tract quite a body of land, which was subsequently sold by him and divided into three farms; the north part he sold to Dr. Simeon Power, the south part to his step-son John Main, and at a later period, either 1816 or 1817, the center and remaining part to Roland Hall. At the same date he purchased of William Willard jr. 24 acres on the west side of the Cove, including what is now known as the Colonel Johnston place, with some portion of the Gordon purchase sold off. The house in which he lived on the farm was a double log house, and kept as a tavern or wayside inn. On his new purchase he built a story-and-a-half frame and clapboard dwelling, with large chimney and fireplace and cellar underneath, the characteristic style of that time as previously described. In connection with the improvement and cultivation of this little farm he carried on a small tannery, probably the same one subsequently purchased and carried on by Levi and Joseph W. Guernsey, on the site of Bartholomew Kelly's house. Mr. Gordon died the 18th day of April 1821, and was buried in the Bentley burying ground. His widow died at Mainsburg, this county, in 1854.

The children of John Gordon were: Edwin, who married Lucy Power, and moved to a place near Michigan City, Indiana, about 1840, but is now dead, the widow still living; Marcia, who died November 8th 1810, aged 20 years, and was buried in the Bentley graveyard;

Groves, who married a Miss Lincoln, and had children Byron and Mary; Mary, widow of Ambrose Millard, now living at Elmira, probably not far from 88 years of age; Britannia, wife of Dr. Pliny Power, who died at Detroit, November 15th 1881, and is buried there in Elmwood cemetery; and three other children dying early in life. Captain Groves Gordon had charge of the third company 129th regiment 9th division of Pennsylvania militia, and officiated in that capacity in the years 1826 and 1827. He remained at the old homestead up to 1840, when he moved to Cuba, Allegany county, N. Y., where he died.

Major WILLIAM RATHBONE, brother-in-law of John Gordon, came from Saratoga county, N. Y., probably about the date of Mr. Gordon's settlement, and purchased his claim of Jesse Losey, and built before the year 1812 the old frame farm house known as Ambrose Millard's. He married Irena, the eldest daughter of Nathan Niles. It was at his house that Ambrose Millard first stopped on coming to Tioga; and subsequently, on his marrying Mary Gordon, niece of Mr. Rathbone, March 4th 1812, he purchased of him the farm, Mr. Rathbone returning to Saratoga county, and after years removing thence to Canada.

THE MILLARD FAMILY.—Colonel Ambrose Millard was a native of Saratoga county. His father was Jehoiada, and a brother of his named Abiathar was the maternal grandfather of President Millard Fillmore. Colonel Millard first came to Beecher's Island, it is said, in the spring of 1810; but Ira McAllister, born in 1799, claimed to have come from Chenango county with Mr. Millard when he was in his seventh year. Mr. Millard was engaged in the mercantile and lumbering business at that place about a year and a half, and then, selling out, he came to the house of Major Rathbone at Tioga. He paid a visit to Saratoga, and on his return married Mary Gordon, March 4th 1812, and subsequently bought the Rathbone farm as previously stated. The farm extended from the river to the line of the Robert Morris tract, now the east line of the B. C. Wickham farm, with the Benajah Ives farm on the south and the Dr. Willard place on the north. Mr. Millard was one of the county commissioners from 1813 to 1816, and in 1814 he and his associates, Timothy Ives and Hopedill Beecher, divided the county into six districts for justices of the peace. He himself was commissioned a justice of the peace by Governor Snyder, in 1816; was one of the original trustees of the Wellsboro Academy, and also for the construction of the county buildings. He was in trade at Tioga—in the "Vail & Ives" store, subsequently the old yellow post-office—from 1828 to 1832 inclusive. He was also for a time engaged in the tanning business, probably with his father-in-law, John Gordon. After resigning his farm to Elijah De Pui he moved into the present Edwin Goodrich house, and devoted himself to law practice up to the time of his death. He died June 27th 1852, at the age of 70 years, and was buried in the old village cemetery. In 1870 his remains were removed to Elmira and buried in Woodlawn cemetery. At one

time he owned a quarter interest in the William Willard saw-mill. He was a major and colonel in the 129th regiment Pennsylvania militia, the latter title being the one by which he was designated for many years before his death. He was a free mason of the old "Willard Lodge." His children were: Mary, wife of Thomas De Pui; Sarah, wife of Richmond Jones, and Britannia, wife of T. B. Tompkins, both of Elmira; Jeannette, wife of Mr. Bishop of Detroit; and Carroll, of Elmira.

Mrs. Millard, though nearly 90 years of age, still preserves good health and a lively remembrance of early events at Tioga. She enumerates the old families here during the first decade of the present century; remembers well the school-teachers Dennis Hawes and Jemima Hotchkiss; Drs. Willard, Beard and Simeon Power, the first physicians; the meetings of the Baptist society at the houses of Benjamin Bentley, the Mitchells, Dr. Simeon Power and others, of which society her mother, Mrs. John Gordon, was a member; and especially she recalls the Rev. Mr. Bigelow, also Rev. David Rathbone, of Lawrenceville, a collegiate and an eloquent preacher, who in consequence of a severe lameness was obliged to deliver his discourses sitting, and was killed on his way from Lawrenceville to Tioga by the upsetting of his carriage on the hillside road between the Berry burying ground and the old ford, or "Kiphart crossing," as it was then called. He designed preaching at Tioga the following day. He was second cousin to Major Rathbone and Mrs. Gordon. Major Ambrose Millard's mother, wife of Jehoiada Millard, died March 6th 1815, aged 75 years; and an infant child of his March 2nd 1821, both of whom are buried in the Bentley ground.

THE BENTLEY FAMILY.—Major Benjamin Bentley came from Chemung, N. Y., in April 1806, and settled on the Crozier tract north of Cobin Van Camp. His ancestors were of Scotch origin, and are traced back to the troublous times that dethroned James the Second of England. His grandfather came to America about the year 1750, bringing with him a family of twelve sons, who are supposed to have been the progenitors of all the Bentley family in the country. One of their sons, James, served in the old French war; and he and a younger brother, Green, served together in the war of the Revolution. The gun carried by Green is now a relic in the possession of his great-grandson, Melville Bentley Prutsman, of Tioga. Benjamin Bentley was the son of Green Bentley, and was born in Litchfield, Conn., September 24th 1772. In 1790 Mr. Bentley joined a company of surveyors employed by the Holland Land Company, and went with them as far as the Genesee country. There he was engaged a part of one year on the farm of the elder General Waagsworth, and, returning to Chemung, on the Tioga River, he married Mary Keeney February 11th 1791. He purchased a farm at Wellsburg, near the mouth of Bentley Creek, so called from the settlement of himself and his father at that point. Here his father, Green, and his only brother, Green jr., joined him, the latter removing subsequently to Millport, N. Y. Benjamin subsequently removed to

Muncy, Lycoming county; and after a residence of three or four years at that place, failing to obtain a good title to his land, he removed to Chemung, and finally to Tioga, settling near his brother-in-law, Richard Mitchell. He bought an interest in three "claims"—one of Rufus Adams, one of Asa Stiles, and one of Cobin Van Camp or of one of his sons—comprising in all 460 acres, the title in fee to which was finally secured, 106 acres from Mark Wilcox (included in the S. M. Fox warrant), and the rest from General Cadwallader, in the Crozier tract.

Major Bentley always took an active part in church affairs. He united with the Baptists at Chemung, Elder Goff pastor, and brought a letter, as did his wife Mary, from the church there to those of the same faith at Tioga, where a complete church organization was formed in 1816. Before this event, however, his wife Mary died, September 14th 1815, and was buried in the old Bentley graveyard. April 19th 1816 he married Jane Otterson, an aunt of Franklin J. Otterson, long connected with the *New York Tribune* as associate editor. A granddaughter of Major Bentley says of him:

"He was a man of sterling integrity, indefatigable perseverance, and a pure, conscientious Christian. In creed he was a Baptist, as were his ancestors as far back as there is any record. He was a lover of justice and honor, and fond of improvement and progress. In 1810 he was commissioned by Governor Snyder a major to serve in a regiment commanded by Colonel Ambrose Millard, and received notice during the war of 1812 to hold himself in readiness for marching orders; but the war closed without requiring his services. He was generous, social, kept open house and hospitable far, and was a great favorite in his neighborhood, and among his acquaintances, who were extended from Chemung Point to the Genesee on the north and to Williamsport on the south.

"Seven years previous to his death he became entirely blind, and during this period, his mind being left a great deal for occupation to a review of his past life, he would recall incidents of his boyhood, when his mother and her children were obliged to leave home and secrete themselves in the woods at night, for fear of the Indians and Tories; of the time when he carried the surveyor's chain, and camped at night where is now the city of Elmira; of the hardships of a pioneer life, converting the forests into fields of waving grain, and pounding his grain in the hollow of a stump. And when his last hours came they were the fitting close of a well spent life—the beautiful sunset of an active day, when, through the spirit of faith, he assured his weeping friends that he saw again, and that the room was filled with a glorious light."

Benjamin Bentley died September 7th 1854; Jane Bentley, his second wife, died January 26th 1865; and these two, together with the first wife, are now buried in Evergreen cemetery. He had fifteen children, viz.: William, Thomas, Daniel, Bathsheba, Bethuel, Jesse, Green, Marianne, Mercy, Benjamin jr., Benoni, James, Ephraim, Elisha Tucker, and one son born previous to Green and dying early, as did also the first three. Of this family there are but three living. Green, residing at Stevens Point, Wis., was born January 28th 1807, and moved west in 1849; Marianne, the wife of Andrew M. Prutsman, born March 6th 1809, on the 25th of November 1880 celebrated the 50th anniversary of her marriage.

She had six children, among them Christopher, Martha (Mrs. Brown), Harland, Mary and Melville. Christopher and Harland were both lieutenants in the war of the Rebellion. Christopher served in all four years; was in fourteen battles; was captured and held a prisoner sixteen months, seven in Libby prison, four at Macon, Georgia, two at Charleston, and on Morris Island exposed to Union guns, afterward at Columbia and Fayetteville, where he and six others made their escape by cutting through the bottom of a car with a serrated case knife, and finally joined Sherman's army. He is now a pensioner, living in the State of Nebraska. Harland, after a service of a little less than a year, was discharged for disease contracted, and died at home June 21st 1863, aged 35 years.

HARRIS HOTCHKISS was a native of Connecticut. a Revolutionary sailor and soldier, and in his latter years a pensioner. He married Lucy Carey, of Connecticut, moved to Fort Edward, N. Y., and finally, with quite a family of children, came to Tioga in 1804. His son Harris, now living at Lamb's Creek, was born on their way hither, at Scipio, N. Y. Mr. Hotchkiss remained a year at Tioga, and removed to what was then called "Cumberland Settlement," subsequently "Welsh Settlement," six miles from Wellsboro, where he remained six years. He then returned to Tioga, and bought of William Willard jr. a tract of 22 acres, on the west bank of Crooked Creek, half a mile from its mouth, where he and his wife resided up to the time of their death. Their son Dennis, about the year 1840, to save the homestead place from execution, went to Connecticut, procured there \$500, returned and paid up in full the incumbrance resting on it; but subsequently he found the property had been mortgaged to Ellis Lewis and Mrs. Parmentier by William Willard, and it finally passed into the hands of Mrs. Parmentier through the active intervention of Colonel Johnston, who was then her agent.

Harris Hotchkiss, in the Revolutionary war, while in the marine service of the United States, was captured by the British and confined for some length of time, part of it in chains, on board of the notorious "Jersey" prison ship, suffering much by exposure to the cold and want of proper food.

He had a family of fifteen children, named Elizabeth, Orange, Jemima, Lucy, Sabra, Emily, Matilda, Charles, Peter, Clarissa, Harris, Aurelia, Norris, Cynthia and Dennis (born May 8th 1815. Orange, the eldest son, was a bridge builder, and was engaged in the construction of the first bridges over the Susquehanna at Towanda and McCall's Ferry, and of one over the Juniata near its mouth. He subsequently went to the Pacific coast, and finally died in an English seaport, the master and owner, as it was said, of a merchant vessel. The son Norris was a sort of modern Nimrod, famous in his day for being probably a surer shot and having killed a greater number of deer than any other man in the entire country. He enlisted in the company of which E. G. Schieffelin was captain (45th Pennsylvania volunteers), and was killed September 14th

1862, at the battle of South Mountain, and buried on the field.

Of the children living Charles is residing in Middlebury township; Matilda, wife of Harford Butler, in Delmar; Harris at Lamb's Creek, and Aurelia, Cynthia and Dennis at Tioga. Dennis was one of the first conductors on the Corning and Blossburg Railroad. Aurelia, it is said, can probably tell more of the abduction of the county records, in the fall of 1828, than any other person living. She subsequently married William Patrick, a singular character, shrewd, active and stirring night and day, and about as well known in Tioga for forty odd years as any one in the township. He died six or seven years since. Dennis married Diantha Eames, and has children Seymour L., Eugene B., Millard F. and Pardon Damon. Seymour's wife was born at Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, England, her father being Stephen B. Shakespeare, who claimed to be a lineal descendant of the poet. As the latter had one son and three brothers it is not improbable there is collateral, if not lineal blood relationship. Harris Hotchkiss sen. died November 21st 1854, aged 96 years, and his wife August 27th 1853, aged 84 years, and they are both buried in the old cemetery.

**THE BALDWIN FAMILY.**—Captain Eleazer Baldwin, father of Buel Baldwin and Thomas L. Baldwin, settled near the village of Lawrenceville in March 1806. His grandfather, John Baldwin, was a well-to-do farmer and merchant, living in old Norwich, Conn., and had two sons, Jabez and Rufus. Jabez served through the entire Revolutionary war, as the family representative and hero in that struggle, serving for himself; his brother and a brother-in-law. The father, losing much by the too free acceptance of continental money, settled his affairs at Norwich, and removed to Hanover, N. H., purchasing land not far from the seat of Dartmouth College. His son Rufus helped to erect the first buildings connected with that college, which were of log construction, hastily put up, to comply with the terms of the bequest of Lord Dartmouth. Eleazer, the son of Rufus, leaving the Dartmouth school, went to Geneva at the time that General Williamson had just arrived there, with a squad of foreign workmen, and commenced clearing land and cutting a road through to Seneca Falls. Robert Patterson was also there, as agent for the Pulteney estate, and was keeping a public house. Eleazer had about \$200 in half dollars with him, and Patterson offered to sell him a township or two townships of land, on credit, at probably 12½ cents per acre. He remained in the employ of General Williamson one season, and then returned to New Hampshire. The following year, about 1798, he came to Bowman's Creek, near Tunkhannock, Pa., to look after a Connecticut title which he had bought. Abandoning this title he moved up Sugar Creek with a yoke of cattle—the first ever driven up that stream—and settled near Troy, Pa. His father and brother subsequently coming to that place, he gave to them the occupancy of his farm there, and moved to Lawrenceville, when Captain Buel

Baldwin was a child only thirteen months old. The wife of Eleazer Baldwin was Betsey Storms, born in Tolland county, Conn. She was left an orphan with her grandparents, who moved to Unadilla, and thence to Sugar Creek, Bradford county, Pa., where she and Eleazer were married. Eleazer Baldwin was collector of taxes in 1813 for Tioga township, at that time comprising two-fifths of the county. He was both a farmer and a lumberman, and occupied a prominent position in the affairs of his township up to the time of his death. Buel, the eldest son, was born February 11th 1805; Eunice, in July 1810; Moses S., September 15th 1815; Thomas L., in December 1817. Eleazer, the father, died about 1835, aged 60 years; and the mother November 19th 1862, aged 77 years, and they are both buried in the Lawrenceville cemetery.

Buel Baldwin's wife was a Miss Chipman, born September 9th 1815. Her mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Andrus, was born April 9th 1789. Mr. Baldwin and Miss Chipman were married June 17th 1833, and have had born nine children: Jeanette (first wife of John I. Mitchell), September 18th 1837; Sarah C., March 1st 1840; Francis D., December 3d 1844; Eleazer, February 10th 1846; Emily B., January 18th 1851; and B. Stevens, January 9th 1857. Eleazer Baldwin enlisted in the civil war; was in Colonel Cox's regiment, and after ten months' service was transferred to the veteran volunteers, and received an honorable discharge. He died in March 1876, from disease contracted in the service. Mrs. Jeanette Mitchell left three children—Herbert B., George D., and Clara A. Thomas L. Baldwin married Jerusha De Pui; Moses Baldwin a Miss Wiley; and Eunice, Obadiah Inscho. Of Thomas Baldwin's children there are living Thomas jr., Vine, Anna, Benjamin, Jabin B., Edward C. and Henry Lewis. Mrs. Thomas Baldwin died in April 1877, and is buried in Evergreen cemetery, beside three children who died young. Mr. Baldwin is at present residing in Williamsport, with his daughter Anna and two youngest sons.

Captain Buel Baldwin moved from Lawrence township to Tioga in 1846, settling on the old Rufus Adams farm, then the property of his brother Thomas. Here he resided until 1879, when he moved on to property of his own, lying on the Adams Run, not far from the dam or upper basin of the Wickham water works. He was county commissioner in 1839-41, was a captain in the Pennsylvania militia, and has always held a prominent place in the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens for his stirring, active and industrious habits, combined with his social disposition and knowledge of men and events, especially in Lawrence and Tioga townships. He is noted among his fellow citizens for his remarkable memory of events that have transpired within the range of his experience, as well as of traditions current when he was a boy. To him and to his daughter Sarah the writer of this sketch is under many obligations for the interest they have manifested in his work, and for important facts furnished.

Thomas L. Baldwin came from Lawrence to Tioga

first as clerk in Wickham & Tuthill's store, about 1836; in 1845 he became partner with Mr. Wickham on the dissolution of the firm of Wickham & Tuthill; about 1848 was associated with David L. Aiken and John A. Mathews in the same business; subsequently with George McCloud and Alonzo Guernsey, and again with Frank H. Adams. By the destructive fire of 1871 he suffered heavy losses, but built a fine brick store at a cost of \$6,000 and resumed business. He finally retired after the death of his wife. He was elected to the Legislature in 1854, and served two terms. It was in his second term that the Tioga County Bank was chartered, and he was elected its first president and John W. Guernsey cashier on its organization.

THE DE PUI FAMILY.—Elijah De Pui, it is said, came to Tioga subsequent to the birth of his two eldest children, Betsey and Vine, and previous to that of his son Thomas, who was born April 14th 1806. He settled next north of Nicholas Prutsman, purchasing an interest in the latter's claim. He was born in the same county and township as were the Prutsmans, and it was his acquaintance with this family that induced him to settle near them on the Tioga River. The family tradition of the De Pui De Puy, as he spelled it, is that their ancestor, one Nicholas, a French Huguenot, came to America subsequent to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which exposed so many of the French citizens of Protestant faith to the renewal of those persecutions by the Catholics of their country that had existed previous to the establishment of the edict, by Henry IV., nearly ninety years before. This ancestor, fleeing, as did the great body of Protestant citizens who had the means and were able to get out of France—to the extent of at least 250,000 people—came to Pennsylvania, and settled in Northampton county, near the Delaware Water Gap, probably as early as 1686 or 1687. It is certain that several families of the De Pui were in existence in that section of the State, lying between the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers, as early as 1749, when a treaty was made with twenty-four Indian chiefs for the purchase of the lands lying between the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers; and a map of the said purchase, made at the time, locates "Depui's" residence near the Delaware Gap, and within the present limits of South Smithfield, Monroe county. A Samuel and an Aaron "Depew" were among the ten Pennsylvanians who were included in the 684 persons constituting the Susquehanna Land Company, who purchased of the Indians at Albany and Mohawk Castle, July 11th 1754, what is generally known as the "Connecticut" title. Lieutenant Governor Sharp, writing to Governor Morris, dates his letter at "Depui's, Leha Gap, December 10th 1754;" and three commissioners appointed to visit and examine the various forts erected between the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Delaware rivers, to guard the settlers against the approach of French and Indians, during the old French and Indian war, speak of coming "at 7 p. m. to Samuel Depui's; around the house is a large but very slight and ill-constructed stockade, with a swivel gun mounted at each

corner." The name of Aaron Depui appears in several communications addressed to the Council at Philadelphia, in 1760, 1761, and 1776; and an act of the Assembly, passed the 13th day of September 1785, establishes the voting place of the fourth election district of Northampton county comprising the townships of Hamilton, Lower Smithfield, Delaware and Upper Smithfield at the house of Nicholas De Pui, in Lower Smithfield. Nicholas Depui, as one of the justices of Northampton county, was appointed by the supreme executive council of the State, November 18th 1780, to preside in the common pleas, quarter sessions, and orphans' courts. Nicholas jr. and Moses Depui were joined in a proclamation of 65 persons, under date of October 6th 1787, claiming themselves to be "proprietors, purchasers and settlers of a tract of land known by the name of Susquehanna purchase, and are in consequence of a royal chartered right, together with that of an absolute purchase from the aboriginal proprietors (with our associates, to wit the Susquehanna Company), in possession of the whole of the aforesaid purchase," etc.

It will be seen by the foregoing references that the father and grandfather of Elijah De Pui, respectively Nicholas sen. and Samuel, were connected with the Connecticut title, as was also Nicholas jr., and possibly Elijah De Pui. The old homestead house of the De Pui family, in the original Northampton county, and below the Delaware Water Gap, on one of two islands, called De Pui Island, is a large, old-fashioned stone building, with four large, square rooms, a wide hall, a wide staircase, and high, old-fashioned fireplaces and mantel pieces, and overlooking the Jersey lands upon the opposite side; and is the same building that was stockaded and guarded by four swivel guns during the old French war, as previously described.

Elijah De Pui was born in 1774, and came to Newtown not far from the year 1800, about the same time that his old acquaintance and fellow townsman Nicholas Prutsman came to Tioga. As the oldest grist-mill in Northampton county was said to have been built by a De Pui, and had been owned and conducted as a branch of business in the family from one generation to another, it was natural that Elijah De Pui should have had an intimate knowledge of the construction of such a mill, and with proper mechanical skill could readily build one. Hence it is found he was by occupation a millwright, and was engaged in the construction of the old McCoy grist-mill, below Corning, assisted by Timothy and James Goodrich, about the year 1805. His daughter Eliza (Mrs. Jabin S. Bush) thinks her father and family moved to Tioga as early as the spring of 1806, the father and mother each on horseback, carrying a child, and preceded by a team and wagon with the household effects. He occupied first a small log house on the north side of the race, close to the foot of the hill, that was built and for a time occupied by Nicholas Prutsman. He subsequently built a plank and frame building, of moderate size, on the south side of the race, farther to the west; and in later years a still larger frame-and-clapboard house, gen-



erally known as the "De Pui homestead," in which Mr. De Pui resided until about the year 1839, when he removed into the house in the village built by "Chris. Charles." About 1810 he built the "De Pui grist-mill," which continued to be one of the most important grist-mills on the upper Tioga up to the time of its destruction. He built a saw-mill adjoining the grist-mill, and carried on an extensive lumbering business many years; also a fine and well cultivated farm. His farm consisted of flat and hill land, purchased from the Robert Crozier tract, and his own entry of a vacant tract of 147 acres and 123 perches, in May 1832—in all 384 acres; besides which he acquired the old Lyman Adams farm, 100 acres, on the river south of Berry's, and also the Ambrose Millard farm of about 70 acres. In 1819, 1820 and 1821 he was one of the county commissioners; and December 16th 1819 was appointed by Governor William Findley a justice of the peace for part of Tioga and Lawrence townships.

On his removal to the village, in 1839, his son Vine succeeded him in the occupancy of the old farm, and in the flouring and lumbering business, and so continued up to the time of his death, in 1866. Vine also acquired possession of a part of the Ambrose Millard farm, of about 25 acres on the east side of the Williamson road, in Tioga borough, and built first the house now owned and occupied by Miss Anna Maria Wickham, which he sold to the Tioga County Bank; and secondly a large, fine house on the site of the present O. B. Lowell residence, which was destroyed by fire in 1863 or 1864.

Elijah De Pui married Ency Baldwin, daughter of Morgan Baldwin, about the year 1801, and had children: Betsey, born June 9th 1802; Vine, in 1804; Thomas, in 1806; Benjamin, in 1809; Almira, December 13th 1813; Mary, in 1815; Ency A., in 1817; Eliza, about 1820; Anna, in 1824; Jerusha B., about 1825. Of this family Vine married a Miss McGrath, of York, Pa.; Thomas married Mary Millard, of Tioga; Almira, John W. Maynard, of Williamsport; Mary, William H. Wisner, of Elmira; Ency, E. B. Campbell, of Williamsport; Eliza, Jabin S. Bush, Tioga; Anna, W. W. Willard, Williamsport; Jerusha B., Thomas L. Baldwin, Tioga.

Elijah De Pui died March 17th 1853, in his 80th year; his wife, Ency, August 8th 1838, in her 56th year. Of the children Betsey and Benjamin both died young, and are buried near the apple grove close by the old place of residence of Nicholas Prutsman, "De Pui farm"; Thomas B. died June 10th 1840, aged 34; Mary died in August 1840; Ency B., June 2nd 1854, aged 37 years; Anna, May 18th 1851; Jerusha B., in April 1877.

Mrs. Eliza Bush, of Tioga, the only survivor of Elijah De Pui's family, had children: Mrs. Henrietta Caldwell, Omaha, and Mrs. Anna Miller, Shippenburg, Pa.; and Alva, who died aged about 19 years. Four sons and one daughter and the widow of Vine De Pui are living in the western States and Territories. Thomas De Pui, who was a very promising lawyer at Tioga at the time of his death, left two daughters and one son, now dead. The writer regrets his inability to procure more definite dates than above.

JAMES MATTESON and JAMES DICKINSON were here in 1807 and 1808, but early moved into Middlebury township, and have had no particular association with Tioga since a very early date. Matteson was a shoemaker, and was in the habit of going about with his kit of tools to work for families wherever his services were needed. The writer remembers him to have worked for his father, at the present Wickham place, in this manner as late as perhaps 1836 or 1837. He married Kate Dickinson, daughter of James, about the first of July 1808. James Dickinson settled on the old Wellsboro road, that ran over the point of the hill in the rear of the present residence of Clark Cole, close by some old apple trees that are still standing. His residence there gave to the hill near by the name of Dickinson Hill, which it still retains. On this hill Alexander Brown, in returning once from Wellsboro afoot, after dark, was followed by a panther. Drawing his knife and facing the animal, he walked backward, keeping his eye upon it, until he came out on the "Streeter clearing."

THE ADAMS FAMILY.—Captain Lyman Adams was a native of Lenox, Mass., and a nephew of Dr. William Willard, his mother being a sister of the doctor; and through the solicitation of the latter he moved from Tinmouth, Rutland county, Vt., in the spring of 1808, arriving at Tioga on the 4th day of July, accompanied by his wife and five daughters—Anna, Susan, Sophia, Phebe and Lucy. He settled first in a house of Dr. Willard's, near the Willard mill, on the race. In the years 1809 and 1810 he was collector of taxes for the township of Tioga, comprising at that time two-fifths of the entire county. He subsequently moved on to what was for many years termed the Adams farm, now that of Nelson Miller, occupying a house on the east bank of the river, and opposite the high ridge on the west ascending to the Bayer Hill; a very pleasant spot, and surrounded by several fine, large peach trees, which from the fact of their absence nearly everywhere else in the township were rendered the more noticeable and valuable. Captain Adams subsequently moved to Wellsboro, and kept there for some time a public house, it appears, as late certainly as 1825, and perhaps 1826. His daughter Jane was born in Wellsboro, March 7th 1825; and his daughter Maria was married by Justice Benajah H. Ives to G. R. Lillibridge, on Monday evening May 7th 1827, at her father's house in Tioga village; this places the removal of the family from Wellsboro to Tioga between the two periods above named. His old homestead place on the river bank, containing 176 acres, was sold by John Beecher, sheriff, as "late the property of Lyman Adams, Pliny Power and Jeremiah Brown," on December 18th 1826. Captain Adams's village home continued in his possession and that of his son Hiram up to the construction of a new building in place of it, and finally its sale to R. P. H. McAllister, about 1865 or 1866, and Hiram's removal to his farm on Bear Creek.

Captain Adams was born at Lenox, Mass., April 12th 1775, and died of heart disease June 27th 1847. His wife, Sophia, who was a sister of Thomas Mantor, was

born April 21st 1782, and died July 1st 1868; and both are buried in the Mill Creek cemetery. They had children: Anna Mrs. Augustus Niles, Susan Mrs. Lorain Lamb, Sophia, spinster; Phebe Mrs. Amos Utley, Lucy Mrs. Sullivan Powers, Maria Mrs. G. R. Lillibridge, Lyman N. husband of Caroline A. Mantor, Julia Mrs. Samuel Naglie, Jane Mrs. Edwin Crane, Hiram husband of Maria Naglie, and Mary Mrs. Dr. A. J. Cole.

Anna is still living, and resides with her son A. E. Niles, at his farm on the river, one and a half miles south of the village, and apparently is enjoying excellent health. Her memory of events in Tioga goes back to 1808, the time of her father's settlement here, at which date she was a little over ten years of age. The family stopped first at the house of Dr. William Willard, and she remembers distinctly the style of it. She was born March 6th 1798. Her sister Mrs. Lorain Lamb was born June 27th 1800, and both she and her husband are living at Mansfield, in good health. Sophia, born February 18th 1803, died May 9th 1852; Phebe died December 16th 1874, aged 68 years, her husband October 13th 1844, aged 42 years, and Wells Utley, their son, February 6th 1864, aged 38 years; Lucy Mrs. Powers, died in 1881, at Alpena, Mich.; Maria died many years ago at Ann Arbor, Mich.; Lyman N. died November 13th 1880, in his 65th year; his widow and a son and daughter, Frank H. and Mary are living. Jane Crane died at Williamsport, in December 1881, aged nearly 57 years. William and Mrs. Mary Cole both reside at Mansfield; Mrs. Naglie near Towanda, Pa.; and Hiram at Tioga. Sophia and Lyman N. are buried in the Mill Creek cemetery, as also Mrs. Utley and her husband and son.

IRA McALLISTER, born in Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., November 24th 1799, claimed to have accompanied Ambrose Millard, in his seventh year, to Tioga; but it is probable he came at a later date than this would give, and must have been in his tenth or eleventh year, which would agree with the settlement of Colonel Millard at Beecher's Island in 1810. As he grew up he acquired considerable knowledge and skill in the various trades of carpenter, blacksmith and mason, and was generally a very handy and useful man in various employments. He married Mary F. Hall, daughter of Roland Hall, in January 1824, and settled in a house opposite Captain H. B. Graves's distillery, on Wellsboro street, where the twins Thomas and Eliza were born September 19th 1825; subsequently he removed to a house near the site of the present Bayer boarding-house, where R. P. H. McAllister was born August 17th 1828; then lived in a house near the old school-house on the bend of the road leading to the lower ford of the river; then at Somers lane, where he was engaged in blacksmithing; then two years on Esquire De Pau's farm; then in the "Sullivan Power house," near the Cove; the Bentley house, the James Dewey house, and finally in a house on the site of the present William T. Urell residence, where he died March 29th 1854. His death was the result of his being caught in the machinery of Fish & Somers's tannery, where he was

at the time employed. Mrs. McAllister was born November 9th 1788, and died December 31st 1870, and both she and her husband are buried in Evergreen cemetery. Thomas, the son, married Margaret Long; Eliza, the daughter, married Edgar Dunham, and subsequently Clark Tinkham. She has a son, Edgar Dunham, and a daughter named Tinkham; and Thomas has sons Vine and Ira. R. P. H. married Phebe Hall, and has a daughter Mary and son David. R. P. H. McAllister is the depot agent of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad at Tioga. Vine, his nephew, is the telegraph operator.

THE DAILY FAMILY.—John Daily, living on his farm two miles south of the village of Tioga, on the east bank of the Tioga River, and at the foot of the Daily Hill, is the oldest living inhabitant of the township. He enjoys very good health for one so advanced in years; his frame is quite erect, footstep firm, eyesight and hearing good, and he is still fond of the newspaper, and as much interested seemingly in political intelligence as ever. He was born in Washington county, N. Y., October 14th 1791, and came first to Beecher's Island, this county, in 1811; married Violetta Niles, daughter of Nathan Niles sen., on Christmas Eve 1813, at the very place where he now lives; and moved from Beecher's Island the following spring, settling in the old homestead house of his father-in-law. He remained here two seasons, and then removed to Delmar township, where he staid until 1838, moving back into the old homestead at that period and during the construction of the Corning and Blossburg Railroad. His farm consisted originally of 212 acres of the Bartholomew and Patton warrant, and 81 subsequently purchased of A. C. Bush, on the west side of the river.

At the time of his settlement, in 1814, Mr. Lawrence, grandfather of William Lawrence, of Rutland, and Mr. White, father of Daniel White, of Middlebury, had been settled at the mouth of Mill Creek; but both were then dead and buried in what is now called the Mill Creek or Guernsey cemetery. Mr. Lawrence had lived in a log house at the foot of the hill, on the left of the road going south; and in this house, at the time of his coming, lived John Nichols, whose wife was a sister of Timothy Brace. Here Timothy boarded, and was carrying on the lumbering business at the saw-mill on the race at the foot of the hill, which had been built by Mr. White. Timothy subsequently married Temperance Niles, and settled in the Lawrence house.

Mr. Daily remembered also Aaron Gillett, father of the Aaron Gillett of Covington township, who was living on the point of the hill where is now the Guernsey school-house, and who subsequently built a large hewn-log house at the same place, which after it was nearly completed took fire and was burned down, burning to death one of his children.

Lyman Adams was then living on the old Adams farm. Uriah Spencer was living near the race, to the left of the road leading to Crooked Creek ford, and with him was Elijah Welsh, who was driving the saw-mill, and who

subsequently married Polly Spencer, and after her death the widow of Charles Spencer, who is now the wife of Heber Cole. Farther down were Jacob Kiphart's family, Jacob and Nicholas Prutsman, and Esquire De Pui. Dr. Simeon Power and Pliny, his brother, were living on part of the John Gordon farm, at Somers' Lane, and were both practicing medicine. In the village were Dr. William Willard and son William jr., and Allen D. Caulking, who had just completed the tavern stand subsequently known as the "James Goodrich tavern." In one room of his house Caulking opened a store, the first store it is believed in Tioga. Others then at Tioga were Peter Roberts and sons, the Berrys, the Loseys, Gershom Wynkoop, Levi Vail and Samuel Westbrook.

Mr. Daily's wife, Violetta Niles, was born March 9th 1794, and died September 6th 1878; Nathan Daily, their son, born March 19th 1815, died June 28th 1850; Ruth A., wife of William Adams, born January 19th 1822, died July 21st 1868; Daniel Daily died July 4th 1866, aged 18 years; and they are all buried in the Guernsey cemetery. His children living are Martin Van Buren; Salina, widow of Peter Mantor; and Julia, wife of Henry Miller.

**THE CAULKING FAMILY.**—Allen Daniel Caulking, son of Asa and Lovina Caulking, was born in Montgomery county (the part now Broome), N. Y., October 8th 1789. He came to Tioga about the close of 1812 or beginning of 1813, and built in the latter year the public house long subsequently known as the "Goodrich House," in the north room of which he opened a store of general merchandise—the first introduction of that branch of business in Tioga, goods having been previously purchased by the inhabitants of the valley at Painted Post and Newtown. While here located in business he married Mary Ann Willard, January 15th 1815; and here Emily, his eldest daughter, was born December 9th 1815. Mr. Caulking was subsequently succeeded in the public house by Peter Campbell, he himself removing to a house east of the road and south of Crooked Creek ford, where his son Hiram W. Caulking was born, August 15th 1817. He subsequently removed to Lawrenceville, where his daughter Mary Ann was born, July 24th 1819; and also, it is believed his son Henry S., July 15th 1822. By deed dated June 20th 1817 he purchased of William Willard jr. half an acre of land on Main street, Tioga, where now stands the Episcopal church and P. S. Tuttle's store. This lot he sold to Timothy Goodrich, June 1st 1819. In 1823 or 1824 he went west to select a location with the design of removing his family to it, and he held for a while a pre-emption claim where the city of Indianapolis now stands; but, returning home, he moved his family to Wellsboro, where he kept a public house in the years 1825 and 1826. He died in August or September 1826, and his widow kept the house until the following spring, when she and her family removed to Tioga. She resided several years in the old William Willard jr. mansion, and it was here that her daughter Emily was married to William Garretson, in 1836. In 1840-44 she resided in the old Ambrose Millard farm house, and it

was here that her second daughter Mary Ann, was married to Francis Carey, a tailor by trade, and now a resident of Elmira, N. Y. Hiram W. and Henry S., the sons, went about 1843 to their uncle Henry's in west Tennessee, and subsequently to Rodney, Mississippi, where Henry died about 1849, leaving descendants. Hiram W. in 1852 or 1853 returned to Tioga, married Mary Ann Daggett, and purchased of her father, Seth Daggett, his homestead farm of 227 acres, lying on Crooked Creek, two and a half miles west of Tioga. He resided here until 1879, when he removed to Elmira, and is there at present. He has a family of several children. The mother, Mrs. Mary Ann Willard Caulking, died at Elmira, July 19th 1874, in her 81st year, and is there buried.

**LEVI VAIL**, who married Fannie Spencer, daughter of Uriah Spencer, was here in 1813, but it is not known whence he came. He was one of the earliest school teachers; was a collector of taxes for the township in 1814; at a later period a merchant and successor to Allen D. Caulking in that business, and built in 1821 or 1822 the store building on the site of the present P. S. Tuttle store, occupied by Vail, Ives & Co. in 1826 and 1827, by Ambrose Millard in 1828-32, and finally from 1857 to 1868 by William T. Urell and Mrs. Sarah M. Etz for the post-office, and which suffered destruction in the general fire of 1871. Mr. Vail was county treasurer for the years 1827 and 1828, receiving his appointment from the county commissioners (Elijah Welsh, Elijah Stiles and Captain James Goodrich) on Thursday, January 4th 1827. He moved his family to the State of Wisconsin about 1836, and settled at or near Milwaukee, and had sons William, George and Augustus, and a daughter Eleanor.

**ELIJAH WELSH**, who married Nancy Spencer, carried on Mr. Spencer's saw-mill as early as 1812 and 1813. He was one of the county commissioners from October 16th 1824 to about the same date in 1827. He early removed to Sullivan township, and there died about 1865. His second wife was the widow of Charles Spencer, formerly Charlotte Bliss, and now the wife of Heber Cole, Middlebury.

**SAMUEL WESTBROOK** was born in the town of Chemung, (then) Montgomery county, N. Y. His father was Samuel, brother of Elias and Benjamin Westbrook. He came quite early to Tioga; married Mary Berry, March 5th 1809, and subsequently settled on a part of the old Rufus Adams farm. He was a collector of taxes for the year 1816. His wife Mary died April 22nd 1847, aged 57, and left five children: Thomas, who married Catharine Prutsman; Samuel, who married Maria Bush (both removing to the State of Illinois); Lucinda, who married Hiram Cook, and Rachel, who married Pardon Damon (both of Lawrence township); and Judith B., who married Charles T. Robinson, of Tioga. The daughter Rachel died December 8th 1831, aged 16 years, 9 months and 10 days; and Judith B. died March 8th 1842, aged 21 years, 8 months and 22 days. Mr. Westbrook married for his second wife Catharine Middaugh.

ROLAND HALL was a native of the city of Philadelphia, and married there a Miss Bostwick, who was a near relative of Dr. Benjamin Rush. His brother Thomas married a Miss Fullerton. Both of the brothers subsequently moved to Lycoming county, Roland settling at McKeeney's Forge, on Lycoming Creek, eight miles above Williamsport, and Thomas at the latter place. Roland and his family removed to Tioga not far from the year 1815, and settled first at the William Willard mill; subsequently he bought the central part of the Groves Gordon farm, now the Knapp firm, and sold the same in three or four years to Clarendon Rathbone. While occupying this place he planted the orchard long known as the John Middaugh orchard. In 1820 Mr. Hall lived in a house standing on the ground of the present residence of B. C. Wickham, and there Stewart Geer was born, July 11th 1820. At a later period he lived in house near the "Garretson house," subsequently occupied by William Lowell. About the year 1827 he moved to Northumberland county, and finally died at Liverpool, Pa. He had sons Alexander, Matthew, and Benjamin, and daughters Mary who married Ira McAllister, and Nancy who married Henry Willard. His son Benjamin Rush was married to Deborah Corson, of Williamsport, June 21st 1828; and he subsequently purchased the James Goodrich hotel, Tioga, where he remained a short time, subsequently selling it to Jacob Schieffelin and removing to Blossburg, where he kept the United States Hotel many years, and where he died.

He had daughters Phebe and Jane, and a son Joseph Hall. Phebe married R. P. H. McAllister, of Tioga, and has one daughter and one son. Mr. Hall is buried in Evergreen cemetery.

THE ALLEN FAMILY.—John Smith Allen married Margaret Westbrook at Auburn, N. Y., December 17th 1817, at which time he was engaged as a carpenter in the construction of the State prison at that place. They soon after removed to Tioga, where Mr. Allen followed his trade for some time, but subsequently kept the James Goodrich house from 1821 to 1826, and again that of Dr. William Willard, which had been previously enlarged and improved. There he remained until about 1832 or 1833, removing thence on to the John S. Allen farm, now David L. Aiken's. He was a popular hotel keeper, social and genial, and a very excellent violin player—qualities which endeared him to his neighbors and acquaintances. Samuel Besley, who was a popular hotel-keeper at Painted Post and Cooper's Plains many years, married a sister of Mr. Allen. The father of Mr. Allen, William Allen, died at the son's house in Tioga village, April 28th 1827, aged 73 years; and the mother, Ruby, January 14th 1837, aged 79 years. John S. Allen died November 10th 1836, aged 45 years, 6 months and 23 days; and his wife Margaret—who lived with the only surviving member of her family, Mrs. Louisa Thomas Hance, at her residence in the village for some thirty years or more—died January 21st 1881, aged 85 years, 11 months and 9 days. They had children: Ann Maria, who married Richard Searles, and died October 20th

1839, aged 21; Caroline, who married William Rose, and died March 29th 1843, aged 22 years, 10 months and 25 days; Louisa, widow of Thomas Hance, and still living; William S., who died September 16th 1848, aged 23; John S. jr., who died April 28th 1850, aged 23; and Loyal N., who died July 1st 1850, aged 11 months and 12 days.

William Allen, the grandfather, was first buried on the point of the Prutsman Hill, as was also, it is believed, the son Loyal N.; but they were removed to the old Van Camp burying ground on the Allen farm. Here also all the other members of the family were buried, except the mother; but they have been removed to Evergreen cemetery.

GERSHOM WYCKOFF was here in 1812 and resided here until about 1835. He was employed considerably about the various saw-mills—those of Dr. William Willard, Uriah Spencer, Elijah De Pui and Jacob Prutsman—and resided at different periods near by each of them. He was a very honest, industrious and useful citizen. He had children Peter, Betsey, and two younger daughters. Betsey was for several years a domestic in the house of the writer's family and was regarded as one of the most patient, kind-hearted and even-tempered of girls. The writer, then a mere lad, who had reason to appreciate her many kind acts, is gratified to make the acknowledgment here. The family moved to Rochester, N. Y., about 1835.

THE GOODRICH FAMILY.—Captain James Goodrich, with his wife, and two sons, William and Edwin, moved from "Shoemaker's," on the Tioga River, three miles below Corning, where he had been keeping a public house, to Tioga on the 3d of June 1819, and occupied the tavern built by Allen D. Caulking, but which had just previously been purchased of William Willard, jr. by Timothy Goodrich, whose brother James succeeded Peter Campbell in its management.

The Goodrich family dates back by tradition to a settlement in this country, at Boston, in 1630, of two brothers who came from Totness, Devonshire, England, and whose ancestor, Nicholas, had sufficient station to bear by letters patent a coat-of-arms with a *field argent* and *three cross-crosslets above a fess gules*. One of the brothers had a family of thirteen children, and the other remained unmarried.

The immediate ancestors of James were of Connecticut birth. His grandfather was David, and his father Zebulon, born in the town of Farmington, Hartford county, that State. The father married Honor Waples, of the same place, and subsequently removed to the town of Hancock, Berkshire county, Mass., where James, the subject of our sketch, was born October 7th 1799, the youngest of a family of seven children; the elder ones being named, in the order of birth, Seth, Timothy, Joseph, Sarah, James 1st, Honor and James 2nd. The father was a volunteer soldier of the Revolution, and served under General Stark at the battle of Bennington. He died in August 1792, when James was not yet two years of age, and was buried on a farm two

miles west of the Shaker village of Hancock. The mother subsequently married Issachar Rowley, about 1802, and after her husband's death came to Steuben county, N. Y., and lived with the son Timothy until her death, in 1825, when she was buried in the Corning cemetery. James came from Hancock to Corning in 1804, and lived with his brother Timothy until married. He occupied himself in the same employments as those of the brother—carpenter work, distilling and farming. His brother was the contractor for building the first bridge over the Conhocton at Painted Post, and over the Canisteo at Erwin; aided Elijah De Pui in the construction of the McCoy grist-mill about 1805, and also of arks for the transportation of grain down the Tioga and Susquehanna Rivers, which at that period were the only outlet for surplus products. James was commissioned an ensign in Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel S. Haight's regiment of militia by Governor David D. Tompkins, April 15th 1811. The following year he was drafted for the war of that period, serving in Jonathan Rowley's company, Colonel Philetus Swift's regiment, and General George McClure's brigade; and, reaching the Niagara River, at Lewiston, he volunteered to cross over. He was stationed three months at Fort George, under command of General William Henry Harrison. While there Lieutenant Roosevelt and himself had command of a troop of 25 horse, which at one time penetrated as far as Stony Creek, capturing many unparoled citizens, among whom was an English captain in disguise, formerly a resident of Newtown, now Elmira. At the close of the war he was commissioned the lieutenant of a company in the 96th regiment of infantry (April 6th 1815) by Governor Tompkins, and a captain in the same regiment March 4th 1817, by Lieutenant-Governor John Taylor. He married Deborah Armstrong McLean at Benton Centre, then Ontario county, N. Y., January 24th 1815. Her father was a Scotch-Irishman, born at Antrim, county Antrim, Ireland, about 1748; who, leaving his widowed mother, Elizabeth Fleming McLean, and a sister, came to America, landing at the city of Philadelphia, after a three months' voyage, in the year 1775. His intention was to see the country, and, if satisfied with it, return the following year and bring his mother and sister; but the embargo on commercial intercourse between the two countries, ensuing on the opening of hostilities that intervened, prevented; and, with that instinct that usually arrays Irishmen against the British government—which influenced many prominent men of that nation, residents in this country at that period, for which a lasting gratitude should be due—he joined the patriot forces as a private. He served three years, enduring much hardship and passing through the battles of Long Island, White Plains and Brandywine, the encampments of Valley Forge and White Marsh, the battles of Germantown, Trenton and Monmouth, and was present at the execution of Major Andre, at Tappan. At the close of his service he married Sarah Armstrong, daughter of James Armstrong, likewise of Scotch-Irish descent, but early settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylv-

vania. His first place of residence after marriage was at Mifflin, on the Juniata River, where five children were born—James, William, John, Alexander, and Elizabeth. In 1796 the family removed to Geneva, N. Y., the household effects and a part of the family ascending the Susquehanna in a bateau while the farm stock was driven by the way of Williamsport and the Williamson road. Settlement was first made at the Castle farm, three miles from Geneva, where was born Red Jacket, the celebrated Indian chief of the Seneca tribe. Here George McLean and his sister Deborah were born. Subsequently the family moved to Benton Centre, three miles from West Dresden and one and a half miles west of Seneca Lake, and settled on a farm purchased of the Pulteney estate. Here John McLean died August 9th 1841, aged 93 years; and Sarah, his wife, September 8th 1841, aged 88 years; and their remains now lie in the Dresden cemetery, which overlooks the lake.

December 7th 1820 Captain Goodrich bought of Uriah Spencer, as agent for Judge Charles Huston, Centre county, Pa., 49 acres and 14 perches of land out of the Robert Morris tract, now included in the farm of B. C. Wickham; also, August 21st 1826, of his nephew, Issachar Goodrich, son of Timothy, a tract comprising about 40 acres, extending from the river to the aforesaid B. C. Wickham tract, south of Wellsboro street, and north of Ambrose Millard's farm, including the tavern stand and the site of a good portion of Tioga village; also, March 2nd 1832, of William Willard jr., lots 6, 9, 11 and 13, and the east half of lot 7, as numbered on the town plot of Tioga; also, September 27th 1831, one-fourth of an acre from Theodore Worthington, which is now occupied by the Episcopal church; also, July 1st 1833, of William Willard jr., a triangular lot lying north of Wellsboro street and east of the Cove, containing an acre; also, February 18th 1839, of James Squires, lot No. 69 of the town plot, east of the above lot No. 68, both of which are now occupied by the tannery of O. B. Lowell & Co.; also, in 1845, the "Streeter tract" of timbered land, 421 acres, including a mill and mill privileges, now the site of Hammond Station and the Hammond farm; and also, in 1859, the "Colony house and lot," now the property of Dr. Thomas.

Captain Goodrich was appointed postmaster at Tioga May 31st 1821, and continued in the office until succeeded by Uriah Spencer, July 1st 1835; he was also deputy postmaster under A. C. Bush three or four years. He was elected county commissioner for three years, commencing November 1st 1825 and ending at the same time in 1828. It was during his term that the first bridges were built over the river, north of the village, and over the creek by the "dead waters," or near the mouth of the Elkhorn, contracts being made at his house for the same, respectively June 10th and August 19th 1826. He built the rear portion of the "Wickham house" in 1821, and the front or main part, as it is now, in 1841. He kept the old public house, or "Goodrich stand," with intervals of residence on his farm and the Streeter place, from the spring of 1819 up to 1859, it be-



ing occupied by others in the meantime about ten years. On his repurchase of it in 1848 he much enlarged and improved it. The house was included in the general conflagration of the 9th of February 1871, and the site of it is now the vacant lot lying between the Wickham block and the residence of John W. Guernsey.

James Goodrich died March 22nd 1879, and his wife Deborah A., born August 15th 1797, died January 26th 1868. Their son James jr., born November 9th 1822, died May 14th 1869. All are buried in lot 10, section A, Evergreen cemetery. A son John Joseph was born October 10th 1828, died November 18th 1829, and was buried in the northwest corner of a lot two rods square reserved by Captain James Goodrich in his gift of the old cemetery ground to the supervisors of the township. This grave was the first one made in said cemetery.

The children of James and Deborah Goodrich are, in order of birth: William Augustus, born July 31st 1816, and Edwin Constant May 6th 1818, both in the town of Painted Post, Steuben county, N. Y.; Sarah Eliza, born April 27th 1820; James jr., November 9th 1822; Henry Harrison, February 28th 1825; John Joseph, October 10th 1828; Harriet Patterson, February 1st 1831; John McLean, December 26th 1833; and Ellen Augusta, June 24th 1840.

Of these, Edwin married Margaret Prutsman, May 28th 1850; Eliza married Colonel James P. Magill, of Philadelphia, December 4th 1845; Harriet married Daniel Watts, November 5th 1855; and John McLean married Harriet Barber, May 8th 1855.

So far in this historical sketch it has been the purpose of the writer to give as faithful a record of the genealogy of the early settlers of Tioga township, and their immediate descendants as it has been practicable for him to obtain. He has been careful and quite extended in this respect, covering a period of thirty years—from 1790 to 1820—bringing to the attention of the present generation names that were fast passing out of recollection, and which properly belong to the field of historical inquiry and research, while the genealogy of the present generation is within their own possession or immediate reach, at least from the latter date down to the present time. He has already included in his pioneer and primitive sketch the names of no less than four hundred persons; and he has done this that there might be a more enduring record of the dead, and of the living who have come properly within the range of this historical sketch, than it is possible for monuments of either brass or stone to give.

#### CHIEF SETTLERS BETWEEN 1820 AND 1830.

Dr. Pliny Power came and settled for a time with his brother Dr. Simeon Power, both of whom were early settlers in Lawrence township; Simeon, who had been sheriff of the county from his election in the fall of 1815 up to January 1st 1819, settling some three years subsequently on the Benajah Ives or John Prutsman place, Tioga, then removing again to Lawrence. Simeon I. Power, sheriff in 1859-61, was born at Tioga in 1820,

during this residence of his father's family here. Dr. Pliny Power married Britannia Gordon, and was resident physician at Tioga up to about 1835, when he removed to Detroit, Mich.; he was at one time a member of the Legislature of that State. Following him in the order of settlement at Tioga, as near as can now be stated, were Henry Van Wey, lumberman and farmer; Elder Amos Mansfield, an occasional preacher, and a farmer, who subsequently moved to Rutland township; Jesse Keeney sen., a wagon-maker, and several sons and daughters; widow Daniels and her three sons James, Harry and Solomon; Joseph Brown, William Patrick, Phineas Stevens, Clement Slate, Clement Couch, Silas Campbell, lumbermen and farmers; Levi and Joseph W. Guernsey, tanners and curriers, the latter subsequently in partnership with Jonah Brewster, his father-in-law, in the store built by them on the site of the Park Hotel; William Garretson; Hobart B. Graves, merchant and distiller; George W. and Rankin Lewis, the latter editor and publisher of the *Tioga Pioneer*; Eugene Cushman, Elijah Stiles and Christopher Charles, merchants; Dr. Thomas T. Huston, resident physician until about 1835, and brother of Judge Charles Huston, of the supreme bench; M. T. Leavenworth, attorney and counsellor at law, admitted to practice in our courts May 17th 1826; Rev. Elisha Booth, an occasional preacher of the Baptist persuasion, and successor to Lewis brothers in the publication of the *Pioneer*; George Mix, George A. Gardner and Mr. Pickard, school teacher, the latter marrying a Miss Lamb, sister to William Willard jr.'s wife; George Daniels and Charles Fish, shoemakers; Dean Dutton and Joseph Aiken, farmers; Dr. H. Roberts, at the hotel of James Goodrich, in 1826; Jacob Schieffelin sen., who removed from New York city to Charleston township in 1828, and subsequently to Tioga; and George March, residing on Wellsboro street.

THE KEENEY FAMILY.—Jesse Keeney, one of the foregoing settlers, who has left numerous descendants, living both in Tioga and Middlebury townships, was born September 28th 1778, in Litchfield county, Conn.; removed with his father's family to the east or north branch of the Susquehanna; thence to Chemung township, Montgomery (now Chemung) county, N. Y.; thence to Traxton, Cortland county, and finally, in 1823 or 1824, to Tioga, accompanied first by his eldest son, Elias, and three years subsequently joined by his family. His father, Thomas, born May 21st 1751, was a Connecticut settler; removed his family to the east branch of the Susquehanna River prior to the year 1787, and settled near the mouth of Mechoopany Creek. He was one of the fifteen or eighteen persons concerned in the abduction of Colonel Timothy Pickering, prothonotary of Luzerne county, on the night of the 26th of June 1788, from his residence in Wilkes-Barre, by a forcible entrance of his dwelling, dressed and painted in the costume of Indians. The Keeney family subsequently removed to Chemung; thence to Fabius, Onondaga county, N. Y. Thomas, the grandfather of the present Keeneys of our county, died at the house of his son-in-law, Richard Mitchell sen.,

Tioga, about 1828 or 1830, and was buried in the Mitchell graveyard, but was removed a few years since to Chemung, and there re-buried beside his wife, who had died subsequent to him at the house of their daughter, Mrs. Palmer.

Jesse Keeney the son came to Tioga in 1823 or 1824, and built the wagon shop afterward remodeled into the dwelling house of William Garretson as it at present appears. He here carried on his trade of wagon making several years; then removed to Mill Creek, and built the saw-mill near the site of George Ellis's farm house; thence at a later period to the old Lyman Adams farm, and finally to a house near the mouth of Mill Creek and west of the Williamson road.

Jesse Keeney sen. was born at Litchfield, Conn., September 28th 1778, and died at Tioga, June 18th 1834; his wife—Caroline Middaugh, sister of John Middaugh—was born September 13th 1781, and died at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Brady, August 13th 1848, and both she and her husband are buried in the Mill Creek or Guernsey cemetery. They had children: Elias; Sally Ann, wife of George Daniels; Thomas; Parmelia, wife of Erasmus Hill, Waverly; Abram S., born July 11th 1811, married, first, Anna Matilda Mudge, and afterward Sarah Matilda Crandall (sister to Charles Crandall, inventor of the "Crandall blocks"); Jesse M., born September 9th 1813, died January 6th 1882; Catharine, wife of Delinas Walker, both deceased; Mercy, widow of Clinton Brady; Richard, Marsh Creek; George D., Keeneyville; and Ruby, wife of Charles Wilcox. Abram S., who now resides in the village of Tioga, joined the Baptist church in 1831, under the ministry of Elder Sheardown, at the same time that Mary and Almira De Pui joined, and has been deacon of the church about 40 years. Jesse M. Keeney married Mary Ann Fellows, of Sullivan township, and he there joined the Methodist church, of which he was class leader many years, and up to the time of his death. Thomas Keeney jr., who lived at Mitchelltown in 1816, and joined in the organization of the Baptist church there, subsequently moving to Middlebury, was a brother of Jesse sen.

WILLIAM GARRETSON.—No person who has ever lived in Tioga, peculiar and singular as the man was in many respects, ever left so strong a remembrance of his individuality and character as William Garretson. No stranger who ever came to the village temporarily, either on business or for observation, and staid sufficiently long to make the acquaintance of its citizens, including William Garretson, went away from it with a stronger and more vivid impression of any individual in it than of the "old squire," or "quaint philosopher," as he was termed by friend and stranger in his more advanced years. It is probable, had Mr. Garretson lived in Concord, he would have been in intimate fellowship with Emerson, Alcott and Thoreau, and been a member of their school of philosophy; but as it was, in the place where he lived so many years, his school was specially his own, in which he could only be regarded as a tutor, with never any associates; except, perhaps, for a short

period Hiram K. Hill, the village school teacher, during the time when Fourierism flourished—chiefly through the influence of the *New York Tribune*. This Hiram K. Hill subsequently established the short lived Fourier society at Gaines, this county.

William Garretson was born at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, October 13th 1801, of Quaker parentage, his mother being a descendant of the Bright family of England, and his grandfather a native of Holland. His elementary education was obtained in his native place, and in his 19th year, filled with a spirit of adventure common to one of that age and to the then frontier country in which he was born, he engaged himself as a hand on an ark loaded with produce for the New Orleans market, and floated down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to that city. Remaining there but a short time he proceeded to Mobile, where he made the acquaintance of Moses Austin, subsequently commodore of the Texan navy and president of that republic. Coming north through Georgia and the Carolinas he at length arrived at Alexandria, Va., where he taught school for a season in the year 1820. Thence he went to Lewisburg, York county, Pa., where he studied medicine with Dr. Webster-Lewis, and also law, probably with Ellis Lewis, brother of Dr. Lewis, remaining there from the fall of 1821 to the summer of 1825. In September of the latter year he settled at Wellsboro, as also did Ellis Lewis, either at the same time or nearly contemporaneously, each establishing himself as a practicing attorney and counsellor at the bar, Mr. Garretson's office being in the prothonotary's office, and Ellis Lewis's one door west of the commissioners' office, on Main street. Here Mr. Garretson remained in practice until February 1827, when he removed to Tioga, or "Willardsburg," as it was then more generally termed. His old friend Ellis Lewis, receiving about the same time the appointment of deputy district attorney of Lycoming county, removed to Williamsport, where in time he received the appointment of attorney general of the State, January 29th 1833; was elected associate judge of the supreme court in the fall of 1851, and became chief justice of that court January 5th 1855.

Mr. Garretson was admitted to practice at the several courts of Tioga county September 13th 1825; in the district court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania October 3d 1831; in the supreme court of Pennsylvania for the middle district, at Sunbury, June 20th 1832. In the spring of 1826 he was elected second lieutenant of the Wellsboro artillery, and commissioned by Governor Schultz for said office the 8th of May of the same year, his term of office to expire August 31st 1828. He was appointed by the brigadier-general of the second brigade ninth division of Pennsylvania militia his aide-de-camp, and commissioned as such by Governor Schultz August 3d 1828, to serve until August 3d 1835. The 8th day of March 1831 he was appointed and commissioned by Governor George Wolf justice of the peace for district number four, composed of the township of Tioga and part of Lawrence, to hold con-

tinuously during good behavior. Under the constitution of 1837-8 he was elected a justice of the peace for Tioga township, February 27th 1855; again March 3d 1860; and for the borough of Tioga February 4th 1863. On the second Tuesday of October 1836 he was elected by Tioga county alone a representative in the Legislature for two years, during which term he made a speech on the free school system. He was elected county auditor on the 8th of October 1839, for three years. On the 14th of October 1862 he was elected county surveyor, an office which he declined, and E. P. Deane was appointed in his place. He was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders and of the Sons of Temperance association, being appointed G. W. P. of the latter association for the subordinate divisions of Lawrence, Tioga and Covington February 1st 1856.

When Elder Elisha Booth succeeded Rankin Lewis & Co. in the publication of the *Tioga Pioneer*, and changed its name to the *Northern Banner*, Mr. Garretson as editor aided Mr. Booth in its publication, about 1829 and 1830. In 1844-46 Mr. Garretson and family resided in Wellsboro, and he had for a time in 1845 and 1846 editorial charge of the *Tioga Herald*, a Whig organ, and wrote for it the then customary "Carrier's Address" for January 1st 1846, in which he refers to the famine in Ireland, and criticises with considerable severity the Federal administration, and the attitude of the south on the slavery question. Up to that time he had always been strongly Democratic, yet he early drifted into the anti-slavery party, and supported it up to the time of his death. As a memento of his early attachment to the Democratic party we give the following toast, proposed by him at the Fourth of July dinner in 1826, at the house of James Kimball, Wellsboro: "The next president—May he be made of *Hickory*, or anything rather than *Clay*."

As an evidence of his equally early sympathy for "the bondman of the south," he gives in the January and February numbers of the *Agitator* for 1868 a detailed account, first, of his participation in procuring, through a letter handed him from his old medical preceptor, Dr. Webster Lewis, employment for four fugitive slaves in the fall of 1828; secondly, of being counsellor for two of them who had been captured by their masters on writs issued by associate Judge Ira Kilbourn, of Lawrenceville, in March 1829; and thirdly, of being one of the nine defendants including Almon Allen and Samuel Hunt, of Mansfield; William Garretson, H. B. Graves and Groves Gordon, of Tioga; Dr. O. F. Bundy, of Wellsboro, and John Barnes jr., Joseph McCormick and Anson Phinney, of Lawrence) placed on trial for the rescue of the said slaves, at the summer term of the U. S. district court at Williamsport, in 1832, resulting in the final release of himself and all the defendants, at a cost to the prosecutors of not less than \$3,000. The article is exceedingly interesting, as portraying the dangers of slave hunting and slave rescue in times which happily no longer exist in our Union.

In 1860 and 1861 Mr. Garretson held a clerkship in the

treasury department at Harrisburg; and in 1869 was appointed law clerk in the department of internal revenue at Washington, D. C., a position which he occupied at the time of his death, which occurred December 21st 1872. Here his services and ability were so much appreciated that he was twice promoted, and was about to receive a third promotion with much increased salary at the time of his death. Resolutions commemorative of the deceased were adopted by the officers and clerks of the internal revenue bureau, including the following:

*Resolved*, That in this event we recognize a loss, not only to those immediately associated with the deceased in daily labor, to whom the amiability of his character and the intimacy of long association have endeared him, but to the bureau with which he was connected, and to the community of which he was a valued and esteemed member; a loss of one whose literary attainments, mature judgment, quick sympathies and large benevolence inspired high respect and distinguished him in the society in which he moved.

His old and esteemed friend Mr. Cobb, the original proprietor and editor of the *Wellsboro Agitator*, but then as now cashier of the United States mint at Philadelphia, on the same day of Mr. Garretson's death wrote to his old home a letter characteristic of his able pen, in which he draws an admirable portraiture of the superior character, intellect and virtues of the deceased, and in which he says: "To me he was what the stars were to the shepherds of Chaldea—a light discoursing eloquently of the Great Light of the universe. He saw clearly in advance of very many men whose patient search into hidden things has given them to fame. He was an educator, and in his sphere wielded more influence than he knew. Unready of speech as he was, he never spoke that men did not acknowledge that he was master of his theme."

On the 27th day of the same month, the court of common pleas of Tioga county being then in session, the announcement of Mr. Garretson's decease was formally made to the court by F. E. Smith, whereupon Hon. Henry Sherwood and John W. Guernsey were appointed a committee to prepare and report resolutions suitable to the sad event; which were accordingly so made, and a committee appointed to present them to his family.

Mr. Garretson was extremely social in his character, and as companionable to the young as to the old. He was an inveterate reader, both of books and newspapers, so much so that his profession suffered for the want of closer attention, and this was an obstacle to his business success. Had his aspirations and ambition been equal to his abilities the respect and esteem in which he was held by the citizens of his own county would have gained him eminence either in Congress or on the bench. For the latter position his logical and reflective mind, his thorough knowledge of elementary law, and withal his strong and instinctive perception of right and wrong, would have made his elevation to it eminently proper. But while others sought and aspired for it he seemed content to walk in an humbler and less responsible sphere; and who will say that his choice was not wiser and nobler, allying him nearer to the antique mould of

philosophers, who, disdaining wealth, ostentatious pride and display, were content if the simple wants of nature were supplied, and they had leisure afforded them to gain knowledge and wisdom from a more intimate study of nature and themselves?

Mr. Garretson was the chief educator of his own children, and, excepting two of them who died early, they have grown up and are engaged in useful and honorable occupation. He was married in 1836 to Miss Emily Caulking, of Tioga, who is still living, and is residing with her son William in Brooklyn, N. Y. They had children (who are still living): Henrietta Bright Garretson, wife of an Episcopal clergyman, and resident at Walla Walla, W. T.; Emily M. Garretson, wife of Mr. Ramsdell, recorder of the District of Columbia, and long the *Tribune* agent at Washington; William C., merchant, a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hiram F., lawyer, a resident of Victor, Iowa; Addie Knox, married, a resident of Grant City, Mo.; Stella B., single, a resident of Walla Walla, W. T. There were two children, Ellis Lewis and Emily, who both died young and are buried in the old cemetery.

Mr. Garretson's funeral services and burial took place at Tioga, during a severe snow storm, on the 26th of December 1872, many citizens from Wellsboro attending. His remains lie in lot 2, section B, Evergreen cemetery.

#### BETWEEN THE YEARS 1830 AND 1840

the following persons settled at Tioga:

The Bush brothers came in June and John W. Guernsey in October 1831; John W. Maynard and N. H. Higgins about the same time, and B. C. Wickham the following year. Joseph Fish, shoemaker, came in March 1831; settled first near the old Fish saw-mill, below the mouth of the Elkhorn, but moved to the corner of Walnut and Cowanesque streets two years after, and there established his shop and a small tannery, which he conducted until he built a fine shoe store on Main street, and moved into the J. B. Steele house about 1860. He was born March 11th 1809; has been justice of the peace of the borough two full terms, and entered on his third term April 9th 1881. Martin Lowell and William Lowell—the latter the father of O. B. Lowell, who was born in the village of Tioga—and Daniel A. Lowell and his wife Mary A. (father and mother of the former two), together with aunt Abigail Preston, came about 1832, as did Thomas and Herbert Hollis, all of whom were hatters, and erected for their business the main building now occupied by Paul Kraiss' cabinet shop. Josiah and Alvah Wright, Henry Messereau and Jacob and Colonel Horace S. Johnston, lumbermen from Chenango county, N. Y.—from whence also came the Lowells and Hollises—came in 1832 and 1833. Henry H. Potter, public house keeper, removed from the public house at Lawrenceville to the old Dr. Willard stand at Tioga about 1830. A. D. Cole, wagon maker; J. B. Shurtleff, printer and editor of the *Tioga Gazette*; Barney Roberts and William Mirch, blacksmiths, and Daniel Platt settled here at the same period; also Nelson and Robert Andrus, who established

a foundry on ground in the rear of Kraiss' cabinet shop, James A. and William Hathaway, shoemakers, who built a shop on ground a little west of James Fields's store, arrived in 1834. Hiram Babcock, carpenter; Mr. Vailant, from Philadelphia, silversmith (who built the present Rachel Prutsman house); Hiram Pickering, carpenter and joiner, born in New Hope, Pike county, Pa., and brother to Daniel F. Pickering, long postmaster of Elmira and member of the Legislature for Chemung county, Dr. Cyrus Pratt, editor and proprietor of the *Tioga Banner*, all came about 1835. E. W. Derow, from Lancaster, Pa., a harness maker and subsequently partner of William Willard jr. in mercantile business; Butler Smith, father of Lyman H. Smith, first: a merchant in partnership with John C. Knox in the old H. B. Graves store (on the site of the Episcopal church), and subsequently proprietor and landlord of the old Willard stand; John C. Knox; Mr. Andrus, husband of Mrs. Andrus the school teacher; Ichabod Davis, from Rhode Island, who owned the Mrs. Hance place and followed gardening, and his son Joseph, a cabinet maker, all settled here about 1836. Thomas Hance, a farmer; Dr. F. H. White, now of Rutland township and aged about 85 years, and Daniel S. Craig, tailor, came here in 1837. Dr. Abel Humphrey, still a resident physician of Tioga, and a special mail agent from the spring of 1861 to the spring of 1869, came in 1838; Henry Ford, tailor, and Lorenzo Ford, harness-maker, some time previous to 1838; Dr. Joseph McConnell, Mr. Rodgers, silversmith, and Frank and Benjamin Carey, tailors, about 1840; Carpenter H. and Andrew Place, shoemakers, as early as 1835; Hiram K. Hill and E. W. Hazard, school teachers, in 1839; and William, George, Arvine, Israel and Gurdin Mann at the same time.

A. C. BUSH and his brother JABIN S. BUSH, lumbermen and merchants, came in June 1831. The former is dead, and a brief biography of him will be found below; the latter is still living, now the owner of Bush's Park and other valuable real estate, and the cultivator of a small farm including a valuable orchard of apple and pear trees.

Alvah C. Bush, a man well known throughout the county, and a leading and public-spirited citizen of Tioga, died very suddenly of apoplexy, at his residence, Thursday morning October 14th 1880, at the age of 76 years. His remains were taken by special train to the residence of his brother, the Hon. Joseph Bush, at Bainbridge, N. Y., for interment in the family cemetery.

He was the son of Joseph and Betsey Bush, who were among the very earliest settlers of Chenango county, N. Y. He was the second of seven children, only two of whom survive him. He was born at Bainbridge, N. Y., in 1804, on the place originally located by his father, being a beautiful farm on the banks of the Susquehanna, which now remains in the family and is owned by his youngest brother, the Hon. Joseph Bush. He inherited from his father great energy and sagacity, and several years before his majority, with his father's assent, engaged in business for himself, principally in lumbering on the

Susquehanna. At the age of 22 he engaged in mercantile business in connection with lumbering, and carried on the same largely and successfully.

In 1830 and 1831 he traveled extensively over the then west and finally, in 1831, settled in Tioga, which he always afterward considered his home. At Tioga he engaged in lumbering and mercantile business, manufacturing, buying and selling lumber in the markets of the Susquehanna, and at Albany, New York, Fall River, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

He was a very active politician for many years, and was the contemporary and intimate friend of a class of men once active in Tioga county, but who have long since passed away, such as Asa Mann, of Mansfield, R. G. White, of Wellsboro, Anson V. Parsons and Ellis Lewis, afterward of Philadelphia, and many others who might be named.

His first wife was Miss Ellen Bigelow, daughter of the Hon. Levi Bigelow, by whom he had his only child—Mrs. John A. Matthews, of Winona, Minnesota. His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Anna Bigelow, a sister of his first wife.

After active lumbering business had practically ceased upon the Tioga River he was engaged in speculations in New York city fifteen or sixteen years, residing there winters and returning in the summer to his elegant home in Tioga, which was his pride and to which he ever returned with satisfaction. In 1873 he conceived the idea of improving the hillside east of the village, intending then, with other parties, to erect thereon a public school-house. He was to furnish and improve the grounds, and the other parties to erect the buildings. The enterprise failed on the part of the others; but he carried out his part, which resulted in what has since been favorably and widely known as Bush's Park, a place of resort for the public, which he opened gratuitously to every one. Mr. Bush was never better pleased than when he saw it filled with a bright and happy party. The only compensation he demanded or would receive was that the guests should enjoy themselves to their fullest capacity.

He was a man of unusual business capacity, sharp, shrewd and justly discriminating, and while in New York possessed the confidence and respect of the leading financiers of that city. He was a man of very general information, and was thoroughly familiar with the business interests of the country. Socially he was courteous and polite, but a man of strong prejudices and impulses. He carried out his purposes with energy, and was untiring in his efforts for those he liked, and those he did not like he let alone, thus avoiding any difficulty.

He was a large-hearted, public-spirited man, and his loss is deeply felt in the community where he lived and among those who knew him best.

**THE GUERNSEY FAMILY.**—In October 1831 came John W. Guernsey, attorney and counsellor, brother of Levi and Joseph W. Guernsey (the first settling at Tioga in 1825, the second in 1827) and of Peter B., who came in 1834, all natives of Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pa. Levi, who was partner with his brother Joseph in the

tanning and currying business, succeeding Gordon & Millard, remained only a few years, and then returned to Susquehanna county. Joseph was engaged for a while in trade with his father-in-law, Judge Jonah Brewster; subsequently in lumbering on Mill Creek, then in farming and public house keeping at the mouth of that stream, where he built about 1839 the fine old mansion now the property of A. S. Turner. He was high sheriff of the county in 1843-45, as was in 1852-54 his oldest son, Henry A., now a resident of Willsboro. Joseph W. was born October 5th 1799, and died July 18th 1849; his widow, Ann Brewster, died March 26th 1881, aged about 80 years. They had sons Henry A., Brewster W., Alonzo B., Wallace and Charles, and two daughters.

P. B. Guernsey owned the present Nelson Miller farm, and built the fine mansion thereon; was appointed superintendent of the Tioga Railroad after the laying of the T rail in 1852, and was killed by a collision at Six Mile station, November 22nd 1852, aged 40 years, 2 months and 2 days. His wife was the daughter of Rev. William Donaldson.

Hon. John W. Guernsey is specially mentioned in the sketch of members of the bar; but it may be said here that by the death of William Garretson and the recent death in September 1882 and since the preparation of the sketch of his life on page 75) of Clarendon Rathbone, of Blossburg, he is left the oldest practicing attorney at the bar of our county, having had a continuous practice from 1835 to the present date, except a residence of about one year at Norristown; near Philadelphia. His patrons are chiefly the older settlers and their descendants, whose confidence he acquired forty years ago, and which by his professional integrity and uprightness he has retained through life. He has been justice of the peace six years for the township and six for the borough, and September 15th 1882 entered on a third term; has also been Burgess of the borough two terms; was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1854 and 1855, and of the Senate in 1852 and 1853.

John W. Maynard settled at Tioga about 1831, in the Chris. Charles house, and built an office opposite. His first wife was Sarah Ann Matthews, and his second Almira De Pui. He removed to Williamsport about 1838, where he still resides. N. H. Higgins, lawyer, came at the same time, but early moved away.

**BENJAMIN C. WICKHAM**, merchant, farmer and banker, came in May 1832. He was born at Mattituck, Long Island, in 1804, son of Thomas Wickham, of an old and long established family of that place. His brothers, Joseph P., Henry P. and Alfred, were all once wholesale dry goods merchants in Pearl street, New York. Alfred died at Tioga, November 21st 1841, in his 32nd year, and is buried in the old Tioga cemetery. Benjamin C. Wickham came to Elmira in October 1827, and was in copartnership with a Mr. Viol nine months; then continued alone until 1831, when he associated David H. Tuthill with him under the firm name of Tuthill & Wickham. They established a branch store at Tioga, under Mr. Wickham's management and in the firm name of



B. C. Wickham & Co., a copartnership which existed up to 1844, when it was succeeded by Wickham & Baldwin, who in turn were succeeded by Baldwin, Aiken & Mathews about 1848. In the fall of 1859 Mr. Wickham became the president of the Tioga County Bank, in association with A. S. Turner as cashier; the bank was conducted by them until 1867, when it was changed to a private banking house, of which Mr. Wickham still retains the presidency, and David L. Aiken is cashier. Mr. Wickham's first wife, Catharine Mathews, died August 19th 1846, in her 41st year, and is buried in the old village cemetery, beside three children who died young.

#### FROM 1840 TO 1850

the following prominent citizens came to Tioga: Dr. H. H. Borden came from Steuben county in 1842; studied medicine with Dr. Abel Humphrey, and commenced practice in 1847; opened a drug store in company with C. O. Etz, in the J. B. Steele store, and subsequently built one, in 1861, which was destroyed by the fire of 1871. He is now in the drug business, in copartnership with Dr. T. R. Warren, in the Wickham block. Dr. Warren is both physician and dentist, a graduate of the dental college of Philadelphia.

Henry E. Smith, shoemaker and dealer, from Otsego county, N. Y., came in 1841; is successful in his business, and he and his son Carter are owners of two valuable farms (one of which includes the old John Prutsman and Elijah De Pui farms, lying within the borough limits of Tioga), besides a valuable store, and private residence.

Philo Tuller, a native of Wayne county, N. Y., and a cabinet maker by trade, arrived in 1841; has been in the drug business since 1866, and postmaster since 1869, and so uniformly attentive, obliging and accommodating in that office as to make his political opponents wish he may change his politics to suit a change of administrations.

Frederick E. Smith, a native also of Wayne county, N. Y., came in 1843; for a while was engaged, in copartnership with Ira Baker, in keeping the Goodrich House; subsequently a student at law with C. H. Seymour, and has been a practicing attorney since 1850. He has been the register in bankruptcy for the eighteenth (and is now for the sixteenth) Congressional district since the passage of the bankrupt act of March 2nd 1867. He is more fully spoken of under the head of members of the bar, on page 77.

P. S. Tuttle, a native of Greene county, N. Y., came to Tioga in the fall of 1840, and until recently has been engaged in trade, from which he has retired in consequence of impaired eyesight. He built a fine store on the site of the old Vail store, consumed by the fire of 1871; and a dwelling house on the site of the Dr. Willard residence. He rebuilt his store, of brick, and it has now been rented for a restaurant and bakery.

C. H. Seymour, a native of Pulteney, Steuben county, N. Y., came in 1842. He was a carpenter by trade; but

subsequently studied law with Mr. Garretson, and practiced his profession until his death, early in the summer of 1882. He was State senator for the twenty-fifth district for the years 1877-80.

Jacob Schieffelin sen., mentioned as having settled in Charleston in 1828, and of whom a sketch is given in the history of that township (page 115), came from there to Tioga in 1845, and settled in the old Gordon house, now the site of the Colonel H. S. Johnston residence. He was born in New York city, of German extraction, and his father, grandfather and great-grandfather all bore the name of Jacob. His grandfather during the Revolutionary war moved on to the neutral territory of the French, at Detroit; and it is said the latter's son, father of Jacob Schieffelin sen., was for a time an officer in General Knyphausen's division of Hesse-Cassel troops during the same period. He subsequently married, at Philadelphia, a Miss Lawrence, a member of the Lawrence family of Long Island, through whom the children acquired possession of large tracts of land both in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Jacob S. sen. died December 27th 1880, and his wife, Elizabeth Black, January 27th 1881, and both are buried in Evergreen cemetery.

S. B. Wellington came from Essex county, N. Y., about 1846, and carried on the lumbering business extensively. He was the father of Q. W., James and Samuel Wellington of Corning, and Mrs. O. B. Lowell and Mrs. C. B. Farr of Tioga. He died in 1854, and his widow resides in Tioga.

Major Seth Daggett, father of Allen and Lewis Daggett, and of Mrs. Daniel Dewey, Mrs. William T. Urell, and Mrs. H. W. Caulking, was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, July 3d 1790; came in 1808 from Paris, Oneida county, N. Y., to what is now Jackson township, this county, and established there, in conjunction with his father Reuben, the Daggett mills, on lands purchased of the Bingham estate. He married Eunice Allen, of Barnestown, Greenfield county, Mass. He came to Tioga in 1842, and purchased the William Willard jr. property in the village, including the old mansion and 12 acres of ground, subsequently acquired chiefly by F. E. Smith and which he now occupies; also three farms now known as the William A. and H. H. Goodrich, E. M. Smith and H. W. Caulking farms. His chief occupation through life was lumbering. He died January 2nd 1874, and his wife Eunice died March 22nd 1864, aged 74 years and 7 days; their children were Allen, George, Lewis, Clymena, Minerva, Rowena, Richard, Mary Ann and Charlotte. Major Daggett was sheriff in 1830, but resigned.

J. B. Steele and his father-in-law, Mr. Slocum, came to Tioga in 1848, and conducted a general store on the "New York plan" four or five years. Mr. Steele built the residence in which Joseph Fish now resides. Mr. Slocum purchased of Major Seth Daggett his town property of twelve acres; and, removing the old Willard mansion, built on its site the fine residence now occupied by Frederick E. Smith, which the latter has since largely improved. Mr. Steele subsequent to the civil war moved

to the city of Charleston, S. C., and has occupied the office of mayor of that city. Mr. Slocum returned to Homer, Cortland county, and is now dead.

Judge Levi Bigelow and wife, parents of Mrs. A. C. Bush and Mrs. F. E. Smith, came from Bainbridge, Chenango county, N. Y., about 1849 or 1850, and resided in the H. B. Graves cottage house, generally called the "Derringer house," up to the time of their death: He died October 5th 1868, in his 84th year, and Hannah his wife June 3d 1866, in her 77th year.

#### THE BOROUGH OF TIOGA

was organized in February 1860. Its boundaries were surveyed by David Heise, assisted by James Dewey and A. D. Cole, to run through the center of the water courses that bordered the "island," as it is called; yet it is claimed by the corporation that the inner banks of the stream limit its extent. As two bridges span the river, one the creek, and three the cove, leading from the island, it is obvious there was much liberality in not taking any portion of them from the township—a delicate regard for the rights of property not often exhibited by corporations. This, of course, gives the township the exclusive right to repair her own bridges, without any molestation or conflict of authority.

Since the incorporation many things have been done by authority of the burgess and council to improve the streets and side walks, and establish water works and a system of lamps for lighting the streets at night; and ordinances for cleanliness, protection against fire and the better preservation of order have been adopted.

The burgesses have been as follows: John W. Guernsey, 1860-64; C. H. Seymour, 1864-67; T. L. Baldwin, 1867, 1868; Joseph Fish, 1870, 1871; W. O. Farr, 1871, 1872; Joseph Fish, 1872, 1873; C. H. Seymour, 1873, 1874; O. B. Lowell, 1874-77; R. B. Smith, 1877-79; O. P. Borden, 1879-82; A. A. Smead, 1882.

The present councilmen are C. B. Farr, James Dewey, F. H. Adams, Robert Bishop, E. M. Smith and T. A. Wickham; school directors, F. E. Smith, R. B. Smith. Justice of the peace, John W. Guernsey. Constable, S. M. Geer. High constable, John M. Jack. Assessor, E. M. Smith. Assistant assessors, James Dewey, T. A. Wickham. Judge of election, H. L. Baldwin. Inspectors of election, C. J. Dewey, E. C. Fish. Auditor, H. L. Baldwin.

Justices of the peace for Tioga borough have been commissioned as follows:

William Garretson, 1863; Henry H. Borden, 1865, 1876; Joseph Fish, 1866, 1871, 1881; Philo Tuller, 1867; J. Van Osten, 1869; John W. Guernsey, 1872, 1882; L. H. Tuttle, 1877, 1882.

Postmasters have been appointed for the Tioga office as follows:

Uriah Spencer, January 1st 1805 (when the office was established) and July 1st 1835; Dr. William Willard, July 1st 1809; William Willard jr. April 1st 1815; John Berry, April 1st 1819; James Goodrich, May 31st 1821 (subsequent appointments were all made July 1st; A. C.

Bush, 1838; Edwin C. Goodrich, 1845; William Lowell, 1846; Albinus Hunt, 1848; Lewis Daggett, 1850, 1861; H. H. Goodrich, 1853; C. G. Dennison, 1855; William T. Urell, 1857; Mrs. Sarah M. Etz, 1865; Philo Tuller, 1869.

The population of the borough in 1880 was 522. The number of taxable inhabitants in 1882 was 205, and the assessed valuation \$105,174.

#### THE FIRE OF 1871 AND RESULTING IMPROVEMENTS.

The destructive fire of the 9th of February 1871 has done more for the renovation and improvement of Tioga than any ordinances of councilmanic authority could possibly have done. The fire originated in the restaurant in the basement of A. C. Bush's store at a late hour in the evening of the 9th, and soon spread in every direction to the nearest buildings, destroying two churches, two dwellings, two hotels, thirteen stores, one marble shop, one law office, one bank building, one wagon shop, one blacksmith shop, one barber shop, and many out buildings, with a large amount of personal property. Though at the time it seemed to be an irretrievable calamity, there was a latent power of wealth and energy among the citizens that was little dreamed of. They immediately set themselves to work to restore their necessary places of business, erecting in the meantime temporary sheds for occupation while putting up on their respective sites substantial and even elegant brick structures, a prompt and judicious ordinance of council forbidding the construction of wooden buildings within the burnt district. In less than two years many of the buildings were finished and occupied, and by the year 1874 all the present structures excepting the stores of Moses S. Fields and E. C. Fish were completed. Within the area burnt over there are now the following business places, etc.: The banking house of B. C. Wickham & Co., T. Alfred Wickham's clothing, grocery, boot and shoe store, Borden & Warren's drug store, William T. Urell's grocery store, Cassel's cigar and shoe store, C. F. Hurlburt's general store, the store of T. L. Baldwin, by Frank H. Adams' general merchandise, H. E. Smith & Son's boot and shoe store, Jacob Schieffelin's hardware store, Philo Tuller's drug store, the post-office, Frederick E. Smith's law office, F. C. Fish's grocery store, Elias M. Smith & Peck's grocery and meat market, J. S. Fields's dry goods store, and the Building Association Company's Park Hotel and two stores in the rear, the whole of fine finish, with mansard roof and dormer windows. The hotel, large and commodious, is now kept by Mr. Allenan; one store is occupied by Robert and Frank Bishop, and the other by Voorhess, Aiken & Co.'s cigar manufactory, now employing about seventy hands and paying them weekly about \$475. In addition to the buildings mentioned there are the fine stone gothic Episcopal church, elsewhere described, and the Methodist brick church, the C. H. Seymour law office and dwelling, and P. S. Tuttle's store, now occupied as a restaurant and bakery by Max Leutner, and George Reynolds's barber shop. Of the other business places may be mentioned in this

connection E. A. Smead's hardware store, Paul Kraiss' furniture and cabinet shop, Joseph Kregar's harness shop, Hiram Pickering's sash and door shop, H. C. Wheeler's wagon shop, Stewart M. Geer's, Lewis Bouton's and George W. and Henry Hathaway's blacksmith shops, Frank Adams's marble shop (formerly conducted by A. D. Cole, Etz, Fuller and Wilcox), W. W. Hathaway's planing-mill and shingle factory, William Bishop's cooper shop and Robert Bishop's stove factory, established by Van Name Brothers in 1860, run by John Van Name and Bishop in 1864, and at a later period by Bishop alone, turning out about 4,000 bundles of hoghead shooks per annum so long as white oak timber could be obtained, and now cutting firkin staves and pine box material. The planing-mill erected by Messrs. Wickham, Aiken & Chris. Prutsman, on the Corning, Cowan-esque and Antrim Railroad and the highway to Bear Creek, was removed in 1881 by T. A. Wickham & Co. and put up in their large saw-mill, reconstructed from their former hay press building, the whole making at present a very fine and useful manufactory, located on the river, west side, south of New street.

The water works are another important and valuable result of the fire, which showed the necessity of having more convenient arrangements for the supply of water in such an extremity, and also for constant convenience in every household. Messrs. T. A. and Charles Wickham, the latter a practical civil engineer, conceived the idea of bringing to every house in the village an abundance of good fresh water from the Bentley, or Adams run, as it is called by the old settlers.

It was brought very nearly over the same course by which Captain Hobart B. Graves brought water in 1828 to his distillery on Wellsboro street, in large pine pumplogs, of about two inches internal diameter, bored by hand. Several penstocks from the original pipe were put up at different houses at the center of the village, one at Dr. Willard's house, one at James Goodrich's, one at the Graves residence, and possibly others. The great pressure of the water at the foot of the hill, brought from so elevated a point as 300 feet, made it difficult for Mr. Graves to keep his pumplogs in order, and he at length abandoned their use. The writer remembers the dry old penstocks, standing for several years disused.

The present water works were commenced the 22nd of August 1874, and water was let into the pipe December 16th of the same year. The storage reservoir is a basin on the stream itself, with a 31-foot earth embankment, and a "puddle wall center," 300 feet long, having a capacity of 1,200,000 gallons, at an elevation of 330 feet above the village, and one mile distant from it. The distributing reservoir, built of stone and cement, lined with brick, stands on the brow of East Hill, overlooking the village, at the height of 220 feet, and has a capacity of 750,000 gallons. There are four miles of distributing pipe laid, of the Wyckoff manufacture, of three and six inch sizes, and 15 fire hydrants, with 21 openings for the use of hose. The daily use of this water at present is from 300,000 to 500,000 gallons. To

prevent a shortness of supply from the stream in case of drought, a 35 horse-power engine, with a pump of capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute, has been placed in the new saw-mill, with an underground communication with the river.

#### STREETS AND DWELLINGS.

Since the fire of 1871 three new streets within the borough limits have been opened—Berry street, with four dwellings built by E. M. Smith, and one by Dr. Robert B. Smith; Willard street, on which three houses were built by Dr. R. B. Smith; and Summit street, containing eight buildings by various parties. Coleman street, bearing Mr. Wickham's middle name, has recently been opened on the west side of the Cove, running north and south, and connecting an extension of Summit street over the Cove, with Wellsboro street. The bridge was completed the third week in June 1882, and the road graded and opened for travel the first week in August following.

Of the fine dwellings that have been erected on Main street since 1871 may be mentioned those of O. B. Lowell, Thomas Middaugh, Philo Tuller and P. V. Hixon, on the east side, south of Church street; T. A. Wickham's, on the west side, south of Jabin Bush's; and Robert Bishop's, west side, south of Berry street, on the site of the old Lyman Adams house. John Dillistin has erected a very fine brick building on Broad street since the fire. Of the old structures remaining, of the better class, may be mentioned, in the order of time: The Chris. Charles house, now Anna Baldwin's; the A. C. Bush cottage house, with stone basement, and large garden area, built by Hobart B. Graves, and long called the "Derringer house," from its acquisition by Mr. Derringer, of Philadelphia, of pistol fame; and the old Berry farm mansion, all three built about 1828, and probably also the Carter Smith or Prutsman house; the fine mansion of Thomas J. Berry sen., built in 1840; the A. C. Bush mansion, about 1842; the H. E. Smith house, in 1845; the Dr. A. B. Smith house, by Frank Carey, about 1850; the Jabin S. Bush house, about 1852 or 1853; the Dr. H. H. Borden and Mrs. C. E. Farr houses, built by Silas B. Hathaway, about the same time; the John W. Guernsey house, by Mrs. William Lowell, in 1848; the Joseph Fish house, by Mr. Steele, in 1852; the P. S. Tuttle house, about 1860; the I. G. Putnam house in about 1870. Of the older dwellings may be mentioned the Colonel Millard house, occupied by Edwin C. Goodrich, which, with E. A. Smead's dwelling, built by H. B. Graves (originally near his distillery, standing north of the big elm tree), and the William Garretson house, are the only ones that preserve their original shape.

The "Chris. Charles elm," on Main street, Tioga, dates from 1800, and is 15 feet 10 inches in circumference five feet from the ground. The "Graves elm," on Wellsboro street, dates from 1820, and has an iron bolt through it, grown over, as has also the Smead elm, on the same street.

Other old buildings have been so remodeled and

added to as to have lost their identity—such as the *Banner* and *Gazette* newspaper offices, and some others.

#### BUSH'S PARK,

though located on the East Hill, and outside of the borough limits, has been so closely identified with the improvement of the village and its general prosperity, that it must be mentioned here. The enterprise was conceived by A. C. Bush in 1873, as a source of employment and recreation for his mind, after his final withdrawal from active business in New York city. On the slope of the hill, south of the railroad depot, he simply had the thick undergrowth of timber thinned out, roads and paths graded, and buildings erected of great convenience for picnics and parties from a distance. These buildings consist of a large dining hall, set with two rows of tables, and furnished with easy arm chairs, crockery and glassware, with an ample kitchen adjoining to cook for any party however numerous; a theatre hall, provided with stage for declamation, plays and concerts, and with floor for dancing; a ladies' reception room, a smoking room, a band pavillion, a spring house, a flower conservatory, a photograph gallery, a store house, a bower house, and an outdoor rostrum and amphitheatre of seats for large public meetings. A band of music of the youths of the town was provided with a full set of instruments and uniformed at Mr. Bush's expense, to entertain guests on important occasions; a six-pounder gun was provided for proper salutes; and a park bell to ring at sunrise and sunset. The park up to the time of Mr. Bush's death was largely attended and popular, excursion parties coming from all parts of the county, and southern and central New York villages, and the hospitality of the proprietor was a subject of general praise. It was open in 1881, but is closed this year in consequence of the impaired health of Jabin S. Bush, the present owner. The prominence of the park buildings, together with four dwelling houses erected on the hillside by Dr. R. B. Smith, near to the entrance of the park, gives to the location an agreeable and picturesque effect as viewed from the village.

#### LOWELL & Co.'s TANNERY,

on Wellsboro street, near the Cove, was originally built in the fall and winter of 1853-4, by Joseph Fish and Charles Somers, who soon associated with them Ira Wells, assuming the firm name of Somers, Fish & Wells. In about two years Mr. Fish sold to his partners, and his name was dropped from the firm. Mr. Somers soon sold to Henry F. Wells, and the firm became H. F. & Ira Wells. In 1864 Colonel H. S. Johnston bought out Ira Wells, and for a time the firm name was Johnston & Wells. O. B. Lowell bought out Wells, and associated with him Cyrus King, who soon sold his interest, and the firm became Johnston & Lowell. Johnston sold his interest in 1875 to C. B. Farr; a short time afterward Ryon & Schieffelin had an interest, but soon withdrew, and the firm name became Lowell & Co., as now. Changes enough, one would certainly think, to make somebody

either rich or poor; but it is thought now that the changes are about over, the dark days gone, and light gleams on the future. The tannery has twice passed through fire, once in 1865, necessitating a complete rebuilding of it, and once since, causing less damage, which was promptly repaired, and improvements and additions made from time to time. Its annual consumption of bark is nearly 4,500 cords; it has a capacity for tanning 60,000 sides, and employs immediately about it 30 hands, not to speak of the number necessary to supply the bark.

#### THE TIOGA COUNTY BANK

was incorporated by the Legislature May 11th 1857; the incorporators named by the act were 22 in all, including eight persons in the township of Tioga. The organization was made the same year; T. L. Baldwin was elected president, and John W. Guernsey cashier. The act authorized a capital of \$100,000, with an increase to \$200,000. The bank began business with a paid in capital of \$56,610. Its control in a short time fell into the hands of a Mr. Walbridge and others of the city of Buffalo, who improperly used its funds and currency to promote their private ends; and in the fall of 1859, to save the institution from wreck, B. C. Wickham and A. S. Turner were appealed to to take charge of it and restore it to credit, the old officers having resigned, and the bank being then in the hands of Edwin Steers as cashier and bookkeeper. These gentlemen finally accepted the situation, investigated the affairs of the institution, advanced their private funds and placed it once more in credit. Henry H. Goodrich, coming home on a visit from Philadelphia, where he had been for a year previous, was engaged as the teller and bookkeeper, and the following winter new currency was prepared, signed, dated and numbered by the officers, and gradually issued by them, as the wants of business required and the charter of the bank permitted, to the amount of \$163,000. When the civil war was fully inaugurated and immense quantities of federal currency and three-years certificates were put afloat, the managers of the bank, as cautious and prudent men, gradually withdrew their currency from circulation rather than extend or keep it at its full volume; yet the wants of the business men who applied for accommodations were generally supplied, and but little reason could be given for complaint.

On the night of the 24th of May 1864 the bank, then located in a private dwelling, occupied by a family who were about removing from it, was entered from the hallway by springing the door from its lock; the windows were covered with carpets to prevent light being seen through the blinds; and the door of the safe was drilled into, and blown open with powder, exposing the entire contents to the robbers, except a small recess in one corner of the safe, closed by a small iron door, containing \$25,000 in greenbacks and \$800 in national bank currency. There was in the safe \$102,000 in money and U. S. bonds \$6,500 worth of the latter; and the great mystery of the affair was that, with all this money before

them, the robbers only carried away a little over \$21,000 in cash and bonds, actually having in their hands \$30,000 worth of 5 per cent. coupon notes, and \$30,000 more of currency. The iron door of the little corner box could readily have been broken by the blow of a hammer, but it appears not to have been attempted. Nothing but extreme fright seems to have prevented the capture of all this valuable property. The cashier immediately telegraphed to the bank's correspondent at New York city—the Market Bank—informing it of the robbery, and thus gave the affair, of course, prematurely to the newspapers. It is unnecessary to say what views the officers of the bank may have entertained as to the participators in the affair, and whether any proof was ever found. It was eighteen years ago, and possibly the whole event would soon pass out of recollection were it not for the record here given.

The bank designed applying for a charter under the national bank system, but, postponing application for it, it was unexpectedly prevented by a charter being granted to a company of individuals at Wellsboro, which, under the \$300,000,000 limit of national bank circulation at that time fixed by the act, and as the comptroller of the currency claimed, gave Tioga county its quota. On account of the 10 per cent. tax laid by the national bank act on all State bank currency paid out after the 1st of July 1866, the Tioga County Bank management found it expedient to change to a private bank, which is now known as B. C. Wickham & Co.'s Banking House, of which Mr. Wickham is president and David L. Aiken cashier.

#### JOURNALISM IN TIOGA.

The *Tioga Pioneer*, the first newspaper established in the county, was issued at Wellsboro November 12th 1825, by Rankin Lewis & Co., the "Co." being understood to be Rankin's uncle, Ellis Lewis. It was a four-page sheet of four columns each, eighteen inches long, by eleven broad, and seems to have been very well edited and well printed for the time. In the first week of January 1827 it was moved to Tioga, its first number appearing here on Saturday the 6th of that month. In 1828 it passed into the hands of Rev. Elisha Booth, who changed its name to the *Northern Banner*, and associated with him William Garretson as editor. About 1831 or 1832 it passed into the hands of J. B. Shurtleff, who came from central New York, it is thought Syracuse, and who changed its name to the *Gazette*. Mr. Shurtleff built an office for it, which is now the main two-story part of the Getter house; and also a fine dwelling at or near the northeast corner of Main and Broad streets, which subsequently burned down. He conducted the paper about four years, and then sold it to Dr. Cyrus Pratt, who in turn transferred it in the spring of 1838 to E. W. Adams, he editing and printing it with the assistance of Henry Fellows and Joseph Hoyt. In August 1840 he sold a half interest in it to John C. Knox, Hiram Beebe, Hon. James Ford and Curtis Parkhurst, and the paper was removed to Lawrenceville, and named the *Lawrence Sentinel*, John C. Knox assisting Mr. Adams in its editorship. Mr. Adams subsequently sold his interest to Knox, who continued the paper about two years, and then it was sold to Asa Carey, who moved it, it is believed, to Troy, Pa. During this later period, the *Herald* of Wellsboro

being Whig, and the *Tioga Democrat* under management inimical to the interests of certain other parties in the county, several gentlemen contributed for the establishment of a Democratic paper at Wellsboro, and a young printer, James P. Magill, connected with the old *Pennsylvanian*, conducted by John Rice, was engaged to edit and conduct it. He named it the *Tioga Eagle*. The following persons contributed to its establishment: Samuel W. Morris, \$150; Joseph W. Guernsey, \$40; James Kimball, \$45; James Lowrey, \$25; R. G. White, \$150; James Goodrich, \$90; Thomas Dyer, \$85; John Brewster, \$58.

In 1863 several gentlemen in Tioga bought the press and material of the Wellsboro *Banner*, which had then ceased to exist, and it was moved to Tioga; but, before they could well settle in their minds how to establish and have it edited and managed, an offer came from the Democratic county committee, in the interest of Theodore Wright, then Democratic candidate for Congress, for its repurchase and transfer to Wellsboro.

In 1882 Samuel J. McCullough jr. established a small four-column sheet, of four pages, 11 by 15 inches, the first number of which was issued March 21st. It was conducted by him until it was superseded by the large eight-column *Tioga County Express*, the first number of which was issued April 10th 1873. This continued under the management of Mr. Webster and Azro Lombard up to September 3d 1875, when it passed into the hands of A. H. Bunnell, who changed the name in March 1879 to *Tioga Express*. He ceased its publication in the second week of September 1880, removing to Canisteo, N. Y.

The *Tioga Express* resumed publication February 2nd 1882, under the proprietorship and editorship of E. M. Bixby. He designs to enlarge the paper to eight pages of six columns each, to accommodate his growing patronage.

#### RAILROAD FACILITIES—BRIDGES.

As the construction of the system of railroads in this county has been specially detailed in the general county history, it has not been necessary for the writer of this to say anything specially on that subject. He will say however that the station for Tioga was for twelve years at "Allen's," now David L. Aiken's; and on relaying the track with T bars, in 1852, a new and commodious passenger depot was built at "Berry's bridge" (and a freight house subsequently) and John Dillistin was assigned to the charge of it, an office which he has now filled thirty years, apparently to the entire satisfaction of the company, whose rights no one seemingly could be more zealous in promoting or jealous in preserving. He was born in the town of Dundee, Ontario county (now Yates), N. Y.; married a Miss Sheardown, daughter of Rev. T. S. Sheardown, about 1850, and followed the daguerreotyping business at Tioga the same year and until his appointment to his present position.

The same year of the fire, 1871, a new depot was built on the east side of the river, opposite New street, and a bridge built by subscription of the citizens to reach it; a necessity of the Tioga railroad company arising from the construction of the depot of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim road on the other side of the village and its greater convenience. The Berry bridge depot, which when vacated as such was occupied by Peter Burns, a



section foreman on the road for 30 years, was consumed by fire in June 1882.

Of the bridges of Tioga township there are five over the river, five over Crooked Creek, one over Mill Creek, three over the Cove, two over the Elkhorn, two over Bear Creek, and one over Mitchell's Creek. Of these there are five covered "Burr" bridges—the Berry bridge, built in 1833 or 1834; the Mill Creek bridge, about 1845; the lower river bridge, in 1850; the Crooked Creek lower bridge, in 1851; and the upper one, by the plank road company of which B. C. Wickham was president, in the fall of 1851, or the spring of 1852. The fine arch and chord bridge over the river close by, or on the north line of Richmond township, was built in 1881, by W. W. Bentley, son of Bethuel Bentley. He is now laying the center stone pier for a similar bridge to replace the string bridge over the river at the foot of New street, on contract, for \$1,450.

#### CEMETERIES.

The old landmarks which most especially appeal to our veneration and respect, and are most closely allied to the early settlers and their descendants, are the graveyards where so many of the fathers and mothers and their children have been buried—in all, nine of them, including the aboriginal burying place on the north bank of Crooked Creek, which in the construction of the first bent and string bridge over the creek near its mouth was broken into and disturbed, the workmen finding, according to a statement given the writer by Jacob Kiphart, some ten or twelve skeletons, of large size, indicating men of tall stature and large frame. In grading the railroad in 1838, around the point of the Daily Hill, the skull of an Indian was found and it was for some time at the house of James Goodrich.

*The Berry Graveyard.*—The earliest tombstone record we have of the death of any person is that of the child of Thomas Berry sen., who died January 17th 1803. Three others of this family died in the spring of 1807, including the father. These persons were probably all buried in the Berry burying ground, which lies on the hillside, southeast from the east end of the lower river bridge, some twenty rods or so from it. It has no fence, and shrubs and trees are growing over it. Ten graves are readily distinguishable, but only one has a sculptured tombstone, which is of slate, three feet high, and of that style of which there are several in the old village cemetery, put up at about the same time by a tombstone manufacturer then resident at Tioga. Its inscription is "Vrooman A. Brandt, died Oct. 7 1832, aged 32 yrs., 1 mo., 26 days." The Berry family, though the persons above mentioned still lie in this ground, have a fine monument of Quincy granite in Evergreen cemetery, on which are recorded all the family names of the elder Thomas Berry.

*The Van Camp Ground.*—Below the Berry graveyard, on David L. Aiken's land, on the west side of the road, close to his south line, was where the Van Camp burying ground was until some half dozen years past. The Allen

family were here buried, as well as that of the Van Camp and Kiphart families. The remains of all that could be found were taken up and transferred to the Evergreen cemetery, the Allen family only having a tombstone record.

*The Bentley Ground.*—The next graveyard of ancient date is the Bentley burying ground, lying a little north and to the rear of Deacon C. Reynolds's farm house, and once included in the Bentley farm. Here lie John Gordon and his daughter Marcia, who died November 8th 1810, aged 20 years; Colonel Ambrose Millard's mother; Obadiah Insko, the grandfather of the present Inskos, and several members of the Bentley family. In all there are eleven tombstones, and eight graves not so marked are plainly distinguishable, while the remains of some buried here have been transferred to Evergreen cemetery.

*The Mitchell Graveyard* lies on the knoll east of the William Mitchell farm house, and has nine tombstones, mostly of marble, including those of Robert Mitchell and his wife Abigail Ives (sister of Benajah, Timothy, Titus and John) and John Insko and wife. No other graves are distinguishable, but several disinterments have been made here.

*The Timothy Ives Graveyard* lies adjacent to the residence of Mrs. Dean Dutton and her son-in-law, Jacob Westbrook; and, though it is said by Mrs. Dutton that there are at least one hundred graves in this yard, but forty-two of them, with rough, rude stones at head and foot, and no sculptured name or device of any kind to be found, were here counted by the writer in March last. It has been so much overrun by animals, close as it is to two farm houses, that it is a mystery that any stone to-day could be found indicating a grave. Here Uncle John Ives was buried, and probably many others of the Ives family, and also James Dickinson, and some of his children.

*The Mill Creek or Guernsey Cemetery*, as it is indiscriminately called, is on the point of hill above John Daily's, and overlooks the mouth of Mill Creek, and the Tioga River south toward the Gap. Forty tombstones with their inscriptions were here noted by the writer in February last, and seventeen graves without monuments, were plainly distinguished. Here the Guernsey, Niles, Adams, Daily, Keeney and many other families are buried. Here grandfather and grandmother Niles lie in unmarked graves; and, standing there that bright, sunny, cheerful day—snowless, though a winter's month it was—the writer could not but feel that kind Nature looked lovingly down on the sod where these two venerable early settlers lay in peace, and hallowed it with more than usual grace and sacredness.

*The Old Tioga Village Cemetery*, half a mile west of the village, on the Wellsboro road, first opened to the public in the fall of 1829, contains seventy-six tombstones with records of the deceased, and thirty-five graves that are distinguishable, though without monuments. Here the Wickhams, Prutsmans, grandfather Aiken and mother, Abigail Preston, Barney Roberts, the widow Daniels and her sons, Daniel S. Craig, and many others

are buried. Large trees have grown up in this ground, and it is assuming the appearance of a grove of large proportions. Many graves have been opened and the remains transferred to the Evergreen cemetery.

*Evergreen Cemetery* was incorporated December 9th 1863, by twenty corporators, citizens chiefly of the borough. It lies a little over half a mile west from the village, on two of a series of alluvial knolls, and contains about twenty acres of ground very nicely and judiciously laid out. In September and October 1881 the ground and roadways were much improved and fences and gateways rebuilt. It contains at present time: 36 fine obelisks; lots sold and occupied, 169; tombstone records, 209, and graves unmarked, 163. It is in full view from the village.

#### THE TIOGA CHURCHES.

*Baptist Church.*—(Furnished by Rev. S. D. Merrick.) On the 24th of April 1813 a few Christian people assembled at the house of Benjamin Bentley in Tioga (at that time almost an unbroken wilderness) for the purpose of organizing a religious conference, with a view of ultimately becoming a regular Baptist church. The names of those constituting the conference were David Short, Richard Mitchell, Nathaniel Seeley, Titus Ives, Charles Blanchard, Benjamin Bentley, Simeon Power, Timothy Ives, Mary Bentley, Ruth Ingersoll, Abigail Mitchell, Sally Short and Ruby Mitchell. Charles Blanchard was chosen moderator and Timothy Ives clerk.

On the 26th day of February 1814 the conference adopted a covenant and articles of faith and practice. On the 18th day of June 1814 the place of meeting was changed from the house of Benjamin Bentley to the house of Richard Mitchell, and continued there until December 1816. From that time until 1844 the church center was at Mitchell's Creek, two and a half miles north of Tioga village, the meetings being held at the school-house in that place.

In 1844 the present house of worship was built, and it was dedicated in December of that year. It cost about \$2,000, and is supposed to be the first Baptist church edifice erected in Tioga county.

In November 1815 the conference took into consideration the propriety of being recognized as a regular Baptist church, and on the 20th of June 1816 a council was convened for that purpose, composed of the following named persons: Elder Roswell Goff and Charles Wolcott of Elmira, N. Y.; Elder Samuel Bigelow of Middlesex, N. Y.; Elders Amos Chase and John Goff of Benton, N. Y. The conference appointed as their representative Daniel Bacon. Elder S. Bigelow was chosen moderator and A. Chase clerk.

The following named persons were the constituent members of the church: David Short, James Mitchell, F. Keeney, Richard Mitchell, Elisha Tucker, John Maine, Samuel Warrenner, Charles Blanchard, Ruby Mitchell, Anna Keeney, Hannah Welch, Nancy Maine, Catherine Mattison, Sally Short, Abigail Mitchell.

On the 7th of September 1816 the church observed

for the first time the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, Elder Samuel Bigelow administrator.

In 1817 the church united with the Ontario Baptist Association. In 1818 it joined the Steuben Association, in 1822 the Chemung, in 1842 the Tioga Association.

The following named persons have served the church as pastors: David Short, Elisha Tucker, Samuel Bigelow, Elisha Booth, Daniel Platt, T. S. Sheardown, — Smith, James R. Burdick, Jeremiah Weatherby, Tobias Pinkham, G. L. Stevens, B. R. Swick, Jacob Kennedy, A. M. Brown, Levi Stone, J. L. Smith, G. P. Watrous, D. R. McDermond, A. B. Chase, H. F. Hill, Ross Matthews and S. D. Merrick, the present pastor. Of the above named, Daniel Platt, Jacob Kennedy and D. R. McDermond were ordained by this church. The following persons were licensed to preach by this church: David Short, Elisha Tucker, Samuel Grinnell, S. M. Broakman and Francis Purvis. Samuel Grinnell and N. L. Reynolds were also ordained by this church.

The following named persons have served the church as deacons: Charles Blanchard, Thomas Keeney, Asaph Ellis, Isaac Adams, John Drew, A. C. Keeney, A. S. Keeney and E. T. Bentley.

Since the organization of this church there have been added by baptism, by letter and experience over 500 persons. The most important revivals were under the pastorates of Elisha Tucker, in 1820 and 1821; T. S. Sheardown, in 1836; G. L. Stevens, in 1845; William Spencer (evangelist), in 1852; Levi Stone, in 1853; G. P. Watrous, in 1862 and 1863; D. R. McDermond, 1866, and A. B. Chase, in 1870.

The first Sunday-school was organized in 1830, Deacon Isaac Adams superintendent; and from that time to the present the school has been an important auxiliary to the church.

The church numbers at present 96 members. It is sixty-five years old, has had twenty pastors and baptized over 250 converts. The present pastorate has continued eight years, while the term of settlement has been only 3½ years on the average.

The church edifice was erected by S. M. Broakman, builder, on a lot contributed by Elijah De Pui, who also contributed some \$250; other members of the church at the then low cost of valuable pine material and labor, contributed about \$3,000.

*St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.*—(By Mrs. John W. Guernsey.) The history of the Episcopal church in Tioga dates back to the year 1840. At that time the Rev. Charles Breck, rector of St. Paul's church, Wellsboro, held occasional services. Under his direction a parish was organized and a charter applied for, but for some reason the charter was not acted on, and the parish failed of representation in the diocesan convention.

A Sunday-school under the auspices of the Episcopal church was started in June 1857, in the office of John W. Guernsey.

In 1860 the Rev. Thomas H. Cullen (deacon) was sent by the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, bishop of the diocese of

Pennsylvania, and took charge of the services, preaching his first sermon Sunday evening September 23d 1860. The parish was organized and admitted into union with the convention of the diocese in May 1861, under the name of St. Andrews. John W. Guernsey, J. S. Bush, P. S. Tuttle, S. M. Geer, F. E. Smith, T. L. Baldwin, H. H. Borden and O. B. Lowell were the charter members of the vestry.

The first church building was a wooden structure, and was opened for service on St. Andrew's day (November 30th) 1869. On the night of February 9th 1871 the church and the rectory adjoining were destroyed by fire.

In 1872 the Rev. Mr. Cullen, who had resigned the parish in 1863, was recalled. During his ministry and largely through his efforts the present handsome stone church was erected, and it was opened for service on Ascension day (May 14th) 1874.

The church is gothic and consists of a tower ten feet square, nave 25 by 60 feet, chancel 16 by 18 feet, organ chamber 9 by 11 feet, and vestry 8 by 12 feet. It cost about \$12,000. It is built of stone from the Elkhorn quarry, with trimmings of light colored freestone from the Corning quarries, cut and dressed, which form the arches of the doors and windows, buttresses, caps, corbels, &c. The windows are of richly stained glass, and four of them are memorial—the two in front in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow; one on the south side, of Mrs. James Goodrich, and one on the north, of S. M. W. The rear or chancel triple window is the gift of Anna Bush and Anna Baldwin; the stone font, of Mrs. Edwin A. Meade, of New York, and Mrs. S. S. Caldwell, of Omaha, Nebraska; and the chancel rail of Mrs. Cullen.

There have been several short rectorships. The last incumbent was the Rev. John London, who resigned in November 1881. The parish is now vacant.

*The Presbyterian Church.*—(Furnished by Rev. William Baldwin, pastor). At a meeting of the presbytery held at Beecher's Island, September 1st 1851, Rev. Messrs. J. S. McCullough, J. F. Calkins and J. B. Allen were appointed a committee to organize a church at Tioga village, to be called the Presbyterian Church in Tioga. At a meeting of the committee, held at Lawrenceville, January 17th 1852, it was resolved "That it is expedient to organize the church. Also resolved that the church be organized on Wednesday, January 25th 1852, and in case no other of the committee be present Rev. Mr. McCullough be authorized to act in behalf of the committee." January 25th 1852, Messrs. Mills and Calkins not being present, Rev. Mr. McCullough proceeded to organize the church, with nine members. No officers were elected at this meeting.

Mr. McCullough preached to the church from 1851 to 1868; Rev. D. Otis Fletcher from 1868 to 1871; Rev. S. R. H. Shumway one year from May 1st 1871; and Rev. William Baldwin has supplied the church from May 1st 1872 to the present.

[Mr. McCullough was a graduate of Dickinson College,

Carlisle, Pa., and was regarded as a fine theological scholar, and a very sincere and devoted man in his profession. He removed from the pastorship of the Lawrenceville church to Tioga in 1842, and contributed much of his own means, in conjunction with B. C. Wickham, Joseph and David L. Aiken, J. B. Steele, Mr. Slocum and others, for the construction of the present Presbyterian church, on Broad street, which was built in 1851. He died December 10th 1867, aged 58 years, and the members of this church erected a fine slate-stone monument to his memory over his remains in Evergreen cemetery.

Rev. William Baldwin, now preaching here, is a native of Connecticut, but removed with his father to Port Deposit when but two years of age; graduated at Yale College, and subsequently followed the mercantile business as did his father, adopting finally the profession of the ministry. Aside from his knowledge of the Bible and general theology, Mr. Baldwin's forte is physical science, and he delights to illustrate his pulpit discourses with frequent references to the wonders of nature. He has much mechanical skill, and is the inventor of some very ingenious "unpickable" locks, for the manufacture of which a factory was established at Tioga in the winter and spring of 1875.—H. H. G.]

*The Methodist Church*, the second denomination in the order of its organization in Tioga, had its inception, so far as the present site and church building are concerned, in the following notice published in the columns of the *Tioga Pioneer*:

"WILLARDSBURG, June 24th 1826.—The subscribers to the Willardsburg Meeting House this day met at James Goodrich's, agreeably to public notice, and after organizing unanimously

"Resolved, That we proceed to elect three suitable persons as trustees to superintend the said building, and all things connected therewith. Whereupon William Willard jr., Elisha Booth and Jacob Prutsman were elected trustees for the purposes aforesaid.

"Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published.

"BENJAMIN BENTLEY, Chairman.  
"WILLIAM WILLARD JR., Secretary."

Again, we find the following notice: "The subscribers to the Willardsburg meeting-house are requested to furnish without delay the amount of their subscriptions, as the building is commenced and rapidly progressing.—William Willard jr., Jacob Prutsman, Elisha Booth, trustees. Willardsburg, October 16th 1826." By notice published March 27th 1827 a letting of the contract for the whole or part of the carpenter and joiner work for the said meeting-house was to be given to the lowest bidder, at the house of John S. Allen, April 7th 1827. The frame was subsequently put up, and remained in that condition until finally, by the exertions of Messrs. Fish, Cole and Munsell, it was enclosed in 1842, and a charter for The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Tioga was obtained in 1844. The deed for the ground from William Willard jr. and wife is dated March 11th

1834, and was recorded March 28th 1836. The church formerly stood fronting on Meeting-House alley, but on rebuilding it, after the fire of 1871, at which time it was destroyed, it was placed further east, fronting on Main street, and constructed of brick, with dressed freestone door and window trimmings, at a cost of about \$7,000. It was dedicated in 1872, by Bishop Jesse T. Peck.

The parsonage of this church, on Willard street, was purchased in 1878, at a cost of \$850.

The old church contained a bell, which was procured mostly through the efforts of Mrs. William Lowell; and at a later period a town clock, obtained by general subscription of the citizens, at a cost of \$300, which like most town clocks was out of repair at least half the time. The present church has a bell, as have the Presbyterian and Baptist churches, but none of them seem desirous of a new town clock.

The Tioga M. E. church was united to that of Lawrence in one charge until the close of Rev. G. W. Gibson's pastorate in 1873. The pastors succeeding Mr. Gibson have been Revs. Harvey Lambkin, appointed in 1873; C. J. Bradbury, 1876; G. W. Howland, 1877; Harvey Lambkin, 1879; J. W. Gamble, the present pastor, in 1881, and reappointed for 1882 and 1883.

Rev. Mr. Gamble was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., and in 1878 went as a missionary to India, passing through the Suez Canal, and visiting some of the most important provinces of that country, lying on the Ganges and at the foot of the Himalaya mountains. He returned in 1880, and was first assigned to the pastorate of the M. E. church at Tioga. He is still a young man, the youngest of the Tioga pastors, and has that zeal and courage in his profession that actuate him unhesitatingly to attack the ordinary vices of society, and which have gained for him the distinctive name of "Reformer."

*The Catholic Church* of Tioga was established about the year 1861, by the purchase of the old village school-house, situated on the northwest corner of Centre and Walnut streets, at a cost it is said of about \$550. It was dedicated under the pastorate of Rev. Father Gogan, and in 1880 was sold to E. A. Smead, who removed it to the rear of his hardware store; and a fine church was erected at a cost of \$2,300, exclusive of the pulpit and seats, which are not yet put in. The church is in charge of Rev. Father J. C. McDermond, who resides at Wellsboro. On Wednesday September 20th 1882 Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, confirmed 24 converts as members of this church.

#### FRATERNITIES.

*Masonic*.—The original masonic lodge of Tioga, it is believed, was called the "Willardsburg Lodge," and its lodge room was in the second story of Dr. Willard's residence, on the present site of P. S. Tuttle's dwelling. The members of it as now known were Dr. William Willard and his sons William and Henry, Colonel Ambrose Millard and Harris Hotchkiss. James Goodrich was a member of the old Painted Post Lodge, as were Stewart M. Geer, E. A. Smead, Frederick E. Smith, T. L.

Baldwin, Colonel H. S. Johnston and one other, at the time of the organization of the present Tioga Lodge. During the exciting times of 1829, following the disappearance of Morgan, the Willardsburg Lodge ceased its regular sessions. Colonel Ambrose Millard, the noble grand, and two others met for some time in the woods, to hold their conferences and keep up the ritual service.

The present Tioga Lodge, No. 373, was chartered by the grand lodge October 16th 1866. Its present officers are: E. A. Smead, W. M.; George W. Hazlett, S. W.; Elias M. Smith, J. W.; Thomas Middaugh, treasurer; John Mack, secretary. Its hall is in the third story of Rev. William Baldwin's brick store, and its meetings are held on alternate Thursday nights. It has had as many as 86 members, but at present has about 30.

*Odd Fellows*.—The original lodge of the I. O. of O. F. at Tioga was styled the Adelpic Lodge, and was instituted on the 8th of October 1847. It retained its charter up to the 2nd of April 1857, when it was removed to Roseville, this county. The original officers of the Adelpic, elected at Tioga December 23d 1847, were as follows: Joseph W. Guernsey, N. G.; Alpha D. Cole, V. G.; F. E. Smith, secretary; Edgar D. Seely, A. S.; John A. Mathews, treasurer.

The present Tioga River Lodge, No. 797, was instituted July 10th 1872, and a charter granted the same year. The original officers were: S. M. Geer, N. G.; A. E. Niles, V. G.; O. P. Barden, secretary; C. F. Miller, treasurer. The present officers are: Albert Lewis, N. G.; Willis Hyde, V. G.; H. H. Borden, secretary; Henry Shutter, assistant secretary; S. M. Geer, treasurer. Mr. Geer has been delegate to the meetings of the grand lodge from the Adelpic Lodge five or six times, and from the Tioga River Lodge every year since its organization except twice. The lodge meets Wednesdays in Odd Fellows' Hall, third story of T. L. Baldwin's store.

*Knights of Honor*.—Phenix Lodge, No. 933, of K. of H., of Tioga, was organized March 7th 1878, the following officers being elected for that year: John C. Horton, dictator; O. P. Barden, V. D.; S. B. Peck, assistant D.; R. E. Urell, past D.; O. B. Lowell, chaplain; William Dudley, guide; Joseph P. Wickham, financial reporter; J. S. Field, reporter; J. Schieffelin, treasurer; R. E. Hathaway, guardian; representative to grand lodge, R. E. Urell. The lodge meets every Thursday evening in Commercial block. The officers for 1882 are: Dictator, J. Schieffelin; vice-dictator, W. H. Harris; assistant dictator, Merrit Carr; financial reporter, J. P. Wickham jr.; reporter, O. P. Barden; treasurer, M. P. Prutsman; chaplain, S. B. Peck; guide, A. S. Reynolds; guard, F. H. Adams; sentinel, J. M. Jack.

The *Sons of Temperance* association was in existence between the years 1850 and 1860. Three of its organizations were the Covington, Tioga and Lawrenceville lodges. William Garretton was then grand worthy patriarch.

The *Park Hose Company*, No. 1, of Tioga, was organized in December 1874, and its meetings are held each month at its rooms in the Wickham block. Joseph P. Wickham is president and F. B. Smith secretary.

The *Tioga Grange*, No. 241, was organized May 6th 1874, at the house of George W. Hazlett, by District Deputy Evans, of Charleston. There were 22 charter members enrolled, and the following officers were chosen: Daniel Dewey, master; O. H. Blanchard, overseer; E. F. Bentley, lecturer; R. P. H. McAllister, steward; A. E. Niles, assistant steward; J. M. Stevens, treasurer; T. L. Baldwin, secretary; C. Hammond, chaplain; W. A. Mitchell, gatekeeper; Mrs. P. C. McAllister, Ceres; Mrs. G. W. Hazlett, Pomona; Mrs. J. H. Westbrook, Flora; Miss Ellen F. Johnson, lady assistant steward.

The society continued in existence only three years, and in that time Daniel Dewey, H. S. Johnston and Elisha F. Bentley were its masters. As this order still exists in other sections of the county and State, and the *Tioga Grange* may possibly be revived, it is here historically mentioned. It is an educational, social and protective association. A county or Pomona grange, No. 30, was organized at Mansfield June 27th 1877, and Elisha F. Bentley and Henry H. Goodrich were its master and secretary at its last organization. It had 90 enrolled members.

#### SCHOOLS.

There are eight school districts in the township of Tioga, viz. Mill Creek, Upper Mill Creek, Mitchell's Creek, Hughes, Prutsman, Man Hill, Daggett Hill, and Brooklyn, for which a school tax was collected and appropriated for the year ending June 30th 1882 of \$1,595.61, and from State appropriation \$274.83; total, \$1,870.44.

The graded school of Tioga borough is usually a six months school, with one principal and two assistants. The house was built the year prior to the incorporation of the borough, at a cost of nearly \$2,000, and the township was deprived of it by the separation of jurisdiction. The principals of this school for the past ten years have been H. L. Baldwin, now attorney at law; Elias Horton, and Professor J. C. Doane, now engaged on his second term, and formerly connected with the State normal school at Mansfield.

#### TOWNSHIP OFFICERS ETC.

The following is a list of justices of the peace having jurisdiction in Tioga township, with the years in which they were commissioned:

Nathan Niles, 1808; Eddy Howland, 1810; Daniel Lamb, 1813; William Rose, 1813; Ambrose Millard, 1816; Enos Sloman, 1818; Elijah De Pui, 1819; Samuel McDougal, 1819; Seth Daggett, 1820; Job Geer, 1825; L. Vail, 1825; Benjamin Miller, 1826; William Willard, 1827; Rufus Daggett, 1829; H. Howland, 1829; William Garretson, 1831, 1835, 1860; Horace E. Spencer, 1833; Calvin Cowley, 1835; Joseph Clark, 1835; Erastus W. Derow, 1836; Charles S. Spencer, 1836; Lewis Mead, 1836; Curtis Parkhurst, 1838; Carpenter H. Place, 1838, 1840, 1855, 1860; Lyman Johnson, 1838; Joseph Aiken, 1841, 1846; Henry E. Smith, 1845; J. H. Putnam, 1851; C. J. Humphrey, 1861; Charles F. Swan, 1865; John W. Guernsey, 1867; C. H. Seymour, 1868; William J. Mann, 1870; T. Urell, 1873, 1878; Horace S. Johnson, 1875; John Stevens, 1881.

The number of taxable inhabitants in Tioga township

in 1882 was 508; aggregate quantity of land returned, 25,360 acres; assessed valuation of all property, \$221,151. The population of the township in 1880 was 1,259.

The present officers of the township are as follows:

Supervisors, C. O. Loveless, Smith Beers. Constable, John C. Adams. School directors, William Kimball, E. S. Horton, C. W. Loveless. Assessor, H. N. Lawrence. Assistant assessors, T. C. Mitchell, A. E. Niles. Judge of election, T. B. Mitchell. Inspectors of election, R. P. H. McAllister, C. W. Loveless. Auditors, A. S. Reynolds, Robert T. Urell.

#### SUNDRY BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS.

The *Lucky Oil Well Company* was organized in the months of January and February 1865, under an act of the Legislature for mechanical and mining purposes, approved July 18th 1863. The capital of the company was nominally \$150,000, represented by 15,000 shares of \$10 each. The officers were: Edward Bayer, president; T. L. Baldwin, vice-president; A. M. Bennett, secretary; and Henry H. Goodrich, treasurer. The company leased a tract of land of Abiel Sly, who generally went by the *sobriquet* of "Old Lucky;" hence the name of the company. The tract lay on Bear Creek, two miles distant from Tioga village, and a well was sunk 923 feet deep, at a cost of \$7,086.25, paid out by the treasurer. Fourteen thousand four hundred and twenty-five shares were sold—12,000 at 50 cents per share, and 2,425 at 25 cents per share. The well was tubed and pumped, and some oil obtained from it; but it was not torpedoed, as this system was then but little known.

Mills.—In 1850 the old Charles Fish mill, built in 1831, afterward rebuilt by Hiram Fisk, passed into the hands of Mr. Chapman, who built in addition a large steam saw-mill. By obligations due the Steuben County Bank John Magee was obliged in 1852 to take an assignment of the property, and Mr. Blakely was for a time the agent in charge. During his charge of the mills occurred the famous "log war" between him and Mr. Bulmer, for possession of logs sold by the Stevens brothers to Mr. Chapman. Subsequently Duncan S. Magee returned from St. Louis and assumed charge of them, and Henry H. Goodrich was bookkeeper for both him and Blakely. In the fall of 1853 and winter of 1854 James G. Messereau became sole manager of them, and Mr. Magee and his son Duncan began to develop the coal mining interests of the county, which have since proved so profitable to the Magee family and to Tioga county.

In 1849 or 1850 was established the large foundry of Tabor, Mathews & Co., on the site now occupied by Fields & Smith. Subsequently Young and Hathaway became partners in it, and E. A. Smead, Barney Tabor and J. G. Putnam had employment in connection with it. In 1860 or 1861 it burned down, since when no foundry interest has been revived in Tioga. John A. Mathews, formerly associated with T. L. Baldwin in trade, and a member of the foundry firm, withdrew from it in 1854. He married the daughter of A. C. Bush, and settled him-



self at Winona, Minnesota, about 1855, in the real estate and banking business. He has been closely identified with the business prosperity of that place, and has reaped his share of its bounties.

There are now in operation in the township the following mills: The steam mill of A. S. Turner, on Painter Run, cutting large quantities of hemlock lumber; the McCoy steam-mill, formerly the Doughty mill, near Big Hill and just below the Gap, cutting hemlock and hard wood of all kinds; the William Kimball steam mill, at Mitchell's Creek; the Bayer water power mill, and the grist-mill adjoining, doing custom work only, and both occupying the site of William Willard's mill.

*Flagging Stone and Iron Ore*, both of excellent quality, are obtained from the Shutter Hill, distant about three-quarters of a mile from the center of the village, and in full view of it. The flagging stone is of the olive gray sand formation, belonging to the Chemung group, and immediately underlies the red shale of the Catskill, from which the iron ore is obtained. George W. Hathaway, a blacksmith and practical iron worker, who has been experimenting with this ore since 1872, claims for it the superior virtue of giving to pot metal, common iron, and other iron ores a highly steel-like character, and being indestructible by ordinary acids, muriate of soda, or exposure to the weather. His idea is that the metal vanadium is largely present in the ore, is retained in processes of manufacture, and will in time, when better understood and appreciated, give to the red shale ores in the vicinity of Tioga an incalculable value. Mr. McCreath, chemist for the State geological survey, has given the following analysis of the ore: Silica, 59.630; alumina, 18.560; sesquioxide of iron, 8.571; sesquioxide manganese, .290; lime, .672; magnesia, 2.252; potash soda, 5.109; sulphuric acid, .123; phosphoric acid, .279; titanic acid, trace; water, 4.560; total, 100.046. An analysis by Mr. Brittain, of Philadelphia, gave 15 per cent. iron.

The flagging stone varies in thickness from three to five inches, and several thousand feet of it have been laid for pavements in various parts of the village, varying in sizes from two by four feet all the way up to nine and a half by fourteen and a half feet. Very large flagging is now being laid on the north side of the Wickham block.

*The Trotting Park of Tioga* was established in 1874, on the farm of Thomas J. Berry jr. within the borough limits. It is well fenced, and has a judge's stand and covered seats for spectators.

*Latest Enterprises.*—As a new industrial era is about dawning on Tioga, in this sketch, which has dealt so much with old times, and events and individuals connected with its past history, the writer is glad to mention, before he parts altogether with his subject, that the Fall Brook Coal Company is now constructing two hundred coke ovens on land purchased of B. C. Wickham, Jabin S. Bush, Eleazer Seagers and H. E. Smith & Son, in all about thirty-five acres. The price paid for the land was \$150 per acre for 10 acres, and \$200 per acre

for 25 acres; \$1,950 of which was paid by subscription of the citizens of Tioga and the balance by the coal company. A grading of three tracks in a triangular shape has already been made to reach these ovens, and several shops put up, and a double wall three hundred yards long laid, using about two thousand yards of stone from a quarry opened on the old Thomas Berry estate, less than half a mile distant. It is said the company designs the construction of two hundred more ovens next year. The company has also surveyed a line of railroad connecting the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad at Tioga with the mines at Morris Run and Fall Brook, along the west side of the Tioga River, which they intend to build should not the Tioga Railroad Company concede the terms demanded by them. Simon B. Elliott is the civil engineer in charge of all these works.

As the writer was born on the farm where all this improvement is now going forward, and contrasts the spirit of his boyhood, when he roamed over it cheerful and hopeful in everything pertaining to life, with that spirit of sadness in which he now looks on the wonderful changes being wrought upon it, that seem to him more the desecration of a once hallowed spot than its advancement, he cannot but feel in these sad and melancholy days of autumn that he, like the seasons themselves, is passing away; that the ripeness and fullness of the years have come and gone, and the leafless winter of age fast approaches.

Fair autumn now, in sweet and pensive mood,  
Enriched in hues rich as the eventide,  
Lone sister of the seasons' sisterhood,  
Walks through the groves and by the forest side.

Enchantress she, she waves her magic wand,  
And lo! transformed, the vale and mountain height  
Put on the semblance of enchanted land,—  
Entrancing scene that charms the glowing sight.

By her transmuting touch the stately oak,  
The maple, beech, the hickory and elm,  
Stand forth arrayed in masquerading cloak,  
Mute spirits of a weird and fairy realm.

Not long they'll wear their changeful, gay disguise,  
Fantastic glories of a transient hour,  
For soon they'll vanish from our wond'ring eyes,  
Sad spectral emblems of a lifeless power.

The writer cannot close this sketch without acknowledging his many obligations to Hon. John W. Guernsey for the use of rare and valuable books contained in his library, and much valuable oral information imparted to him in connection with his work. Thanks are also specially due from him to Frederick E. Smith, Captain Buel Baldwin, S. M. Geer and Mrs. Martha Brown.

NOTE.—It is due to the writer of the foregoing historical sketch to say that the following items, furnished by him, were omitted by the publishers: A topographical and geological description of the township; a review of the Connecticut title and several titles in the central and western portion of the State of New York having a bearing on the early settlement of northern Pennsylvania; a personal notice of Rev. S. D. Merrick, designed to accompany Mr. Merrick's Baptist church history, but received after the latter was printed; explanatory detail in connection with the Timothy Pickering abduction, by which Mr. Kinney and others sought to hold him as hostage for the release of John Franklin, a Connecticut title agent; and allusions to the Rev. Mr. O.T.'s confession, the Fardown and Corkonian conflict, the Freeland affair and the Graves' trial.

# RICHMOND TOWNSHIP AND MANSFIELD.

BY ANDREW SHERWOOD.

**T**HE history of Richmond and Mansfield largely resolves itself into biographical sketches of those who in one way or another have been identified with their early settlement and subsequent advancement. These the author has endeavored to present as fairly, fully, and impartially as the facts at his command and the space allotted him in this work would permit; and he will indeed be sorry if there are any who have not been given the prominence they deserved, or who in any way have received injustice at his hands. It has been said that the study of geography should begin at home. We think the same may be said of history. But woe to the man who writes a history of his own neighbors and neighborhood! He is sure to say too much or too little. He will assuredly reap a harvest of curses. But, once having assumed the role of historian, let him be fearless of censure, striving above all to be impartial. If he is inclined to favor some more than others, let it be those brave, heroic men who came into the wilderness and chopped down the woods. It is of them that posterity will inquire; they are the ones whose names will be sought out five hundred years hence, and it is fitting that their names should be rescued from oblivion. For, while they may have lacked the intellectual refinement of their sons and daughters who live in the afternoon of this nineteenth century, they more than made up for quality of brain in quality of heart. Every one of them was warm-hearted, generous and kind; every one of them in his way was a true hero. Bravely they fought the battle of life; how bravely, let our waving fields and thriving village answer. Of all the hardships and privations endured by them none but God can know; they are part of the unwritten history. One thing we do know—they made the wilderness to blossom as the rose, so that where, as it were but yesterday, waved the giant trees of a giant forest, luxuriant orchards have yielded their ruddy flush, and rich harvests their golden gleam. Upon the labors of their hands we have reared our homes. But of that noble race who made us the possessors of this goodly heritage only a few linger above the horizon, in life's west. All the others have gone—let us hope to the better land, the summer land, the land of rest. Soon it can be said of each and all of them: "At last they sleep soundly and well—peace be to their ashes."

## INDIAN HISTORY.

Concerning the strange race that formerly held undisturbed possession of this valley but little has come down

to us. The last of their number had disappeared before the advent of the whites. They had ceded their land to the successors of William Penn as far back as 1768, in a treaty at Fort Stanwix, N. Y. They may have continued to reside here up to the year 1770, when Sullivan's victorious army came up the Chemung; but they seem to have had no permanent habitation here after that date, though small parties occasionally passed through, even after the coming of the white man. Clearings made and once occupied by them were found here by the first settlers; while numerous implements of stone and fragments of pottery remain after the lapse of more than a century. These are plowed up in several localities, where their abundance doubtless discloses the place of their makers' habitations.

We not only know where they dwelt, in a few instances at least, but we know where some of them left their bones. When the first white man penetrated these wilds there was in existence an Indian burial ground, which remained visible until after the year 1830, or until the construction of the Tioga railroad, and the location of which can still be pointed out by several of the older inhabitants, who remember seeing it. It was situated in a most romantic spot, just where the river enters the gorge below Lamb's Creek. Its exact location is indicated by an elm tree about twenty rods east of the bridge across the river, and nearly half way between the bridge and the old Israel Mann house. Both the wagon road and the railroad now pass through it, so that it is entirely obliterated. It was originally marked by the Indians with a large stone slab set in the ground, some six feet in height, but containing no mark or inscription of any kind. The dead were buried in a sitting posture, and the mounds were round. Many pieces of pottery, as of kettles, etc., were found here when the railroad was built. About forty rods above the cemetery was an oak tree which was covered with hieroglyphics, and it was noticed by the early settlers that bands of Indians in passing up and down the valley always halted under this tree. It so happened many years afterward, when John Magee was running a line of stages from Williamsport to Lawrenceville, that six Indians were aboard, who requested the driver to halt just as they were passing the graves of their ancestors, and, laying their guns across the mounds, set up a most mournful wail for the dead. Their largest clearing was here, which contained wild plum trees, bearing fruit in abundance after the place was known to the white man. At the lower end of this field, opposite the bridge, were two trees of remarkable size, one an oak and the other a

pine. The latter was known as "the branching pine," and was remarkable for the ingrafting of limbs from one branch to another—the work of the Indians? All together it was an enchanting spot in which to lie down in the long, deep sleep. Like the tomb of Moses, the great chieftain of Israel, it was amidst the solitude of the mountains. We never pass that way without thinking of the sleepers just under the surface. Ah! could those sleepers come forth, how much of history they might relate, how many hair-breadth escapes, how many heart-aches, and all life's bitter cost.

About one hundred rods below this locality, at a place known as "pole-bridge," and not far from the water tank, an Indian was found buried in the river bank, in a sitting posture, by the venerable William C. Ripley, some fifty years ago. Three guns had been placed over the body crosswise, which were badly rusted. He thought the thigh bone was of unusual length.

The Indians once had quite a clearing on what was afterward the Lamb farm, now owned by Philip Williams, whose barn is not far from the spot. The Lambs have formerly found a good many stone axes and other relics there. The aged Lorain Lamb describes the ground as grown up to choke-cherry and other bushes when he first saw it. Corn hills were still visible, while here and there were standing large elm trees.

On the opposite side of the river, a little above, the Indians had a sugar-bush, where they made maple sugar. Perhaps some of the trees are still standing, as there is yet a small sugar-bush occupying the same ground.

There was another field just a little northwest from the station at Lamb's Creek. This was known as the "wind-fall field," but it is doubtful if the Indians ever occupied it.

A very high flood in the year 1870 removed about a foot of soil, for a distance of several rods, from the surface of the main road at Lamb's Creek, where it is intersected by the road from the depot. This revealed a number of ancient fireplaces, where were found charred wood, fragments of bones, pieces of pottery, arrow-heads, pestles, stone wedges, and various flint implements. The pottery was unique, having been baked from clay mixed with very small pebbles, and having the exterior rudely ornamented, all after one design, with rarely an exception, in which case the ware seems to have been made of clay mixed with fine sand and made smooth inside and out. The place must have been a camping ground, and the sand removed by the flood was doubtless placed there long before by the same agency.

At some period in the past, probably representing a greater antiquity than any of the above, the Indians had a village on the point of land southwest from the cemetery at Mansfield, now owned by the writer. The place commands a fine view of the valley up and down for many miles, and was covered with a pine forest when first seen by the white man. It is rich in Indian relics, the soil, which is a gravelly loam, having been originally filled with them. They were manufactured here, from material obtained somewhere to the north, and one can readily

detect the location of their wigwams by the number of flint chips, etc., found in certain places. Implements, both finished and in a partially finished state, have been plowed up during many years, and although the writer has collected many hundreds of them the place is not yet exhausted, but continues to furnish specimens whenever the ground is newly plowed. These were made in a number of places over an area of three or four acres, but more particularly in two places, at all of which there doubtless might once have been seen habitations. We have picked up over two hundred arrow points, a number of pestles, a number of polished implements used in the dressing of hides, some stone axes, a number of stones used as sinkers on fish-nets, several bushels of small flattened sandstone cobbles with holes cut in the sides one-fourth to one-half inch in depth, besides various other things. The arrow points are mostly of dark colored flint, and are as a rule very small, though not always so, and were perhaps used and lost by boys in practicing upon a mark. But one white one has been found, a beautiful specimen of fair size, which may have a history of its own, and a few of a yellowish color. There are three or four different styles represented; one made to fasten to the arrow in the ordinary manner, one made to give the arrow a revolving motion while passing through the air, and another—the poisoned point—made to insert into the end of the arrow without fastening, in such a manner that it could not be withdrawn from an enemy without leaving the point imbedded in the flesh. It was a most ingenious contrivance, and it is said the mode of using it was to have a piece of rotten liver bitten by rattlesnakes in confinement until it was filled with poison, when the arrows were thrust into it. The flattened cobbles referred to, with a hole picked in each side, are a riddle hard to solve. It is difficult to determine what they were used for, or how they were made. It would test the best of steel to make them, as they are composed of hard quartzose sand. It is very singular that none of them have been found elsewhere in this vicinity, not even among all the specimens found at Lamb's Creek. It is a matter of equal interest to the antiquarian that not a single fragment, large or small, of the curious pottery found on the river flats, and mentioned as occurring at Lamb's Creek, has ever been found at this place. The flint chips, arrow points, etc., we have found in some instances under large pine stumps. Those who made them—when did they live? How long ago? The oldest settler does not know. No man living can tell. The hands that fashioned them are in the dust; they lived in the forgotten past.

#### EARLY AND PROMINENT RESIDENTS.

We have no certain knowledge that foot of white man ever trod these wilds previous to the year 1790. In 1791 the Williamson road was begun by German redemptioners under the direction of Colonel Williamson, in the interest of Sir William Pulteney of England, who owned large tracts of land in the State of New York, where now stands the village of Bath. The road was

completed as far as Canoe Camp in 1791. Here, at the approach of winter, canoes were built and the whole party floated down the river to Painted Post, and thence up the Conhocton to Bath. Hence the name of Canoe Camp. The road was completed in 1792. Above Mansfield it ran in nearly the same place it now does. In the village its place is now occupied by the railroad. It crossed Corey Creek just above the railroad bridge, going up on higher ground to the north, where it kept until nearly opposite the old Asa Donaldson house, half a mile below, when it went down and crossed the river, keeping on the west side as far as the old Asa Mann house, where it returned to the east side. At the time of the building of this road, or soon thereafter, a man by the name of Carter first came and settled at what is now known as Lamb's Creek. He built two log houses in close proximity to each other, and cleared off some eight or ten acres, which he had planted to corn and potatoes. In the fall of 1796, or spring of 1797, he sold his place to a man by the name of White, who never occupied it however, but who sold it to Gad Lamb early in the summer of 1797.

The first settler in Richmond township, then, was this man Carter. Of his history little is known. It does not even appear where he came from. He went from here to Canaseraga Creek, in western New York. Lorain Lamb, who saw him there in 1811, describes him as being then a man sixty years of age, short and thick-set.

BENJAMIN COREY.—The second settler was Benjamin Corey. Of his antecedents nothing is known. He was found living in a bark cabin on the east bank of the Tioga River, above Albert Sherwood's. Lorain Lamb and his mother took supper with him in this cabin July 4th 1797, while on their way to the Carter place, two or three miles below. In the fall of 1797 he put up a log house on the site of his bark cabin. Daniel and Harry Lamb came up to the raising, and when just below the railroad bridge, at a point in the road then known as "the narrows," their dog treed a bear. Daniel and the dog stayed to watch the tree, while Harry went back after his gun and shot the animal. Corey lived in this house three or four years, when he removed to Angelica, Allegany county, N. Y. He was a large, strong man, upwards of thirty years of age, of dark complexion, and had a wife and one or two children. He was considered a good singer. While here his wife died with the small-pox, and he took her down to the mouth of the Cowanesque in a canoe and buried her there. Corey has left his name in that of the creek which runs through Mansfield.

GAD LAMB.—The third settler was Gad Lamb, from the town of Wilbraham, ten miles from Springfield, Mass., where he was born November 20th 1744. He was married January 7th 1779 to Jerusha Ripley, of Windham, Conn., daughter of Ebenezer and Mehitable Ripley. Their children were Daniel, Harry, Sally, Patty, Jerusha, Lorain, Nancy, Clarissa, Maria, and Ebenezer Ripley, of whom all but Lorain are dead. Mr. Lamb died at Lamb's Creek, April 5th 1824, aged 80 years; and his

wife May 9th 1838, aged 82. They are buried by the road side half a mile below Lamb's Creek, and a few rods north from the spot where they lived.

Fortunately, of this old and well known family there remains a living representative in the person of Lorain Lamb, besides numerous descendants. Unlike the settlers already named, who were transient, this family came to stay, remaining as prominent actors in the history of the township. Undoubtedly to Gad Lamb must be given the credit of being the first permanent settler, and it gives us pleasure to record him as such, with the suggestion that when, in a few years, we shall celebrate the first centennial in the history of the settlement of our town, a stone be placed over his grave perpetuating his title to this honorable distinction.

Mr. Lamb was a man five feet ten inches in height, and weighing 240 pounds. He was broad-shouldered and very strong. He had heavy eyebrows, dark hair and dark complexion. On the way here he made a stop at Towanda, where his son Ebenezer Ripley Lamb was born, May 21st 1797. Leaving his family there, he, in company with his oldest son, Daniel, came on to the Tioga River at Canoe Camp, where they looked at some land with the view of purchasing. They did not purchase however, but planted the old Williamson encampment to corn and potatoes. This was but a mere nook in the forest, cleared off by Williamson's men for a camp. They then went on down the river four or five miles and purchased the Carter place of a Mr. White, as already stated. Mr. Lamb then went back after his family, leaving Daniel alone in one of the log houses built by Carter, where he stayed for a period of two weeks, or until his father's return, listening at night to the howling of wolves, with no human beings nearer than the family of Nathan Niles, at the mouth of Mill Creek. Quite a feat for a boy of barely seventeen summers. On his return, Mr. Lamb's daughter by his first wife, a Mrs. Bartlett, was delivered of a boy when about four miles above "Peter's Camp," now Blossburg. This child of the wilderness was named Judah. Mr. Lamb with his family reached their destination on the evening of July 4th 1797. They resided for about three years thereafter in one of the log houses built by Mr. Carter. They then erected a large double log house on nearly the same ground, which stood on the spot where John Lanigan's house now stands, nearly half a mile below the Lamb's Creek bridge. South from this house Gad and his sons, Daniel, Harry, and Lorain, planted the first apple orchard ever planted by white men within the limits of Richmond. When Gad and his sons went to mill they put their grain in a canoe and went down the river to Elmira, then Newtown, a distance of fifty miles or more, and on their return poled the canoe back. When they could not do this they had a large stump hollowed out, and with a spring pole pounded out their own grain. Gad's wife, Jerusha, organized the first Sunday-school in Richmond, at her own house, fifty-six years ago.

Of Mr. Lamb's children Daniel Lamb was born in Massachusetts, January 15th 1780, and died at Lamb's

Creek, December 18th 1866, aged nearly 87 years. He married Mrs. Clarissa Marvin, widow of Elihu Marvin and sister of Judge Kilbourn, by whom he had a daughter, Angelina, afterward Mrs. Michael Fralic. His wife died in 1814, and in 1815 he married Clarissa Chamberlain, by whom he had eight children, viz. Darwin, Maria, Minerva, Gad, Brad, Ann, Cornelia, and Fred. Esquire Lamb was appointed justice of the peace in 1812 by Governor Simon Snyder, and was elected county treasurer in 1817-19. He built the Silas Allis house, opposite the residence of D. L. Fralic. He with his father and brothers built a saw-mill in 1812, the third in the township, which stood just below the east end of the Lamb's Creek river bridge, opposite Fralic Brothers' mill.

Harry Lamb was born in Massachusetts, March 24th 1781, and died at Lamb's Creek in August 1852, aged 71. He never married.

Lorain Lamb was born in Massachusetts, January 14th 1789, and was therefore between eight and nine years of age when his father came here, eighty-five years ago. Mr. Lamb has come to a green old age, and is now living at Mansfield, hale and hearty, amid the snows of ninety-three winters. He is the oldest man living in this vicinity, and retains a most wonderful memory, so much so that almost the greatest pleasure derived by the author in connection with this work has been while seated close beside this old pioneer, listening to the story of other days; and we wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to him for much of interest in the early annals of our town, much that would forever have perished with the only living witness to many of the incidents herein recorded. It is indeed wonderful that we have yet living in our midst, in the person of this venerable patriarch, an eye witness to all that has here transpired from the time this valley was a howling wilderness, almost unbroken by the hand of man, down to the present. The subject of this sketch was a babe of three months and seventeen days when Washington first took his seat as president of the United States, and a lad of ten years when Washington died, an event which he distinctly remembers, having then been in this valley between two and three years. When Mr. Lamb and his father took up their abode here the illustrious Washington had just delivered his farewell address and was retiring to private life.

The recollections of a long lifetime such as this would doubtless fill a volume, while space will prevent us from mentioning more than an incident or two. When Mr. Lamb was hardly yet in his teens he was sent to Tioga, then Willardsburg, on horseback. Going round a large tree, he suddenly came upon a panther, crouched and waiting his approach. Stopping short, and remembering how it is said that untamable beasts can be looked out of countenance, he fixed his eye upon that of the savage monster, gazing steadily at him for some time, when to his great relief the panther turned, and with amazing bounds disappeared. Later in life, when he had reached his majority, he "went west," that is to say, he

went as far as the Allegheny River, in northwestern Pennsylvania. On his return he stopped over night at a farm house, south from Mount Morris, N. Y., on the Canaseraga Creek. During conversation in the evening he found to his surprise that the family was that of Carter, whom his father had bought out at Lamb's Creek many years before. He staid two or three days, and among other things gotten up for his entertainment was a sleighing party, in which he was accompanied by Mr. Carter's two daughters. Speaking of this event he added in a merry undertone: "Yes, and the girls did just as they used to—they hugged up good." Mr. Lamb was married Jan 8th 1818 to Susanna Adams (born June 27th 1800), of Tioga township, by whom he has had seven children, of whom Horatio and Sophia are two.

Ebenezer Ripley Lamb was born at Towanda, Pa., May 21st 1797, and died at Lamb's Creek, August 3d 1872, aged 75 years. By his first wife he had eleven children.

JOSHIA HOVEY settled on the farm where Sumner Wilson now lives, just before the beginning of the present century. He was the first man on that place. His son, Simeon Hovey, started on the Henry Searle farm (now owned by Joseph Schusler), at a later date. He married Jerusha Lamb, while another son, Josiah jr., married Sally Lamb, daughters of Gad Lamb. They left for Geneseo, N. Y., in or before 1802.

The preceding sketches probably embrace all the settlers within the present limits of Richmond township prior to the year 1800. At that date there curled the smoke from but three log huts—one belonging to Gad Lamb, near the northern boundary of the township; one to Benjamin Corey, near the center; and one to Josiah Hovey, near the south line—all about three miles apart and embosomed in the depths of a heavy forest of white pine. The flats and many of the hillsides were densely occupied with immense trees of this species, which have long since disappeared before the woodman's axe.

THE SECOND DECADE witnessed a considerable accession of settlers. Peres Bardwell settled about the beginning of the century where Asa Mann and James R. Wilson afterward lived; his descendants are still found in our midst. An Englishman by the name of Burton settled about the same time on what was subsequently the Joshua Shaw place; while Amasa Culver settled at Canoe Camp. A few years later David Miller and Cheney Ames settled a mile south of Mansfield; a Mr. Negley and Mr. Rowley at Canoe Camp, and Nathan Hill and Peter Button half a mile above.

EDWARD GOBIN.—About the year 1802 Edward Gobin lived at the Corey house, which, as already stated, stood above and across the river from Albert Sherwood's, and a little south of west from the Corey Creek railroad bridge. Mr. Gobin was not a surveyor, as has been said by some, but one Henry Daniels, who boarded at his house, was a surveyor under the Pennsylvania title. There was a great deal of trouble about this time between the claimants under the Pennsylvania and Connecticut titles. On going to his door one morning, Gobin, evidently mistaken for Daniels, was shot through the



back and hips by a man supposed to be one Barber, who was concealed behind a large pine tree on the opposite side of the river, the stump of which was standing not long since, and is still in existence in a stump fence by the roadside near by. Harry Lamb went for the nearest surgeon, who lived at Elmira, then Newtown, and who dressed the wound. Mr. Gobin recovered, lived to a good old age, and died not long ago in Northumberland county, Pa.

ELIHU MARVIN built the first saw-mill, in 1803, on the site since occupied by the paint mill, one mile south of Mansfield. One of the first grist-mills in the county was built by Dorman Bloss, at Nelson, to turn by hand, in 1805. This was purchased by Marvin, who hauled it from there on an ox sled and put it up under his saw-mill, where it would grind five or six bushels per day. Marvin afterward got out the timber for a grist-mill, which he never put up, however. His widow afterward sold the frame to the Spencers, and out of it was erected the first Spencer mill at Canoe Camp.

ASA MANN.—As the founder of Mansfield the subject of this sketch will rank among the most important personages of whom we shall be called upon to treat. As an historical figure Asa Mann stands out conspicuously. We find no other name so intimately blended with all the early traditions of the town. He seems to have occupied the place of chief, and to have been pre-eminent in civil affairs. He was born in Rhode Island, in the year 1782, and came here in 1804, locating on the place since occupied by James R. Wilson, about one mile north of Mansfield. While there he kept a hotel and a small stock of merchandise, being the first regular hotel and store kept within the limits of the territory under consideration. These were kept in a log house until the year 1818, when he built the house which is still standing, and which in its day, and even as late as the year 1830, was considered the finest house in the Tioga Valley. In front of this house, and near the river, the first graveyard was located. Mrs. Jones, Mr. Mann's mother-in-law, who was nearly 100 years old at the time of her death, was buried here; also, old Mr. Burley, Philena Clark (daughter of Seth and Eleanor Clark), and Mrs. Clarissa Lamb (wife of Daniel Lamb, and mother of Mrs. Michael Fralic), and doubtless several others. Every trace of this cemetery has now disappeared. The saw-mill a little below and on the opposite side of the river (afterward known as the Wilson mill, and more recently as the Phelps mill) was built by Mr. Mann in the year 1831. Much valuable lumber has been manufactured at this place. About the year 1824 he purchased 200 acres of John and Peter Kelts, which included nearly all the territory now occupied by the business part of Mansfield. Upon this ground, and where the village stands to-day, Mr. Mann the same year cleared a field of some twenty or thirty acres in extent. This field, which had no house, was known far and wide as *Mann's field*, and the reader will be quick to discover the origin of the name of our village if he will for the sake of convenience bring these two words together and eliminate one *n*. At a later date

Mr. Mann laid out his lands in town lots, but it was not until 1835 that he left his farm and moved into the village, where he kept hotel one year, in a house erected by Oliver Whittaker, which stood where the Allen block now stands, and which, having been removed to the east of that block, is now used in connection with the orphan school. Mr. Mann left Mansfield in 1839, and went to Peru, Ill., where he died on the 8th of July 1843, aged 61 years. His wife, Phebe, died while here, May 31st 1838, aged 64 years. Mr. Mann was married in the year 1800 to Miss Phebe Jones, of Rutland, Vermont, by whom he had eleven children, viz. William B., Juliette, Jasper, Laura Maria, Roxanna, Mary Ann, Phebe, Christiana, Phebe Adaline, and two who died in infancy. Jasper Mann died in Mansfield, August 2nd 1838, aged 30 years. William B. died in Peru, Ill., October 19th 1838, aged 34 years. Laura Maria died at Homer, Ill., July 8th 1841, aged 31 years. Christiana died at Peru in 1848, aged 23 years. Phebe Adaline died at Peru in 1849, aged 25 years. Roxanna died in 1878, aged 64 years, and Juliette in 1879, aged 71 years. Mrs. Mary Ann Hoffman (born July 27th 1815), wife of John Hoffman, of Mendota, Ill., is the only survivor. Mr. Mann had a distillery a little south from Spencer's photograph gallery, in 1820 or 1825. Together with a man by the name of Hewland he built a saw-mill at the lower end of Smythe Park, prior to 1834. He was the first postmaster at Mansfield, and held the office many years.

JOHN, PETER, AND JACOB KELTS came here with their father in 1804 or 1805, from some place on the Mohawk, and lived for a number of years in the old Corey house. Jacob was kicked by a horse and killed. John, upon getting married, built a log house on the knoll by the Williamson road, southwest from the cemetery, the cellar of which was still visible some ten years since. He had two or three acres cleared there, on the site of the old Indian village already described. His barn, also of logs, stood on the flat a little to the south and near the creek; while his pig pen, of the same material, stood nearly on the ground occupied by the author's residence. One night a large black bear came and carried off his only hog, taking it up the creek about twenty rods, where he ate a good share of it up. At that time the ground now occupied by Mansfield, as well as above, on both sides of Corey Creek, was a heavy forest, with a dense undergrowth of laurel, so much so that in places it was a veritable laurel swamp, making an excellent harbor for the wild animals frequenting these parts. Peter Kelts, upon getting married, built together with his father a plank house near where King's factory now stands, and where the Williamson road then ran. This was probably the first framed dwelling, and was built not far from 1810 or 1812. John soon after built a house on the opposite side of the road, into which he moved. Some of the apple trees which surrounded his house are still standing on the east side of the railroad. John and Peter Kelts also built a saw-mill about half a mile up Corey Creek, where Kingsley's dam now is. Elijah Clark owned a share in this mill, which was the second saw-mill built, that of Elihu

Marvin being first. John and Peter afterward sold their lands to Asa Mann. John died not long since at Knoxville, Pa., aged 85. His son, Sabrina Kelts, born in the house just mentioned, in 1814, is still living, about one mile below Mansfield.

ELIJAH CLARK, a son of Seth and Eleanor Clark, was born in the town of Wilbraham, Mass., ten miles from Springfield, in the year 1783, and died at his home below Mansfield, January 5th 1864, aged 81 years, having been here 58 years. He was married to Miss Lydia Mixer in 1803, by whom he had six children, viz. Phineas M. (deceased), Elijah Pinchen, William E., Edwin (died in the civil war), Lydia (Mrs. Martin Kelley, deceased), and Harriet (Mrs. Daniel Elliott). His wife died in 1833, and in 1835 he was married to Mrs. Hannah Jackson, by whom he also had six children, viz. Van Buren; Seth, Oscar, James, Philena and Fidelia—all deceased excepting James. Mr. Clark came here in 1806, and purchased 200 acres of land, a portion of which is now owned by Albert Sherwood, whose barn, in part, was built by him in 1810, it being the first frame barn in Mansfield or Richmond; it was removed some twenty years ago from its original to its present site, where it bids fair to last a hundred years to come. He was undoubtedly one of the most valued of our early pioneers, and left behind him a large number of descendants, including some of our foremost citizens.

Of his children Phineas M. Clark was born in Massachusetts, in 1805, and died at Mansfield in 1881. He was an active and useful man, especially in connection with erecting the normal school building and the Methodist church. Of the latter society he was a leading member. In 1826 he married Polly Badd, by whom he had eleven children. She died in 1857, and in 1858 he married Mrs. Adaline Kniffin, by whom he had one child. He was the father of postmaster M. L. Clark and Phineas Volney (proprietor of Clark's Hotel), of Mansfield.

Elijah Pinchen Clark was born on the Joshua Shaw farm, at Lamb's Creek, in the year 1807. He now lives on Corey Creek, near Mansfield, at the age of 75, and without doubt is the oldest man living in this vicinity who was born here. He married Fanny Fitzgerald, a most estimable woman, who died in 1873, and in 1879 he married Mrs. Randall. His children were Daniel E. (deceased), Warren, Frank W. (who is now an attorney at law in Mansfield, having been admitted to the bar in 1866), J. Miller (now a merchant in Mansfield), and Myron (deceased).

William E. Clark, now living between Mansfield and Lamb's Creek at the age of 70, was born in a log house near the site of the Asa Donaldson house, in 1812. The house he now occupies is the oldest one standing in this valley, and was erected at an early date, probably before 1815, by one Bickford. His wife (now deceased) was Mary Baker, by whom he had eight children.

Van Buren Clark was born in 1834, and died in 1869. He married Lydia Gile, by whom he had three children. Seth Clark was born in 1836, and died in 1881. He married Electa Ketcham, by whom he had three children.

Oscar Clark was born in 1835, and died in 1867. He married Mary A. Sherwood, *nee* McCarty, and had one child (deceased). James Clark was born in 1846, and married Viola Marvin, by whom he has had four children.

AMOS SPENCER, a native of Unadilla, N. Y., settled at Canoe Camp in 1806, and soon after erected a grist-mill, which, with the exception of the one put up under Elihu Marvin's saw-mill, was the first one built, and the frame of which he purchased of Clarissa Marvin, widow of Elihu Marvin, as already stated. It was afterward replaced by another and better mill, and in 1857 the large new mill was built. This last one, which was destroyed by fire May 20th 1879, was the best grist-mill in the county, and was built by his son and grandson, L. K. and A. M. Spencer. By the aid of an excellent water power a large and profitable business had long been done at this mill, and its loss was a misfortune to the community. The first pair of buhr-stones ever brought into Tioga county were in the mill at the time of its destruction. The Spencers have been known from earliest times as the most prominent men connected with the milling business in the county, as well as one of the leading and most influential families. The subject of this sketch was married to Sophia Keys, by whom he had two children, Leander K. and Valorus O. He died in 1851. Leander K. Spencer was born in 1796, and died in 1866, aged 70 years. He married Lovina Rowley, by whom he had eight children, including Alonzo M. Spencer, of Canoe Camp and Rev. Ichabod Spencer, of Kansas. Valorus O. Spencer was born in 1812, and married Jane Kelts, by whom he has had seven children, including F. M. Spencer, the celebrated photographer.

EBENEZER BURLEY came about the year 1808, and brought his father with him. His sons were David, Robert and Ebenezer jr.—the last the father of Wells Burley, who yet lives in this vicinity. Mr. B. lived about half a mile north of Mansfield, on the east side of the Williamson road, while his brother Elijah lived on the opposite side of the river, on the place now owned by L. H. Shattuck. David Burley, who married Rhoda Shaw, first lived on the place now owned by Thomas Jerald, up Corey Creek, and made the first clearing there. Ebenezer Burley sen. was a Revolutionary soldier, and died in 1837, aged 74.

JOSHUA SHAW, another of the early pioneers, was born in Plainfield, Mass., in 1764, and died at Lamb's Creek May 24th 1842, aged 78 years. He came here in 1809, having previously married Sarah Hawes (deceased May 13th 1850, aged 82), by whom he had six children, viz. Vardis, Rodney C., Merrill, Rhoda (Mrs. David Burley), Sally (Mrs. Nehemiah Ripley), and Polly (Mrs. Elisha Cleveland)—all dead except Merrill. It is related of Mr. Shaw that when he came to this county he brought a cow tied to the wagon, and her milk was put in a churn and made into butter simply by the jolting of the wagon over the rough road, saving all trouble of churning. Part of the house he occupied is still standing at Lamb's Creek, and was built by him in 1817. Part of the orchard also remains, and was raised from seed

brought from Massachusetts. The trees are now among the oldest planted by white men.

Vardis Shaw was born in Massachusetts, in 1799, and died at the old homestead at Lamb's Creek, March 24th 1863, aged 64 years. He married Eleanor Clark (deceased April 22nd 1859 aged 56, daughter of Seth and Eleanor Clark), by whom he had eight children, viz. Andrew (deceased), Porter (deceased), William, Daniel, Julia (deceased), Cynthia (deceased), Christa and Maria.

Colonel Rodney Shaw was also born in Massachusetts, in 1804, and was six years old when his father came to Pennsylvania. He died at Mansfield in 1866, aged 62. He was married to Mary Ann Seelye (born in 1809), by whom he had ten children. He was a colonel of militia, as well as a prominent and influential citizen and member of the Methodist church. He took an active part in founding the classical seminary. The old home, about one mile north of Mansfield, is still occupied by his aged widow. His children were Frank M., James, Horry, Orrin, Thomas (deceased—green be thy memory, old playmate!), Matilda (Mrs. Daniel Bly), Harriet (Mrs. H. Dorsett), Helen (deceased), Eliza (Mrs. J. M. Bates), and Ella.

JUSTUS BURR CLARK. The subjoined sketch is an extract from an article prepared and read by the writer on the occasion of Mr. Clark's 80th birthday, two years ago, at which time a large number of his descendants gave him a pleasant surprise. The author has felt some delicacy, however, in publishing this sketch of his grandfather, lest he might be charged with favoritism, owing to its somewhat greater length and scope. But if he has written more it is because he had greater knowledge of events. Similar incidents and adventures doubtless occurred in the lives of many of the early settlers, which would now be read with interest, but which are gone with their heroes, or live but vaguely in the minds of their descendants.) The date of his birth was February 4th 1800, and the place Wilbraham, Mass., ten miles from Springfield, on the Boston turnpike. He was the ninth in a family of eleven, and is the only survivor. His father's name was Seth and his mother's Eleanor. Her maiden name was Eleanor Burr. They died here many years ago, each aged about 80, and are buried in a small cemetery about two miles from Mansfield, on the Mainsburg road. Seth was a soldier, and carried a musket under Washington.

At six years of age Justus, with his parents, moved to Vermont, where they remained until 1814, when they removed to Pennsylvania, whither he had been preceded by three brothers and one sister, viz. Elijah, John, Loren and Philena. During this journey Justus, then a lad of fourteen, drove, fed and cared for a three-horse team. After living below Mansfield two or three years they went up Corey Creek, where he lived with his parents until he got married, in 1821. His wife's name was Catherine Hart. Her father was opposed to the marriage, having been told that Justus was a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow, spending his time in hunting and fishing. So he stole her away, and brought her home in a cutter,

where they were married. We cannot omit in this connection a brief notice of this bride of the wilderness. When we say that she was born in 1805, and that she died in 1872, we have not said all that ought to be said. For whatever of moral stamina, mental endowment or physical vigor, we as her descendants may possess, we owe something—I should say much—to this noble-hearted woman; and, although the grave has closed over her, and we can no longer thank her for what she has bequeathed to us, we would still pay an affectionate tribute to her memory.

Upon getting married Mr. Clark went on the farm where he still lives. There was no road there then. Only about an acre had been "slashed down" and burned over, with most of the logs and stumps still on the ground. A log cabin had been erected, and into this they moved, taking all their worldly goods in a corn basket. There were three of them—his wife, himself and his dog. The furniture consisted of two stools to sit upon. The tools were an axe, a saw, an auger and a shaving knife. With these he went to work and made a table of cherry, which had one wooden leg, and two wooden hinges by which it was fastened to the logs in the side of the house, so that when not in use it could be tilted up against the wall. He then made a bedstead by cutting four pieces for sides and ends, and two for legs—all from saplings growing at his door. The bedcord was of elm bark twisted. His mother had given him a straw bed and two or three blankets and sheets, with bear skins in reserve for cold weather, and a wolf skin stuffed with straw for a pillow. He next made a stand to stuff the above named articles. His wife then took a job of weaving and bought three old chairs at one dollar apiece, when she went to the woods, obtained some bark, and bottomed them herself. He next put up an old fashioned Dutch chimney, with wooden crane instead of an iron one, and an old fashioned fireplace, the back logs for which he used to draw right in with a horse. Their first ironware was a teakettle, bought with three bushels of wheat. At the same time he bought a hand saw for \$3 and shingle nails for thirty cents per pound, of William Willard, of Tioga. His first barn was built in 1830, fifty-two years ago, and the old orchard (ah! what delicious apples grew there) was planted fifty-seven years ago. The old log house stood on the site of the present dwelling, and the days passed there were days of toil, privation and hardship. Often when the husband was away, perhaps down the river with a raft of lumber, the wife had to carry on farming operations. On one such occasion the late Prof. F. A. Allen, then a small boy, dropped the corn for her to plant. The children born to them were as follows: John, Julia (Mrs. Albert Sherwood), Lucinda (Mrs. Lyman Beach), Justus jr., Nancy (Mrs. Hiram Middaugh), Daniel, Amanda (deceased), and Morris.

As a renowned hunter the subject of this sketch rivaled Richard Copp and Aaron Bloss. He was the Nimrod of fifty years ago, when the forest abounded with fallow deer, the wolf and the bear. A few of his many adventures we will let him tell in his own way:

"I set a trap for a bear, went to it and it was gone; followed the trail down to a little creek, where stood a leaning hemlock, and there on a limb sat the bear. I thought I would have some fun with him, so I got a pole and pried the trap off, when the bear fell to the ground; but, instead of running off as I expected, he took after me, snapping and growling at every jump. I didn't like the looks of his big sharp teeth, so I ran the fastest I ever did, and all the time I could hear the trap rattling at my heels. But after a while I couldn't hear it any longer, and so I stopped and looked back over a log and I could see the bear. The trap had got tangled in the brush and stopped him, but I made up my mind I had had all the fun with the bear that I wanted, so I got my gun and shot him."

"Deer were plenty in those days; used to kill sometimes two and sometimes five in a day. One time I saw a big buck and cracked away at his head, but hit his ear, when my little dog put after him. The old buck did not run, but pitched at the dog. I ran up to see if he was like to kill the dog, when he left the dog and pitched at me. I had no other way but to grab him by the horns. We took it rough and tumble; sometimes he was down and sometimes I was down. Finally he made a terrible spring at me. I thrust his head down to the ground and he came with such force as to end completely over, when I clapped my foot on his horns, grabbed my hunting knife and cut his throat—but not until I had lost my pants and one shoe, and was covered with blood. The horns of this deer are now on my barn."

"There was a man by the name of Copp, and he and I started to go to a 'deer lick' back of Pickel Hill. On the way we came to a piece of ground trodden very smooth, as though a good many wild beasts came in there. Near by I saw a big hollow basswood tree that had fallen down, and I went and looked in, when I could see a great many eyes glistening, but I could not tell what kind of heads they belonged to. So I fired both Copp's rifle and mine into the log, and then tried to have my hunting dog go in, but he would go no farther than I pushed him. I thought I ought to have more courage than the dog, so I got a club and started into the den and commenced driving them back. They kept retreating and I kept crawling in. At the other end of the tree there was a hole just big enough for them to back out of, so I would drive them up and Copp would shoot them. The first I knew what they were I came to a dead wolf. When we got the log clear we had seven wolves."

REV. NEHEMIAH HOBART RIPLEY was born May 5th 1771, and died September 16th 1847. He married Lucy Ball, by whom he had eleven children, of whom Philip is one. He afterward married Sally, daughter of Joshua Shaw. He came from Albany, N. Y., in 1815, and built a saw-mill in 1836, where the Pinchen Clark mill afterward stood, which was burned down and rebuilt. Elder Ripley was ordained an old school Baptist minister, and preached for that denomination ten or fifteen years, after which he was known as a Universalist preacher. This is recorded of a man who is credited with being the first minister of the gospel who resided here.

Philip S. Ripley was born in 1812, and was married in 1837 to Lorena Webster, a most estimable woman, by whom he has had ten children, of whom Homer Ripley is one. The family cemetery, delightfully situated on a pleasant knoll, was opened in 1844.

MAJOR EBENEZER RIPLEY was born March 26th 1766, and died at Lamb's Creek, April 30th 1849. He was a brother of Jerusha, wife of Gad Lamb. He married Sally Flower, by whom he had ten children, including William C., Lucy (Mrs. Spear), Samuel and Dwight; and by a second wife, Charles and Sally. Major Ripley came from Cooperstown, N. Y., in February 1817, and was afterward appointed a justice of the peace. He was a major in the war of the Revolution, and one of six Revolutionary soldiers who have lived in this township. His children have been persons of marked individuality and more than ordinary intelligence.

WILLIAM C. RIPLEY was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., October 13th 1797, and is now living at Lamb's Creek, hale and hearty, at the advanced age of 85 years. He came here in a sleigh with his father, when he was in his twentieth year. Rather a large boy to cry, and yet he says he cried while passing his first night in the loft of Gad Lamb's log house, through the cracks of which blew the wintry winds, sifting the snow upon William as he lay shivering in that garret. His first wife (whom he married in 1828) was Anna Goddard, of Troy, Pa., by whom he had two children; she died in 1838. His second wife was Eleanor Flower, of Springfield, Mass., by whom he also had two children. It hardly seems possible that this man could have helped to clear the ground now occupied by the Mansfield cemetery and already crowded with its hundreds of graves, yet such is the fact.

In 1827 and 1828 Mr. Ripley taught school in Mansfield, in a plank school-house which stood just south of the bridge over the railroad on Wellsboro street, where the railroad now runs. This building was erected in 1826, and was used at times for religious purposes. He had 76 pupils, and his wages were \$10 per month the first year and \$11 the second. Among his pupils were Fordyce A. Allen, Clark W. and Robert Bailey, and Phineas and Pinchen Clark. At a public gathering in connection with the normal school some years since, Mr. Ripley, as one of the board of trustees, was called upon to make some remarks, in the course of which he alluded to this school and its pupils in his own happy manner by saying: "Among them was a little sunburnt boy, who has grown and developed, and aimed higher and higher, until he stands among the foremost educators of this and other States. We know him as Professor F. A. Allen, principal of the State Normal and Soldiers' Orphan School." He fitly closed by holding up this remarkable man as an example worthy the imitation of every young, aspiring mind. Mr. Ripley has always been prominent in educational matters, especially in connection with the normal school, where he has been a leading spirit ever since its organization, holding important offices in the board of trustees. It is said that on the night of the 22nd of April 1857 he marked out in the snow the plan of a new building





*Mr. E. Ripley*

while the old one was still burning. Such facts speak well for any man, and it is with pleasure that we make honorable mention of Mr. Ripley's name in connection with the cause of education, and as one of our foremost citizens. He has been justice of the peace 25 years, and received many other tokens of confidence and esteem from his neighbors. We are under many obligations to him for much valuable information concerning the early days.

JOHN and AENER COCHRAN came in 1816 from Cambridge, Vt. John was born in Bennington, Vt., and died at Lamb's Creek in 1877, aged 98 years, 7 months and 14 days—lacking but little more than a year and a quarter of being 100 years old. He was probably the oldest man ever residing here. He is buried in the family cemetery back of the old home, where was formerly a delightful grove, to which he often resorted for meditation and reading of the Scriptures. He married Betsey Otis, by whom he had ten children.

Abner, John's brother, came with him, and lived in the house now occupied by William E. Clark. He was born in 1789, and died in 1877. He married Olive Bickford, by whom he had three children, of whom Stephen B. is one.

John was a great hunter. One moonlight night he killed a bear in the road in front of his barn; he also killed a wolf, but he hunted for deer principally, and is

said to have killed eighteen deer out of nineteen, wounding the nineteenth.

DEACON ISAAC LOUNSBERRY, son of John Lounsberry, was born December 21st 1757, and came to Canoe Camp in 1818. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and died April 4th 1851, aged 94 years. He married Susanna Wright, by whom he had fourteen children, of whom Letson, Ira and Isaac now live at Canoe Camp.

Letson Lounsberry was born September 4th 1804; married Cynthia Huntington, daughter of Christopher Huntington, and has four children living.

Ira Lounsberry was born August 8th 1808; married Sophia Prentice, and has four children living, of whom Isaac, one of our leading citizens, is one.

Isaac Lounsberry was born February 9th 1811; married Laura Ann Gillett, and has three children living.

PETER WHITTAKER came here with his father-in-law, Isaac Lounsberry, from Schoharie county, N. Y., in the year 1818. He was born in Canada, in 1797, and died on his farm east of Canoe Camp in 1877. Silas Lamphier and a man by the name of Burke had preceded him into that neighborhood, which otherwise was an unbroken forest. Mr. Whittaker was one of our most substantial citizens, and left a large family of the same character. He married Ruth Lounsberry, by whom he had fourteen children, eleven of whom are living, including Seth, Pliny, and Barney, who still reside on or near the old homestead.

Seth Whittaker was born in 1818, and married Ruhamah Robinson, by whom he has had ten children.

Pliny Whittaker was born in 1820, and married Hattie Robinson.

Barney Whittaker was born in 1827, and married Juliette Phelps, by whom he has had eight children.

THE HOLDEN FAMILY.—Daniel Holden was born in Barre, Massachusetts, September 1st 1784, and came to Canoe Camp from Albany, N. Y., in 1819, with two yoke of oxen and two horse teams. In 1820 he located on what has since been known as the Clint. Holden place, and in 1826 he built a store across the road from his house, in which he carried on the mercantile business until his death. He died on the 4th of September 1830, at the age of 46 years. His store stood about a quarter of a mile above what is now the business center of the village. He was the first merchant within the corporate limits of Mansfield, having begun in a small way as early as 1822. He was the pioneer merchant in Mansfield, a man of wonderful energy, and has left a large and influential family, several of whom have likewise been given to mercantile pursuits. As an active business man perhaps few if any have excelled him; at the time of his death he owned a store at Sylvania, and an interest in one at Mitchell's Creek. In 1809 he married Lydia Lounsberry, daughter of Deacon Isaac Lounsberry (who died November 10th 1874, aged 81 years). By her he had nine children, viz. Eliza (Mrs. Martin Stratton), Lucy (Mrs. Robert Bailey, deceased), Daniel L., Isaac, De Witt Clinton (deceased), John A., George R., Horace W., and Reuben N.



Daniel L. Holden was born February 10th 1814, and married Betsey Mudge, by whom he has had nine children.

Isaac Holden was born August 13th 1816, and married Lydia Phelps, by whom he has had six children.

De Witt Clinton Holden was born October 14th 1818, and married Sarah Fuller, by whom he has had six children. He commenced keeping store in 1855, and continued to sell goods almost without interruption up to 1871, when he died. He was undoubtedly one of the most successful merchants Mansfield ever had, and as such deserves more than a passing notice.

John A. Holden was born December 20th 1821, and married Betsey Davis, by whom he has had four children.

George R. was born June 26th 1824; Horace W. April 25th 1827; and Reuben N. August 16th 1829. The last two are merchants.

LEUTENANT JACOB ALLEN was born in 1763, and died in Mansfield December 11th 1836, aged 73 years. He came from Massachusetts in 1818, and located on the place previously owned by Elijah Clark, and since by Rev. Asa Donaldson and Albert Sherwood. He built the house there—the writer's birthplace—in which he and his wife afterward died, and which was torn down a few years since; and he planted the old apple orchard, whose great trees and luscious fruit were dear alike to more than one we might name. Before settling here Lieutenant Allen had been through these parts as a peddler of woolen goods, axes, etc. He was the father of Jacob jr., Almon, Alden, Philena, Susannah, Miranda and Mollie Allen, and grandfather of Professor F. A. Allen. He was a lieutenant in the war of the Revolution, and an aide-de-camp to his father, who was killed in the early part of the war, while the son remained in the service to its close.

ALMON ALLEN was born in Massachusetts, and died at Mansfield in 1871, aged 73 years. He was a son of Lieutenant Jacob Allen. He married Polly Bates, by whom he had seven children, viz. Prof. Fordyce Almon, Darwin D., Philena, Charles, Almon, Loren Fenton, and George R. He came to Mansfield in 1822, from Cummington, Mass., and went to live with his father. In 1824 he with his brother-in-law, Solon Richards, erected a woolen factory near the northwest corner of Smythe Park, which he sold to John and Peter Drake. The factory was a bold enterprise for those days. It was burned, and rebuilt by the Drakes, and this last building, having been removed a few years since, is now occupied by Edward Doane & Co., as a sash and blind factory. Mr. Allen left Mansfield for Ohio, returned to Massachusetts, and afterward lived in Chautauqua county, N. Y., but came here to end his days, as already stated. He was a man of considerable physical and intellectual vigor, and was at one time a captain of militia.

PROFESSOR FORDYCE ALMON ALLEN.—The writer keenly feels his inability to write the biography of this distinguished man. 'Tis true he knew him intimately, and was long under his tutorship; and, though he has

had many teachers since, he has had none for whom he felt the love that he had for him, and none whose departure could have touched his heart with a deeper sorrow. But for all this there is something in the life of this man which claims the master hand of a master historian. Doubtless he had his faults; but, now that nearly three years have elapsed since his death, people are beginning to make up his estimate, and what is the verdict? *That there is a residuum of greatness*—a remainder, if you please, more durable than the granite shaft which marks his resting place. Truly good and truly great, it is not enough to say that he was Mansfield's most distinguished citizen; for his reputation was wide as the State, and is seen to have rested on nothing less than the good he had done. There may be those—base, ignoble souls!—who would detract from his well-earned fame; who will find fault and criticise because they can do nothing else; but over and above all who have ever come and gone in Mansfield towers Professor Allen. Purer man, grander man than he never walked our streets. Think not that this is excessive praise; it is but the just commendation due to great excellence and worth; a valuation which time will show to have been the true one. For his loss becomes apparent day by day. When he was alive the bats and owls of our community were content to stay in their dens. But now that he is dead they have the courage to venture forth. The men who put the bottle to their neighbors' lips are emboldened to carry on their vile, nefarious traffic in open defiance of the law. It was up-hill business when he was alive, but it is easy enough now, even though the parties may be well known. In a public assembly recently, while speaking of this clandestine liquor trade, a gentleman said he wished he had the power of that man they called Allen. And should you ask why this iniquity runs riot, the reply would be: Professor Allen is dead. It was an unfortunate day for Mansfield the day he died. It marked a perceptible lapse, as his coming had marked an advance.

There are three events in our history, of which this is one, his coming another, and the building of the seminary. The seminary had dragged out a miserable existence until after it was constituted a State normal school, when he did more than any other man to place it upon a solid basis, and it was he who inaugurated and made possible the era of prosperity which has since attended it. He did more than any other man to build up the school. He did more than any other man to build up the town. And finally, of the many good and excellent men who have resided at one time or another in Mansfield, be this his tribute—he was the greatest and best of all. He is going down in history as such, and the writer would not take one star from his crown.

Professor Allen was born at Cummington, Mass., July 10th 1820, and died at Mansfield, February 11th 1880. When he was two years old his father removed to this place, bringing little Fordyce all the way in a wagon. They went to live in a house built by his grandfather, Jacob Allen—dear to the writer as the place where he was



*F. S. Allen*



born. When a lad of some nine or ten summers he went to school in the old plank school house near the railroad bridge on Wellsboro street. It was there he spoke his first piece, taken from the "Columbian Orator," and there are those who well remember his appearance on the stage while repeating the following lines, which contained a prophecy:

" You'd scarce expect one of my age  
To speak in public on the stage,  
And if I chance to fall below  
Demosthenes or Cicero—  
Don't view me with a critic's eye,  
But pass my imperfections by.

" Large streams from little fountains flow,  
Tall oaks from little acorns grow,  
And though I now am small and young,  
With judgment weak and feeble tongue,  
Yet all great learned men, like me  
Once learned to read their A, B, C."

A few years later Fordyce, with his father, went to Ohio, and from there they returned to Massachusetts, whence, after remaining for a time, they went to Chautauqua county, N. Y. He then launched out for himself, at nineteen years of age, beginning in the world as a clerk at Coudersport, Pa., in 1839; though prior to this he had served in the same capacity for a short time at Hudson, N. Y. We soon hear of him, however, as a pupil at school in Coudersport, and then as teacher; and there—sometimes teacher and sometimes pupil—he remained until 1844, when he attended a school at Alexandria, N. Y., for one year, which he often spoke of as his "high school." Returning to Coudersport at the age of 25 he married Sarah Colwell, by whom he had one child. Upon getting married he went to Jamestown, N. Y., where he taught in the public school three years, or until 1848, when his wife died, on the third anniversary of their marriage. Leaving Jamestown he became principal of the high school at Fredonia, N. Y., where he remained about two years and a half, when his health obliged him to resign. Regaining his health he accepted the principalship of the academy at Smethport, Pa., and in December 1852 was married to Miss Jane Martin, a most amiable and intelligent lady, who survives him. Their four children are all living, except a little boy buried at West Chester, Pa. In 1853 he became editor of the *McKean Citizen*, and in 1854 was elected county superintendent of McKean county, which position he occupied up to the spring of 1857, when he established a normal school at West Chester, Pa., of which he was principal for six years. During his stay in West Chester he wrote and published a text-book on geography. At the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania by Robert E. Lee he marched at the head of his school and a body of citizens to resist the invaders. In July 1864 he came to Mansfield as principal of the State normal school, which position he held for five years, when he resigned. In the fall of 1867 he started the soldiers' orphan school, which he managed with peculiar success up to the time of his death. In the fall of 1877 he again became principal of the normal school for a term of five years, and was serving his third year when he died.

It should have been said that in the fall of 1854 he began his institutes, which were ever after a prominent feature of his work. He was almost constantly engaged in this direction, and his labors were not confined to this State. He spent a winter on institutes in Wisconsin, and in the autumns of 1869 and 1870 he held institutes in Maine, sixteen weeks each year, one week for each county in the State. The spring of 1871 was given to Vermont, New Orleans and Mississippi, and a few weeks in 1876 were devoted to institutes in Virginia. Toward the close of the summer of 1879 he made his memorable trip to California, and on his return held institutes in Kansas. So successful was he in this work, and in all matters pertaining to education, that he became one of the most prominent educational workers in the country.

Professor Allen died as he had lived, with unshaken confidence in God. A little while before his decease he requested his friends to sing Charles Wesley's masterpiece, "Jesus, lover of my soul"—the finest heart-hymn in the English tongue. He joined in this lay of holy love. Shortly afterward he passed away, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, after an illness of only one week. The funeral was attended on Friday afternoon, February 13th, at 2 o'clock. Business was entirely suspended throughout the day; and although in the midst of a continuous rain, which deterred hundreds in the country from coming, the whole town turned out. During the services his favorite hymns, "Asleep in Jesus," and "Jesus, lover of my soul," were sung. Despite the inclemency of the weather the procession of people on foot was the largest ever seen here, reaching all the way from the village to the cemetery on the hill, nearly half a mile away. Such an outpouring in the midst of a storm plainly attested the hold of the deceased upon the hearts and affections of the people.

It is impossible in so short space to give a proper estimate of the life and character of Professor Allen. And indeed it is not necessary that we should enlarge upon his zeal in the causes of education, religion, agriculture, and temperance, for all of which he had an abiding love; nor upon the improvements which have added so much to the growth and prosperity of our town. These are things which are known and read of all men, and which will cause his memory to be cherished long after our eulogies are forgotten.

He was not a bookish man, nor was he college bred; but he had what is far better—a wide general information. Man rather than books, and God rather than man, had been his study, which conspired to make his life intensely individual and one which constantly increased in good works. He was in easy circumstances, but he valued money only as a means to an end; while his liberality to the suffering poor was proverbial, giving as he did employment to a large number of this class.

As to personal appearance he was tall and well developed in his physical frame, with a fair coronet of hair like sifted snow, pleasant eyes under arching eyebrows, and a handsome face; possessing easy and polished manners and a very joyous temperament, together with a

wealth of sympathy. Perhaps the most notable traits in his character were his untiring energy, his cheerful self-sacrifice and his "rock-firm God-trust." It may safely be said that he was the most active man in the county, perhaps in the State, and he exemplified in his daily life the motto which he urged on the minds of his pupils—"It is better to wear out than to rust out." He was eminently unselfish; he lived for others and the world is the better for his words and deeds.

His faith in his fellow man was only surpassed by his unbounded faith in God. He knew in whom he had trusted; and his beaming face was a silent psalm assuring the beholder, "Happy is the man that hath the God of Jacob for his help." In the triumph of this faith he fell asleep—put off this earthly tabernacle—broke loose from the bonds of the flesh, as one loosens a vessel from detaining shores to be wafted away upon peaceful waters toward a safe and pleasant haven: The peerless man has gone to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns;" but the whole town is filled with the fragrance of his life.

AARON GILLET was born in Connecticut, in 1788, and died at Canoe Camp in 1860, aged 72 years. He came with his parents from Towanda, Pa., to the mouth of Mill Creek, above Tioga, in 1797, when he was nine years old. All the family except him came around and up the river in a canoe, while he with his father's hired man came across through the woods with an ox team and sled, with which they conveyed the household goods. They also brought some cattle and hogs, but getting out of provisions while on the way they were obliged to kill one of the hogs. They were nine days on the way, feeding their cattle on tree-tops and their hogs on beech-nuts. At the mouth of Mill Creek they built a log house, which one week later was burned down and a little girl six years old burnt up in it. They also built a small distillery and grist-mill at this place, which is in Tioga township. The grist-mill was the first in the county, and was destroyed by a flood shortly afterward, when they moved to Cherry Flats. In 1810 Aaron married Ziba Rowley, by whom he had eleven children, including Russel, Dwight, Samuel and Morris. In 1811 he moved on to what is now the Vedder place, above Canoe Camp, and during the war of 1812 he carried the mail between Tioga and Williamsport, on horseback, going at full speed. At each station a fresh horse, saddled and bridled, was always in waiting. In 1816 Mr. Gillett's house was burned, with all its contents, and he shortly afterward bought the place now owned by Isaac Lounsberry. In 1832 he built a saw-mill where the paint mill now stands.

HEZEKIAH GAYLORD was born in Connecticut, in 1770, and married Parmelia Hyde, by whom he had thirteen children. He came to Mansfield from Vermont in 1822. He was 21 days making the journey, bringing his household effects, and his wife and ten children, with a team of horses, and locating at Kelleytown, about half way between Mansfield and Lamb's Creek. In 1824 he moved up to Mansfield, where he died in 1851, aged 81, and his wife in 1854, also aged 81.

Alvin Gaylord, one of his children, was born in 1799, and died in 1876, aged 76. He had a large family, was active in village affairs, and a zealous member of the Methodist church, being one of the original eight who signed the petition for a charter.

Porter Gaylord of Mansfield (born in 1813) is the only survivor of Hezekiah Gaylord's family. He married Deborah Lindsay, by whom he has had four children.

CHANDLER MANN was born in 1798 and died in 1844, aged 46 years. He came here in 1824, from Otsego county, N. Y., and built a tannery on the west side of Main street, near Corey Creek, where Abram Stuart's barn now stands. This was probably the first tannery built in the county—the beginning of a great industry. He sold it to Shoemaker Broadhead, and about the year 1832 he moved up Corey Creek, to the Homer Ripley farm, where he built another tannery. He was the father of Benjamin, Asa, and Delos Mann, who still reside here.

JOHN, MARTIN AND MARCUS KELLEY.—John and Martin came here in 1827, and Marcus two years later, and located at the place since known as Kelleytown, a short distance below Mansfield. They were sons of Roger Kelley, and belonged to a family of thirteen brothers and two sisters, all of whom grew up and were spared to a good old age—the most remarkable family in this respect of which we have any knowledge. John was born in 1797, and died in 1870, aged 73. He married Anna Baker, by whom he had six children, including Jourdan and Ira W. Martin was born in 1805, and married Nancy Clark, daughter of Elijah Clark, by whom he had four children, including Oliver M. Marcus was born in 1807, and married Alzina Gaylord, daughter of Hezekiah Gaylord, by whom he had a number of children.

OTHER SETTLERS BETWEEN 1820 and 1830 may be mentioned as follows:

In 1820 Thomas Dyer, father of Judge Dyer, settled on the Rev. D. P. Maryatt farm (now the Vedder place), about one mile above Canoe Camp; Robert Searle, father of Henry Searle, settled on the Schusler farm adjoining, where he afterward built a mill; while Sumner Willson, who came from Massachusetts, settled on the Hovey place, also adjoining, and near the town line. He married Martha Harkness, by whom he had eight children, including Sumner jr., John, Alpheus, Thomas and Daniel—some of our leading citizens.

THE SHERWOOD FAMILY.—Daniel Sherwood, a son of John Sherwood, was born in Connecticut, October 23d 1774. He was of English ancestry, his forefathers having occupied the estate in Nottinghamshire, England, known as "Sherwood Forest," of Robin Hood celebrity. When he was a young man he went to Cortland county, N. Y., which for many years he represented with distinction in the State Legislature at a time when railroads were unknown, and when it was necessary to make the journey to Albany on horseback. In 1830 he, with several of his sons, removed to Tioga county, Pa., to engage in the lumber business, which they carried on until 1839, in a



mill built by them about half a mile below the Lamb's Creek river bridge. They then removed to Mansfield, where, in 1840, he was mainly instrumental in founding the Baptist church, of which he was deacon until he died, which event occurred on the 7th day of April 1859, when he was in his 85th year, at which time he still possessed remarkable strength and vigor. His wife's maiden name was Anna Stevens, and she was a daughter of John Stevens. They were married March 30th 1800, and had nine children, including Rev. Abijah, Hon. Daniel L., Hiram Mason and Albert.

Rev. Abijah Sherwood was born at Marathon, N. Y., in 1801, and was in his 80th year at the time of his death, which took place at Mansfield in 1880. His first wife was Anna Hinman, and his second Maria Page. When a young man he felt called of God to preach the gospel. There were no theological seminaries then, and instead of science, and nature, and literature, it was fashionable to preach the gospel in its simplicity. This he endeavored to do. He was ordained at Centre Lisle, N. Y., and preached there, and at Maine and Union Corners, in the same State; while he was active in the organization of the Baptist church at Mansfield, and was for about 20 years pastor of it at a time when \$100 was thought to be amply sufficient for a minister's salary, and when ministers as well as laymen were tillers of the soil. Yet it was well exemplified in his case that "godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."

Hon. Daniel Lee Sherwood was born at Marathon, N. Y., December 5th 1809, and married Caroline Sharpe, by whom he has had eleven children. He came into Tioga county in 1830, and to Mansfield in 1839, where he remained until 1869, when he removed to Northumberland, Pa. In 1842, and again in 1843, he was elected to represent the counties of Tioga and Potter in the State Legislature. He was then successively elected to the Senate in 1844, 1845 and 1846, from the counties of Tioga and Bradford. In 1846 he was chosen speaker, and so well had Senator Sherwood now come to be known that he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for governor. More recently he has served four years (1877-80) as representative from Northumberland county. The following is an extract from an article in one of the Philadelphia dailies: "A hale, vigorous man is Daniel Lee Sherwood, one of the two members of the House of Representatives from Northumberland county, although in his seventieth year. He is the oldest living member of the Legislature. He possesses a splendid physique, six feet one inch in height, a robust, athletic frame, and a face indicating great force of character, power and strength of intellect, joined to a most kindly, amiable disposition. Northumberland county may well be proud in having for its representative and advocate in the present Assembly one every way so worthy, experienced and completely reliable."

Hiram Mason Sherwood was born at Marathon, N. Y., August 3d 1815, and married Electa Faulkner, daughter of David Faulkner. He, with his father and brothers,

came to Tioga county penniless. He now resides on his farm near Mansfield, whither he went in 1852.

Albert Sherwood was born at Marathon, N. Y., August 27th 1817, and married Julia A. Clark (born September 7th 1826), daughter of Justus B. Clark, of Mansfield, by whom he has had four children, three of whom are living, the eldest having been drowned when two years of age, in the Tioga River. Sherwood street, one of the most pleasant in Mansfield, is named for Albert Sherwood, who formerly owned the land there.

DAVID DORSETT was born March 2nd 1784, and Catharine his wife March 31st 1782. They were married January 29th 1806, and had eight children, of whom Hickman and Philetus, of Mansfield, are two. They came here from Peekskill, N. Y., in June 1830, and made the first clearing on Lamb's Creek, and were the first settlers there. Mr. Dorsett died May 7th 1845, aged 61, and his wife March 10th 1870, in her 88th year. Hickman Dorsett killed a bear on the 28th of June 1847—the last one killed in this vicinity.

THE FRALIC FAMILY.—Michael Fralic was born August 18th 1802, in Unadilla, N. Y. He came to Lamb's Creek from Marathon, N. Y., in 1831, and married Angelina Lamb deceased August 9th 1877, aged 64, daughter of Daniel Lamb, a most excellent woman and noble mother, who adorned her life with every Christian virtue, and by whom he had four children, viz. Jerusha (deceased), Rachel, Daniel and Henry.

Daniel and Henry Fralic, known as Fralic Brothers, built a saw-mill at Lamb's Creek in 1866, which was damaged by high water in 1869, and rebuilt in 1870, since which time it has been the most successful steam mill in the Tioga Valley. A very large quantity of lumber is annually manufactured at this mill, giving employment to a number of men and largely benefiting the surrounding country. A planing-mill, lath-mill, etc., are run in connection with the saw-mill.

REV. ASA DONALDSON.—Here is a name that ought to be written in letters of gold. As a missionary, and as the first settled minister of the gospel in Mansfield, as well as a man of spotless character, his name shines with a pure lustre. Unlike some others it seems to have been without a blemish, and every way worthy to head the long list of God's servants who have been settled in Mansfield. True, the Methodist Kimball had been through here on horseback long before, but when it is asked "Who was the first settled preacher in Mansfield?" be it known that the same was Asa Donaldson. And right well did he fulfill his mission and honor his calling, so that now, after the lapse of more than forty years, his name still lives and his memory is revered. He held the first stated services and organized the first church in Mansfield, leaving behind him an influence for good, so that it has been well said of Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, "they were rare Christian people."

Rev. Asa Donaldson was born in Massachusetts, September 4th 1788, and went to Otsego county, N. Y., when he was 17 years old. On the 10th of September 1812 he married Delia Allen, by whom he raised a family of eight

sons and three daughters, of whom Mary, the youngest, is Mrs. Brewster Guernsey, of Blossburg. The other two daughters were Emeline (Mrs. Peter B. Guernsey) and Amelia (Mrs. Homer I. Stacey). The sons were Lucius Allen, Rev. John Watts, Rev. Charles Backus, Dana Dwight, Dr. Henry Chapman, Alfred Ely, Erasmus Joel Hawes, and Sereno Edwards. All became Christians in childhood. Three—Lucius A., Charles B., and Dana D.—have died. Two—Charles B. and John W.—were ministers of the gospel; the other six were deacons or ruling elders of the church. Concerning Mrs. Donaldson it is the unanimous verdict that she was one of the noblest of women, and that she had a peculiarly happy faculty of governing her children, such as is possessed by few women indeed. Her husband depended much upon her opinion of what he had prepared for the pulpit, usually submitting to her hearing his manuscripts, going over them as she plied her needle by the fireside or rested from unnumbered cares at the close of a busy day. She died July 4th 1862, aged 70 years.

Mr. Donaldson was licensed to preach the gospel when he was 23, and ordained when he was 25. In 1832 he left Guilford, N. Y., where he had preached twelve years, and came to this county, in company with Rev. E. D. Wells, now of Lawrenceville. In 1833, with Wells and Rev. Moses Ordway, he held a protracted meeting in a barn in Tioga village, and organized a Congregational church. He lived on the "Allen farm," since owned by Albert Sherwood, until he left Mansfield, in 1837. He left on account of his health, which had failed, and in 1839 went west, residing at Dover, Malden, and Como, Ill., and afterward at Chariton, Iowa, where he and his wife, comfortable and happy, spent their last days. He died on the 2nd of February 1876, in his 88th year, and was buried by the side of his wife in Malden, Ill.

When Mr. Donaldson assumed the mission at Mansfield meetings were held in the old school-house, which stood near the railroad bridge on Wellsboro street, in front of Asa Mann's saw-mill, where they were filing the saws during the hour of worship. After awhile a building was fitted for a chapel on Main street, at the corner of Sherwood, and opposite the place where the Baptist church now stands. In this building he organized the first church in Mansfield, July 5th 1832, an account of which will be found farther on.

DEACON LORIN BUTTS was born October 28th 1796, in Connecticut, and died at Mansfield, August 16th 1874, aged 78 years. He married Miss Harriet Hyde, by whom he had several children, of whom D. J. Butts, of Mansfield, one of our foremost citizens, is one. He came here in 1832. It has been well said of Mr. Butts that he was interested in religious, educational and social advancement.

JAMES R. WILSON was born about 1807, at Burlington, N. J., and graduated at Princeton. His wife's name was Margaret Smith. He came here about the year 1838, from Philadelphia, where he had practiced law, and was elected president of the railroad, which office he held for several years. "President Wilson," as he was familiarly

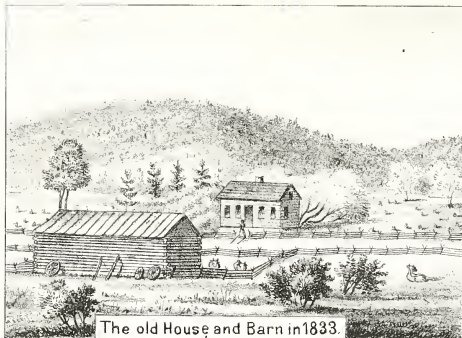
called, was a most kind and generous man, possessing many singular and fine traits of character. He brought with him the culture, wealth and refinement of the eastern cities; and his death, which occurred on the 24th of December 1871, was lamented by all his neighbors. He lived on the Asa Mann estate, about a mile below the village, and was one of the best citizens Mansfield ever had.

CAPTAIN EZRA DAVIS came here in 1838, from Vermont. He was born October 18th 1794, and was 63 years old when he died. He married Betsey Walker, by whom he had thirteen children, of whom Warren Davis, of Mansfield, is one. He built in 1840 the tannery now occupied by Kingsley & Son.

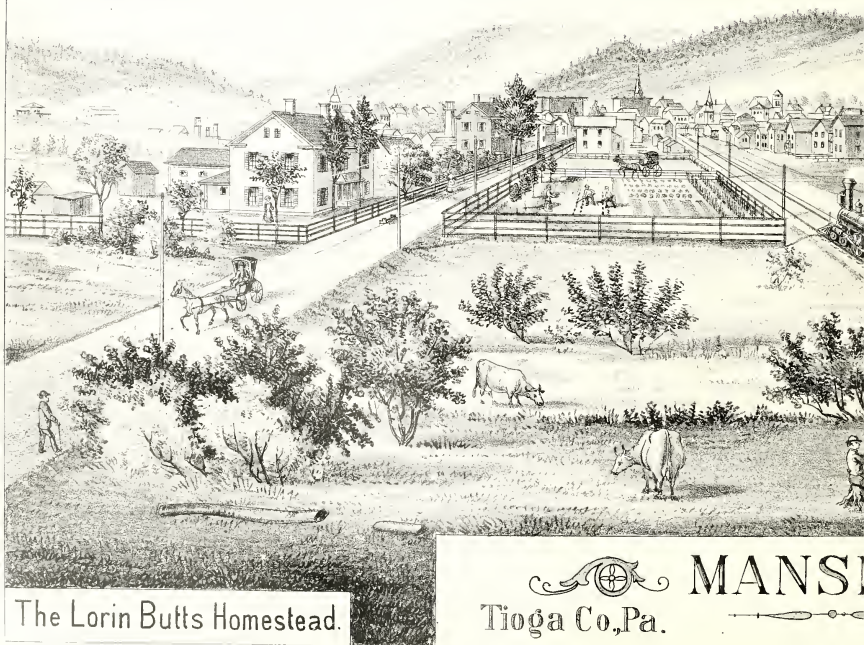
OTHER COMERS FROM 1830 to 1840.—In 1831 Lewis Cruttenden and Tobias and Philip Lent settled on Lamb's Creek and Thomas Jerald on Corey Creek. Mr. Jerald is in his 83d year. Oliver Elliott came into the township in 1835 and staid until 1851. In 1867 he returned to Mansfield, where he is now a prominent merchant. He was born in 1805, and is the father of V. A., O. V. and J. A. Elliott. In 1837 Apollos Pitts came to Mansfield from Sullivan. He was born in 1810, married Phebe Mudge, and is the father of Captain Aaron M. and Daniel H. Pitts, prominent merchants and business men of Mansfield at present. In 1839 Joseph Walker and R. P. Buttles came. Walker settled on the Wellsboro road in 1835, and was the first settler on that road within three miles of Mansfield. Other comers were Russell Watson, in 1833; Abram Shuart, in 1838; and Amos Bixby, in 1839. The latter built the paint-mill in 1855, and died in 1862.

DR. JOSEPH P. MORRIS, son of Isaac W. Morris, was born in Philadelphia, in 1809. In 1835 he went to Blossburg, when there were but three families there, and helped to open the mines and build the railroad, in which enterprises he was largely interested. He first came to Mansfield in 1842, remaining here four years, or until 1846, when he went to reside in Wellsboro. In 1854 he returned to Mansfield, where he has lived ever since. He had purchased his property here in 1842, of James R. Wilson, for \$12,000. Mr. Wilson had bought it at sheriff sale in 1839 for \$6,300. It was the Asa Mann property, which included nearly all the ground now occupied by Mansfield, and we give these figures to show the difference in valuation effected in the short space of forty years. Surely Mansfield has had a wonderful growth, only surpassed by some of the western villages; and to this growth the subject of this sketch has contributed not a little, having been an active participant in and promoter of every enterprise calculated to build up the place. He gave the site of six acres for the Mansfield Classical Seminary and the lot for the Episcopal church, and has given largely in many other directions. As a friend and benefactor of the school on the hillside, of which our people are so proud, Dr. Morris stands among the foremost. He gave largely for its establishment, and has been a trustee and corresponding secretary almost from the beginning.







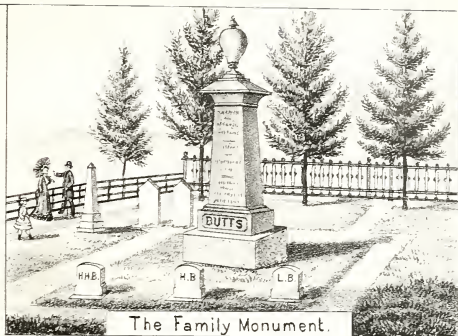
The old House and Barn in 1833.



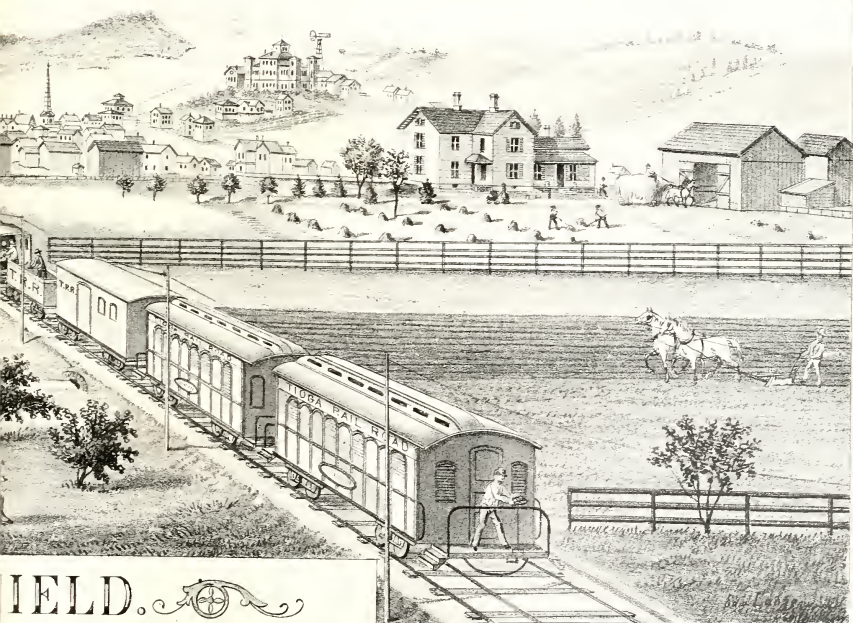
The Lorin Butts Homestead.

 **MANSIE**  
Tioga Co., Pa. 





The Family Monument.



FIELD.

in 1882.

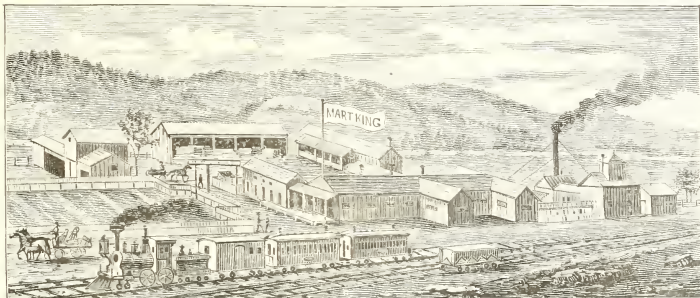
Residence of D. J. Butts.





Dr. Morris was married in 1836 to the amiable Miss Sarah E., daughter of Samuel W. Morris, of Wellsboro. Their children have been: Alfred W. (deceased), Catherine (Mrs. C. F. Swan), and James Wilson Morris. Mrs. Morris was born in 1815, and is well known as one of the most dignified and accomplished women ever residing in Mansfield. Both Mr. and Mrs. Morris are enjoying a serene old age in their beautiful home—the "Wren's Nest"—on an elevation overlooking the village from the west.

Lane received a wound from the effects of which he never fully recovered. During the latter part of his life he was a zealous member of the Baptist church, and was noted far and wide for his faithfulness. "Father King" was never absent from the prayer meetings. Even yet we seem to see the gleam of his lantern from the vestibule windows, where he used ever to place it, and which always seemed to beckon and say, "Come in." Father King died in 1867.



COLONEL JOSEPH S. HOARD.—This gentleman, who once figured so prominently in Mansfield affairs, was born in 1818, and in 1841 was married to Laura M. Robbins, by whom he had six children. He came in 1844 to Mansfield, which was then described as the most dilapidated town in the State. For many years he sold goods with Lyman Beach. In 1854 he with others devised the plan to inaugurate the Mansfield Classical Seminary. It is to his great and lasting credit when we say that he was probably the first man to suggest a school. For his part in this enterprise the reader is referred to the history of the normal school. At its building he gave much time to its supervision and the collecting of funds for its benefit. In 1855 he with others engaged in the building of the Mansfield Iron Works, of which he was secretary and treasurer several years. In 1861 he was engaged in organizing a company for the war, which was Company B of the 101st Pennsylvania volunteers, and of which he was elected captain. At the organization of the regiment he was elected major, and afterward promoted to be lieutenant colonel, and was acting colonel at the battle of Fair Oaks. He was in the battles of the Chickahominy, Williamsburgh, Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, at the latter of which he was reported killed, as many will remember. Losing his health, he resigned and went to Tarrytown, N. Y., thence to Vineland, N. J., and afterward to Chicago, Ill., and Red Wing, Minn. He died recently, aged 64, in Florida, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.

GEORGE W. KING was born at Bennington, Vermont, in 1790, and came into Pennsylvania in 1842. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and at the battle of Lundy's

MART KING, son of George W., was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1825, and in 1845 came to Mansfield, where he worked at blacksmithing two years and carpentering five years. In 1852 he went on the railroad, remaining until 1858. He then engaged in the produce trade until 1869, when he built a factory and went to manufacturing bedsteads. His factory, which was a model one and first-class in every particular, was burned, with all its splendid and costly machinery, December 24th 1870. It was rebuilt in the spring of 1871, and has since been devoted to the manufacture of bedsteads and extension tables as a specialty, with a general line of furniture made from our native timber. It is probably the largest wood-working establishment in the county, employing a large number of men, and turning out thousands of dollars' worth of furniture every year. There is run in connection with it a large steam laundry and Mr. King has at times nearly 40 persons on his pay-roll. He is a self-made man, having once been at the bottom round of the ladder, and is now among our very first business men. He is president of the Smyth Park Association, and has been largely instrumental in making the Tioga county agricultural, mechanical, and industrial fair, which is annually held in the park, such a great success.

LYMAN BEACH, a son of Rev. Lyman Beach, was born in Wallingford, Conn., November 13th 1813, and came to Mansfield from Earlville, N. Y., in 1845. He married Lucinda Clark, daughter of J. B. Clark, November 9th 1852, and by her he has had seven children, as well as six by a former wife. He was a partner in the mercantile business with J. S. Hoard for thirteen years, and for

many years justice of the peace. His brother Rev. Whit-  
ing Beach, a well known and much respected Methodist  
minister, has also been a resident of this place many years.

THE ELLIOTT FAMILY.—L. H. Elliott was born at  
Ancram, N. Y., June 4th 1794, and married Mary  
Wright, of Sheshequin, Pa., September 9th 1821. He  
came to Mansfield in 1847, where he died on the 12th of  
April 1872, aged 78. He attained considerable celebrity  
as a newspaper correspondent during the latter part of  
his life.

Hon. Charles V. Elliott, a son of the above, was born  
at Sheshequin, Pa., March 27th 1824. He was educated  
as a physician at the medical college in Geneva, N. Y.,  
and since coming to Mansfield, in 1847, has been known  
and recognized as one of the most prominent and suc-  
cessful physicians in the county. He was postmaster  
here from 1860 until 1872. In 1867 he built his drug  
store, which is said to have been the first brick store  
erected in the county. In 1876 he was elected a repre-  
sentative in the State Legislature for two years, and was  
elected for a second term in 1878. His record there  
was, we believe, exceptionally good, and perhaps the  
county has had few if any better representatives than  
Dr. Elliott. He is a trustee of the normal school, and  
has been Burgess of the village. His first wife was  
Eliza Graves, his second Julia Holden, by each of whom  
he has had one child. He owns a fine plot overlooking  
the village, and the views from his windows include a  
charming stretch of the river valley to the south, with  
the mountains in the distance. Dr. Elliott ranks among  
our most substantial citizens.

Hon. Simon B. Elliott, also a son of L. H. Elliott, was  
born in 1830. He was one of the very first citizens  
Mansfield ever had, and as a friend and supporter of the  
normal school, and every other laudable enterprise, as  
well as a man of progressive and liberal views, had few  
equals indeed. He also came here in 1847, and in 1860  
was elected a representative in the State Legislature,  
where he made a first-class officer. He proved an able  
man in this capacity, as he has in every other, serving  
his constituents faithfully and well. He was architect of  
the normal school buildings, and has been president of  
the board of trustees, trustee for the State, etc. No man,  
aside from Professor Allen, has done as much for this  
institution as Mr. Elliott. Perhaps it would never have  
pulled through in its darkest days had it not been for  
the hard work and enthusiasm of this man. He left here  
in 1871, since which time he has been engaged in rail-  
road and mining enterprises for the various companies  
operating in this county. His departure was a severe  
loss to Mansfield. While here he married Harriet,  
daughter of Phineas Clark, by whom he has had two  
children. Before closing this sketch, all too brief, we  
wish to say that credit should be given to Mr. Elliott for  
the major part, and that which is most valuable, in the  
history of the normal school, which will be found in this  
work.

FROM 1849 TO 1850 the following besides those else-  
where mentioned took up their abode here:

Benjamin M. Bailey came in 1840, and was for many  
years a dealer in general merchandise. He died in  
Elmira in 1876, aged 60 years. Levi Cooper, cousin to  
J. Fenimore Cooper, came in 1841 from Princeton, N. J.  
His wife was Rachel Myers, by whom he had three chil-  
dren. He built a saw-mill on Lamb's Creek in 1847.  
He was born in 1795 and died in 1866. Orville M.  
Patchen came with his father, Vine D., in 1842, from  
Guilford, N. Y. Edwin Pratt came with his father,  
Robert H., in 1842, from Broome county, N. Y. Robert  
is now 91 years old. Oliver H. Phelps came in 1843,  
and built a hotel in 1850, which he kept until he died, in  
1863, at the age of 77. He was postmaster four years,  
during Buchanan's administration. George Slingerland  
came in 1844, Joseph Whipple in 1845, James M. Rams-  
dell in 1846, Deacon John Drew in 1847, and James  
Hoard, John Voorhees, William Powers and John Kiley  
in 1849.

WILLIAM HOLLANDS was born at Lewis, Sussex county,  
England, in 1812, and came from there in 1850 to Mans-  
field, where he has ever since been engaged in the har-  
ness business, having become one of Mansfield's most  
valuable and respected citizens. Mr. Hollands has  
been foremost in every good work, and has greatly aided  
in the up-building of the normal school and the Episco-  
pal church; but it is as a Sunday-school worker that he  
stands pre-eminent, having been 54 years a Sunday-  
school superintendent—30 years of the time in Mansfield.  
He married Charlotte Cruttenden, by whom he has had  
twelve children.

E. L. SPERRY was born at Gates, N. Y., March 7th  
1829, and came here in 1851. He lived on the farm for-  
merly owned by William Pickel, who was the first settler  
on what is now known as Pickel Hill. Mr. Sperry has  
been secretary of the normal board of trustees many  
years, and was for eight years a school teacher, and  
always one of our best citizens. His father-in-law, John  
Baynes, also came from Gates, in 1852.

WILLIAM M. BARDEN, M. D., was born at Benton, N.  
Y., February 14th 1812, and was educated at the medical  
college in Geneva, N. Y. He came to Mansfield in 1852,  
where he introduced the homœopathic practice, and where  
he has ever since resided, enjoying the confidence and  
esteem of the people. At the time of his coming there  
were fifteen allopathic physicians within a radius of nine  
miles, and the opposition to homœopathy was pretty  
strong. His first year's practice amounted to but \$46,  
and \$32 of this he never received. But there were better  
times in store for Dr. Barden, who through his skill and  
untiring energy soon established for himself an enviable  
reputation, securing at the same time a large practice.  
For his success in establishing a new theory, against such  
odds, he certainly deserves great credit. He has been  
faithful in his attention to the sick in every condition of  
life. He is the father of Dr. John Barden, of Mansfield,  
and Dr. Oliver Barden, of Tioga—both first-class phy-  
sicians.

ROSS & WILLIAMS.—Andrew J. Ross was born in Pike,  
Bradford county, Pa., February 23d 1827, and came to

Mansfield in 1855. Philip Williams was born in Troy, Pa., in 1826, and came here in 1837. In 1855 these gentlemen formed a copartnership, and they have ever since been known as our most prominent business men, engaging largely in nearly every branch of business, and wielding a controlling influence in the monetary affairs of the village and surrounding country. On the 24th of May 1872 they commenced banking business, which is still continued. Mr. Ross died August 18th 1875, and his son, C. S. Ross, has succeeded to his father's business. Mr. Williams has been for many years treasurer of the normal school.

CLARK W. BAILEY was born in 1806, and came to Mansfield from Charlestown township in 1857. He purchased the grist-mill since known as the Mansfield Mills, which was built by Terrence Smythe about the year 1850. In 1860 Mr. Bailey built a steam saw-mill, since known as Bailey's Mills, which he sold to his sons T. H. & J. W. Bailey, in 1866, and which contained the first circular saw ever seen in these parts. This mill was burned in 1877, and a new one erected in its place. He also had a foundry, and was for many years actively engaged in business transactions. He was a prominent member of the Methodist church, and an earnest worker in building the seminary, and in every enterprise calculated to build up the place. He married a daughter of Rev. Gaylord Judd, and raised a large family, of whom Thomas H. Bailey, our present excellent and honorable burgess, is one. Mr. Bailey died in 1881, aged 75 years.

PROFESSOR CHARLES H. VERRILL was born in Dorchester, Mass., May 29th 1837. In 1858 he entered Bowdoin College, and graduated in the class of 1862. He taught district school during vacation and paid his own expenses. In 1865 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Bowdoin College, and in 1881 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Lafayette College. In September 1865 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the State normal school, and held the place four years, when, in 1869, he was appointed acting principal. Professor Streit was principal at this time, but his health was such that he could not perform the duties of the office, and upon his decease a little later, during the fall term, Professor Verrill was elected principal. He remained such for four years, or until 1873, when he resigned and left Mansfield for two years, one year being occupied at Homer (N. Y.) Academy, and one year in teachers' institutes in New York and Pennsylvania. In 1875 he was again appointed principal of the State normal school, this time holding the office for two years, or until 1877, when he became principal of Delaware Literary Institute, a position which he still holds. He was thus connected with the normal school in all ten years, four years as professor of mathematics and six years as principal—a longer time than any other professor has been connected with the school. He gave instruction to every class but one graduating between the years 1866 and 1878, having the classes of '74 and '78 in their junior years. He was one of the very best principals and teachers the normal school ever had, and Mansfield was

honored by his presence. There are few better educators in the United States at the present time than Charles H. Verrill.

OTHER COMERS during the period between 1850 and 1870 were: L. Cummings, Augustus Cass, and Henry Husted, in 1850; Elias Miller, in 1851; Lewis Hammond, in 1852; Charles Hammond, in 1854; William Day and Asa Cleveland, in 1855; also William Adams, who was justice of the peace 20 years, and father of John W. Adams, an attorney and counselor at law, admitted to the bar in 1867; also, during the same year, Henry Allen, another attorney, who was admitted to the bar in 1850, and who came from East Smithfield, Pa. Mr. Allen was Mansfield's first burgess, having been elected in 1857. Elias Frost came here in 1857, and Delos Hubbard and John C. Howe in 1859. Truman Graves came in 1860, Robert Crossley in 1862, Zimri Allen in 1863, R. R. Kingsley in 1865, F. A. Stewart and Thomas Goodall in 1866, Rev. J. S. Palmer, Asa Bullock, R. E. Olney and N. Kingsley in 1867, Dr. A. J. Cole in 1868, and M. M. Spoor in 1869.

#### GENERAL HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

The events of interest transpiring between 1800 and 1810 may be summed up as follows:

The shooting of Edward Gobin, which happened about the year 1802.

The building of the first saw-mill, in 1803, and the first grist-mill, in 1805 or 1806, by Elihu Marvin. Previous to this the early settlers took their rye (which was their principal bread on horseback to Williamsport, and it took four days to go to mill. In those days candles were made from deer's tallow, and most of the meat eaten was venison.

The coming of Asa Mann, the founder of Mansfield, in 1804, and the keeping of the first hotel and store by him.

The building of the first Spencer grist-mill, some time prior to 1810, by Amos Spencer.

The building of the first frame house, about the year 1810, by Peter Kelts.

The building of the first frame barn, in 1810, by Elijah Clark.

Dr. Cannon, the first physician, came in 1813 and staid two years, living in one of the Kelts houses, north from the present depot.

In 1822 Dr. Pliny Power located at Canoe Camp. He was the second physician, and remained there several years.

In 1822 the first post-office was established at Canoe Camp, with Amos Spencer as postmaster. A few years later it was removed to Mansfield, and Asa Mann appointed postmaster. He kept the office until his departure for the west, in 1839.

In 1824 Richmond township was formed from Covington. In the same year a tannery was erected by Chandler Mann, and a woolen factory by Almon Allen and Solon Richards. Excepting saw-mills these were the first manufacturing establishments.

In the same year Dr. Dexter Parkhurst located at Mansfield, near the entrance to Smythe Park. He was the third physician. His brother, Joel Parkhurst, now of Elkland, lived with him in 1825, and kept a few goods for sale, which he had spread on a table in an upper room. Benjamin Peterson also came at this time and lived with Parkhurst.

In 1826 Jerusha Lamb, widow of Gad Lamb, organized the first Sunday-school in Richmond township, at her own house. This shall be told as a memorial of her when this page is moth-eaten and yellow with age.

In 1826 Daniel Holden built the first store in Mansfield. Previous to this, in 1824, he built the house afterward occupied by Clint. Holden, and which is the oldest house now standing in Mansfield borough. Afterward Asa Mann and William B. Mann, his son, kept a store where the post-office now stands. The same building was next occupied as a store by Almon Allen; then (in 1833) by Loren Fenton, and later by R. W. Washburn; Isaac Hall next kept a store on the ground where S. J. Shepard now keeps, in a building afterward occupied by B. M. Bailey.

In 1829 Captain Samuel Hunt came to Mansfield, where he kept a hotel until his death, in 1851. He built the hotel now occupied by R. K. Brundage. He was born in 1789, and was the father of Albinus Hunt (deceased), Mrs. Alden Allen (deceased), Mrs. Gurdon Fuller and Mrs. L. Cummings.

Samuel Goodall also settled in the township in 1829, having come from England. He married a daughter of Peter Whittaker.

In 1830 Daniel Sherwood & Sons built a saw-mill below Lamb's Creek.

In 1833 Loren Fenton was a merchant in Mansfield. In May of this year there was a great flood in the Tioga River, which swept away large quantities of lumber belonging to him and others.

In 1837 six "arks" were built in the river at Mansfield by C. N. Sykes, Samuel Sykes and Christian Charles, which were loaded with coal brought from Blossburg, and then taken down the river to Painted Post. This was while the river ran to the east of what is now the park. Asa Mann also built a boat, and took it down the river for use on Seneca Lake.

That Mansfield in 1830-40 was a genuine border town, but little better than Leadville, may be judged by one of many similar occurrences. One night some of the foremost women took Oliver Whittaker's gate off the hinges, and, dragging him and others from their beds, placed them upon it and gave them a free ride, one after another, to Captain Sam Hunt's bar, where the ladies poured a bottle of whiskey on their heads instead of down their throats, and then paid the bill of several dollars.

There was a militia company at this time, with Chandler Mann as captain. All were Jackson Democrats. At a training they had a grove of hickories planted along Wellsboro street north of the tavern, where the Pitts block now stands. One of these trees was found to be

a bitternut, whereupon it was riddled with balls from their muskets until there was little left of it but slivers.

E. W. Hazard lived in Mansfield about this time. He was the first regular lawyer.

Mansfield was on the great stage route from Williamsport to Lawrenceville, owned by John Magee, who used to run four-horse coaches. John C. Bennett, now of Covington, was a driver on this route from Covington to Lawrenceville.

Ben Gitchell, who had been sheriff in 1834, built in 1841 the first brick house in town, which was afterward owned by Mat. Swan, and is still standing on the flat in the south part of the village.

In 1842 and 1843 Hon. Daniel L. Sherwood, of Mansfield, was elected a representative in the State Legislature from the counties of Tioga and Potter. In 1844, 1845 and 1846 he was elected to the Senate from the counties of Tioga and Bradford, and was chosen speaker in 1846.

In 1845, 1846 and 1847 a number of canal boats were built at Mansfield and taken down the river for use on the Erie Canal, together with some other boats known as "lakers," for use on Seneca Lake. They were built by Edward Faulkner and Amos Bixby, and by Gurdon Fuller and John Holden.

In July 1850 there occurred a great flood in the Tioga River.

In 1855 the furnace was built by Charles F. Swan for the Mansfield Iron Company. Since then many thousands of tons of ore have been manufactured into iron at this furnace.

On the 13th of February 1857 Mansfield was incorporated a borough, and on the 27th of March following the first officers were elected, as follows: Burgess, Henry Allen; council, P. Gaylord, L. H. Elliott, J. M. Cassells, H. Davis, M. Kelley; justices, Lyman Beach, William Adams; constable, Alvin Gaylord.

In 1860 Hon. S. B. Elliott was elected a representative in the State Legislature.

In the spring of 1865 there was a great flood in the Tioga River.

In 1865 F. M. Spencer began his photograph business in Mansfield, which is now the oldest in the county.

In November 1865 Rev. D. P. Maryatt and family left Mansfield for the west. They had been in the township and village since about the year 1850, and were among the very best families ever residing here.

In 1869 Hon. Daniel L. Sherwood left Mansfield for Northumberland, Pa., after having resided here for 30 years.

In 1870, April 18th, 19th and 20th, there was a great flood in the Tioga River, and much damage done to property.

In 1870 a law was passed by the State Legislature prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within two miles of the State normal school.

In 1870, December 24th, Mart King's factory burned.

In 1871 the Ross & Williams block was erected, at the southeast corner of Main and Sullivan streets.



In 1872, April 7th, the new Methodist church was dedicated.

In 1873 Robert Crossley started a green-house, which he still keeps up.

In 1873 the Pitts block was erected, at the southwest corner of Main and Wellsboro streets, by D. H. and A. M. Pitts.

In 1874, September 1st, the new normal school building was dedicated. It stands 150 feet north and the same distance east of the old building.

In 1875, January 14th, the boundaries of Mansfield borough were enlarged.

In 1875 a colony was organized in Mansfield by Rev. H. S. Parkhurst, to settle on Hood River, Oregon. November 12th 1875 Mr. Parkhurst died at Ogden City, Utah, while en route with his colony for Oregon.

In 1876, and again in 1878, Dr. Elliott was elected a representative in the State Legislature.

In 1878 the Allen block was erected, at the northeast corner of Main and Sullivan streets, by Professor Allen.

In 1879 Smythe Park was opened to the public, and the first Tioga county agricultural, mechanical and industrial fair held upon the grounds.

In 1880 Edward Doane & Co. commenced running a sash and blind factory, which is still in operation.

In 1880 the population of Mansfield was 1,615, and the population of Richmond was 1,559.

In 1881 the new graded school-house was built.

In 1882, September 27th, 28th and 29th, the Tioga county agricultural, mechanical and industrial fair was held in Smythe Park. It was a great success, over ten thousand people visiting the grounds during the second day, while the display in all departments was very fine—better than ever before.

In 1882 a new steam grist-mill and wood-working factory was erected on Main street, near Corey Creek, by the New Era Manufacturing Company, which is composed of Albert Sherwood, L. L. Flower, Clark B. Sherwood and Andrew Sherwood. A new depot was built by the railroad company; new residences, some of them the finest in the county, are going up in every direction. The State normal school, soldiers' orphan school, graded school and business college are in full operation, and Mansfield is booming.

#### SMYTHE PARK,

one of the attractions of Mansfield, was opened in July 1879. Here is annually held the Tioga county agricultural, mechanical, and industrial fair—the largest and most successful fair in northern Pennsylvania—while the place has already become a great resort for excursionists from all the surrounding towns and villages. It was long known as "the island," the river having formerly run around it to the east, between it and the railroad. Nature has done much for this beautiful park, and with a little assistance at the hand of man it will shortly become a grand adjunct to Mansfield. Ten thousand dollars have already been expended, not including cost of ground. There have been erected a main building, a ladies' build-

ing, dining hall, office, hardware building, band stand, and 300 horse and cattle stalls, with walks and drives. The officers of the Park Association are: Mart King, president; J. A. Elliott, vice-president; C. S. Ross, secretary; Philip Williams, treasurer; Burt Schrader, D. J. Butts, L. F. Allen, T. H. Bailey, and B. Moody, trustees.

#### JOURNALISM AT MANSFIELD.

In 1856 the first newspaper was started in Mansfield, with I. M. Ruckman as editor. He was succeeded in the editorial chair by Hon. S. B. Elliott, and afterward by J. S. Hoard. The paper was at first called *The Balance*, but afterward the *Mansfield Express*, and was printed in the basement of the old Methodist church. The type and fixtures were subsequently sold and taken to Kansas, and during the anti-slavery agitation were pitched into the Missouri River.

In 1872 the *Valley Enterprise* was brought to Mansfield from Lawrenceville. During the same year the name was changed to the *Mansfield Advertiser*, under which name it is still published. The editors have been H. C. Mills, V. A. Elliott, O. D. Goodenough, D. A. Farnham, Pratt & Goodenough, and W. A. Rowland.

#### THE MANSFIELD CHURCHES.

*Organization of the First Church.*—The record reads: "July 5th 1832 the following individuals were constituted a church of Christ, by the Rev. David Higgins and the Rev. Elijah D. Wells, a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Bath: Amariah Robbins, Joel Harkness, Joseph Thompson, John Backer, John W. Donaldson, Timothy Orvis, John Kelley, Mary Cooley, Hannah Kelley, Thanks Webster, Delia Donaldson, Emily Sexton, Anna Finks, Roxalana Brown and Rachel Orvis. The church thus constituted was denominated The First Presbyterian Church of Richmond, and the following are their articles of faith and covenant":

[Here follow a confession in ten articles and a covenant, all of which, excepting perhaps the doctrine of infant baptism by sprinkling, would be readily accepted by any believer at the present time.]

"After the organization of the church a sermon was preached by Mr. Higgins, from John vii. 32, and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered.

"DAVID HIGGINS,

"E. D. WELLS,

"Committee.

"A true copy.

"ASA DONALDSON,

"Missionary."

It would be interesting to copy the proceedings of this early church, did time and space permit. In 1835 there were 36 communicants, and up to August 17th 1848 there had been 62 names on the church book. The last record was made on the 27th of June 1857, when Lorin Butts was elected ruling elder in place of Amariah Robbins, deceased. But, owing to the decease and removal of many of the members, and to the lack of a pastor, this

little church, which at one time promised so much, seems to have become entirely extinct. As a visible organization it ceased to exist many years ago.

*The Baptist Church.*—On the 10th of April 1840 certain Baptists residing in and about Mansfield were organized as a branch of the Sullivan Baptist church. On the 1st day of April 1843 the ten members composing this branch (Deacon Daniel Sherwood and Anna his wife, Hon. D. L. Sherwood and Caroline his wife, E. P. Clark and Fanny his wife, Oliver Elliott, Thomas Jerald, Martha Utter and Lorena Ripley), together with Rev. Abijah Sherwood and Maria his wife, were organized as an independent church, to be called the Baptist Church of Mansfield, which was consummated by the following exercises: Reading of the Scriptures, Rev. S. Bullock; introductory prayer, Rev. J. L. Coffin; sermon, Rev. T. S. Sheardown; constituting prayer, Rev. M. Rockwell; right hand of fellowship, Rev. G. Spratt; charge to the church, Rev. S. Grinnell; concluding prayer, Rev. A. Sherwood; benediction, Rev. S. Bullock.

Of the twelve constituent members seven are still living, four of whom are members of this church. Hon. D. L. Sherwood and wife are members of the Northumberland (Pa.) church, while Martha Utter belongs to a church in the west. Deacon Daniel Sherwood and wife, with their son Rev. Abijah Sherwood, and Thomas Jerald, have gone to their reward. During the first year two, Levi Cooper and Rachel his wife, were baptized into the church. The first death was that of Anna Sherwood, in the fifth year; the last, that of Thomas Jerald, in the present year. The church is now in its fortieth year, and numbers 150 members.

With the exception of the years 1852 and 1853, when the desk was filled by Rev. G. W. Stone, and 1853 and 1854, when it was filled by Rev. D. P. Maryatt, the first pastor, Rev. Abijah Sherwood, served the church until 1860; and the two or three years he preached to them while a branch of the Sullivan church made his pastorate cover a period of about twenty years. His successors were Rev. N. L. Reynolds, 1860-66; Rev. G. P. Watrous, 1866, 1867, 1869-73; Rev. J. W. Henry, 1867, 1868; J. E. Bell, 1874, 1875; Rev. H. Bray, 1875-78; Rev. G. M. Righter, 1878-81; and Rev. S. Earley, who is now the pastor.

The deacons have been: Daniel Sherwood (who took the first steps toward founding the church), 1843-59; Cornelius Putman, D. C. Crandall, S. F. Utter, Henry Hollands, Aaron Baldwin, Oliver Elliott, and the present incumbents—Albert Sherwood, Zimri Allen, S. J. Shepard, and A. A. Hall. The clerk is P. Newell; the trustees are F. W. Clark, Oliver Ide, and Andrew Sherwood.

The house was built in 1848-9, in a fine location at the corner of Main and Sherwood streets. The sheds and chapel were built in 1882.

There is a very large and flourishing Sunday-school in connection with the church, of which W. H. Kinney is superintendent. Average number of pupils, 125; teachers, 14.

This is the oldest of the existing churches in Mansfield, and has, seemingly, a bright future, although sub-

jected to great trials in the past. During the civil war, politics was introduced, and the church was divided, so that its destruction seemed inevitable. A re-union was finally effected however. In 1874 and 1875 the church was again shaken to its foundations, during the pastorate of J. E. Bell, who was deposed from the ministry for his wicked conduct. At this time the world came in like a flood; while the arch enemy, through his own chosen emissary, made unparalleled efforts to overthrow the little church. But the storm is past, and the good old Baptist church still lives.

*The Methodist Church.*—Ministers of this denomination came through here at an early day, generally on horseback, and held meetings in dwellings and barns, and sometimes in the open air. These fiery evangelists were doubtless the pioneer preachers, found then as now on the farthest frontiers; and we cannot help thinking there is something grand in the lives of these men, who have left all and gone to the most distant outposts, there to proclaim the glad tidings.

But it was not until 1841 that stated services were held in Mansfield, and not until 1845 that a church was organized. February 10th 1845 a petition was presented, signed by S. F. Utter, H. G. Martin, P. Doud, Elijah Clark, Russell Davis, Alvin Gaylord, R. C. Shaw, Isaiah Seelye and P. M. Clark, asking to be incorporated as the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Mansfield, which petition was granted on the 20th of the same month. But two of these petitioners are now living, viz. H. G. Martin and Russell Davis. The trustees then were Elijah Clark, Simcon F. Utter, Phineas M. Clark, Rodney C. Shaw, Alvin Gaylord, John Cochran and Marvin Perry. It would no doubt be interesting to know more of the proceedings at the organization of this church, but unfortunately all record of its early history is lost, having been destroyed by fire at the burning of Rev. G. C. Jones's house in 1876.

Services were held at first in a building erected for a wagon shop, at the corner of Main and Sherwood streets, opposite the Baptist church, and afterward in the old white school-house at the corner of Sullivan and Academy streets. In 1849 they numbered fifty members, and with Rev. Orson Trowbridge in charge they built the edifice at the corner of Main and Elmira streets, now used by the Universalists. This building cost \$1,600, and was used until the year 1872, when, on the 17th of April, the new M. E. church, at the corner of Sullivan and Academy streets, was dedicated. This last building, which is perhaps the finest church edifice in the county, was erected during the pastorate of Rev. W. D. Taylor, at a cost of \$16,000. It is of brick, and was designed by Hon. S. B. Elliott. It is capable of seating six hundred persons, and is heated with a furnace. It contains, besides the auditorium, a Sunday-school room, parlors, kitchen, class rooms and coal room. The windows are of stained glass, and several of them are memorial windows. This church in all its arrangements is an ornament to the place and the pride of everybody residing in and around Mansfield.

Rev. J. T. Brownell is the pastor. It is a strong church, of 252 members, and has numbered among its ministers such able and excellent men as Cranmer, Lamkin, Parkhurst, Moyer and others.

There is a large and flourishing Sunday-school connected with the church, of which W. W. Thoburn is superintendent. The average attendance is about 100, and there are 12 teachers.

The church trustees are F. M. Shaw, E. L. Sperry, D. J. Butts, M. L. Clark, V. R. Pratt, D. H. Pitts and B. Moody. The class leaders are H. L. Johnson, E. L. Sperry, F. M. Shaw and J. W. Beach.

The following is a complete list of the pastors from first to last: 1841, I. Smith and E. H. Cranmer; 1842, E. H. Cranmer; 1843, R. M. Reach and M. Scott; 1844, J. Ashworth and S. Nichols; 1845, E. Pinder; 1846, 1847, R. L. Stilwell; 1848, 1849, O. Trowbridge; 1850, W. C. Mattison; 1851, A. H. Shurtliff; 1852, 1853, W. Manning; 1854, 1855, L. L. Rogers; 1856, J. R. Jaques; 1857, H. N. Seaver; 1858, 1859, R. L. Stilwell; 1860, R. A. Drake and W. Beach; 1861, W. Cochran and R. A. Drake; 1862, W. Cochran; 1863, 1864, W. M. Haskell; 1865-67, H. Lamkin; 1868, H. T. Giles, W. Beach, L. Beach and L. D. Watson; 1869-71, W. D. Taylor; 1872, J. T. Canfield; 1873, 1874, H. S. Parkhurst; 1875, 1876, G. C. Jones; 1877, H. Vosburgh; 1878-80, H. C. Moyer; 1881, 1882, J. T. Brownell.

*St. James's Episcopal Church* seems to have had its origin in a Sunday-school started by William Hollands in March 1865, and in which Mrs. James R. Wilson, Mrs. Joseph P. Morris, and others took an active part. At the same time William Hollands began lay reading in a hall, which he kept up every Sabbath until April 1866, when, largely through his efforts, a rector was secured in the person of Rev. N. Barrows. From this time on regular services were held in the Baptist church, which had been hired for the purpose. A church organization was thus effected, with William Hollands and Charlotte his wife, Mrs. Sarah E. Morris, James R. Wilson and Margaret his wife, Robert Crossley and Mary his wife, Frederic Hart, Josephine and Irene Stewart as members.

Efforts were made to procure money with which to build a church edifice, while a charter of incorporation was obtained May 30th 1867. The necessary building funds having been secured, some here, the rest in Philadelphia and elsewhere, work was begun, and the cornerstone laid by Bishop Stevens September 12th 1868. The church was completed and opened for worship December 21st 1870, having cost, with the bell and organ, \$7,500. The rector was absent in Europe during most of this year, and Mr. Hollands, having a license, again served as lay reader. On the 24th of April 1871 the church was consecrated by Bishop Stevens, and the communion was administered. The officers of the church at this time were: James R. Wilson, senior warden; William Hollands, junior warden; R. Crossley, A. J. Ross, F. A. Stewart, F. A. Allen and J. P. Morris, vestrymen. After the church was organized many valuable tokens were received from Mrs. Edgar of New York, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Mrs.

Sarah E. Morris, Mrs. Vesta King, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Allen, and others. The bell, weighing 1,140 pounds and costing \$500, and a fine pipe organ, costing \$800, were presented by Charles E. Smith of Philadelphia. The lot was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Morris, and is one of the finest locations for the purpose in the village. The interior of the church is very fine.

The whole number of communicants at the present time is about 60. The present officers are: Rev. B. F. Brown, rector; William Hollands, senior warden; Robert Crossley, junior warden; M. King, R. Crossley, F. A. Stewart, J. P. Morris, C. V. Elliott and E. Blackwell, vestrymen.

Rev. N. Barrows was rector from 1866 to 1875, followed by Rev. William Marshall from 1875 to 1880, who has been succeeded by Rev. B. F. Brown, the present incumbent. This church has thus far been highly prosperous, growing from the large accessions to its membership.

There is a flourishing Sunday-school of some 50 pupils and 7 teachers, which is superintended by William Hollands, a veteran Sunday-school worker, who has been a superintendent 54 years—30 of the time in Mansfield.

*The Presbyterian Church.*—This church was organized on the 29th of April 1870. At a meeting of the Presbytery of Wellsboro, held at Tioga April 12th 1870, a request was presented, signed by several residents of Mansfield and vicinity, asking the presbytery to organize a church to be known as "the Presbyterian Church of Mansfield." The request was granted, and a committee consisting of Rev. Dr. J. D. Mitchell, Rev. C. Otis Thatcher and Hon. H. W. Williams was appointed to organize said church.

On the 29th of April 1870 this committee met in the Baptist church at Mansfield, when Rev. Dr. J. D. Mitchell was elected chairman and Hon. H. W. Williams secretary. After a sermon by Dr. Mitchell from Rev. xxii. 17, the following named persons presented letters and were enrolled: Charles H. Verrill, William Hutchinson, Mrs. Fidelia Hutchinson, Mrs. Harriet N. Hunt, Miss Nettie H. Hunt, Miss Emma R. Hunt, Ralph R. Kingsley, Mrs. Sarah Kingsley, Mrs. Eliza Kingsley, Miss Caroline M. Kingsley, Mrs. Lottie R. Hoyt, Mrs. C. E. Elliott, Charles Thompson, Mrs. James Hoard, Mrs. Mary E. Spencer and and Mrs. Lavina Reynolds—16. The roll being completed, Charles H. Verrill and William Hutchinson were elected ruling elders. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Thatcher the meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. Mitchell, when the organization of the Presbyterian church of Mansfield was declared completed. Immediately after these services, on the same day, the following persons were received upon profession of their faith: O. V. Elliott, Mrs. O. V. Elliott, Miss Emma A. Elliott and Miss Lelia S. Cole, making a membership of 20.

Rev. Joseph A. Rosse-1 became pastor, and continued as such till 1875, when he was succeeded by Rev. S. C. McElroy, who remained until April 1876. On the 1st of July 1876 Rev. George D. Meigs became pastor, and he

remained until 1882. The present pastor is Rev. William S. Carter.

The present membership is 78. The trustees are Joseph Hoard, Homer Kingsley and Abram Shuart, with O. V. Elliott as clerk.

There is a flourishing Sunday-school connected with the church, having 8 teachers and an average attendance of 50. Joseph Hoard is superintendent.

In 1875 a small but neat and substantial church edifice was erected at a cost of \$2,000. The ground cost \$780. The church has been blessed with a good degree of prosperity, and is one of those institutions which Mansfield could not well do without. In the sisterhood of churches this one, like the rest, has its own most important sphere of usefulness, and, like them, the promise of a grand future.

In connection with this history of the Presbyterian church the reader is referred to the account of a similar organization existing in this place many years ago, which will be found on page 303.

A *Universalist Church* was organized in Mansfield in 1882, with Emma E. Bailey as pastor. The old Methodist church at the corner of Main and Elmira streets was bought for its use.

#### EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Prior to 1814 children had to rely on the scanty education to be obtained on winter evenings by the light of a pile of blazing logs in the great open fireplaces so conspicuous in the old-time log and plank houses. But in 1814 the first school was opened, at Canoe Camp, by Miss Sally Elliott (afterward Mrs. Daniel Rose). Two of her pupils were Oliver Elliott, now of Mansfield, and Martin Stratton, residing at Blossburg. She also taught in 1815. Then Daniel Rose took the school, followed by Gardner Simmons and a man by the name of Clark.

The second school in the township was opened in 1818, by Miss Miranda Allen, daughter of Lieutenant Allen, and was kept in a house built and used as a dwelling by Frank Truman, which stood on the knoll south from Kelletytown. Martin Stratton, of Blossburg, was one of her pupils.

#### FIRST MANSFIELD SCHOOL AND SCHOOL-HOUSES.

In the winter of 1821-22 the first school in Mansfield borough of which we have been able to obtain any record was kept in one room of a plank house occupied by John Kelts, across the railroad from Mart King's factory. It was kept by Susanna Allen, daughter of Lieutenant Jacob Allen, and an aunt to Prof. F. A. Allen. This was undoubtedly the first school ever opened in a place since become famous for its schools. Who shall say how much we owe to this woman for our progress in this direction? Her name shall not perish, though doubtless she has been dead this many a year; but placed on the page of history she shall henceforth be known as Mansfield's first school-teacher. Two of her pupils were Daniel L. and Eliza Holden. Her sister Miranda had previously kept a school at Kelletytown, a

mile and a half below Mansfield, in 1818; and afterward her sister Philena taught until 1826 in a log house built by Alpheus Button for a dwelling, in 1815, which stood a few rods north from the park entrance.

In 1826 the first school-house was built. It was a plank house, and stood where the railroad now runs, a few rods south of the railroad bridge on Wellsboro street. In 1827 and 1828 William C. Ripley taught the first school there. One of his pupils was the late Professor F. A. Allen.

In 1837 the old white school-house on the hill, at the corner of Academy and Sullivan streets, was built, and it has served its purpose well, having been in continuous use more than 40 years. At the time of its erection and for many years afterward it was the best school-house in the county. It has but recently given place to the new graded school building and been turned into a dwelling. There are many to whom, as to the writer, the old white school-house on the hill is freighted with pleasant school memories. It was there we played "mumble-peg," and it was there we threw the ball over the school-house and yelled "Ante-over!"

#### THE CLASSICAL SEMINARY AND THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

[BY SIMON B. ELLIOTT AND ANDREW SHERWOOD.]

The project of erecting an institution of learning in Mansfield was first mentioned by J. S. Hoard to Dr. J. P. Morris, Rev. H. N. Seaver, Alvin Gaylord, and perhaps one or two others, some time in the month of May or June 1854. Receiving no encouragement except from Dr. Morris, who joined heartily in the enterprise, Mr. Hoard, it seems, let the matter rest until about the 4th of July following, when he made known to quite a number of gentlemen the project he had in view. This was at a camp meeting held on L. D. Seeley's farm in the township of Sullivan. An agent of the seminary at Lima, N. Y., had been canvassing this section of the country; in fact was at this very camp meeting soliciting aid and selling scholarships for that institution. Mr. Hoard deemed it an error to send money out of the country which might as well be expended here, and to send our youth away to be educated when facilities might be afforded them at home. Determined in his efforts, he brought the matter before the quarterly conference of Mansfield charge of the M. E. church. This meeting was held in Colonel R. C. Shaw's tent, on Saturday the 9th of July 1854. Present at this meeting were Rev. H. N. Seaver, presiding elder; Rev. W. Manning, minister in charge; R. C. Shaw, P. M. Clark, J. B. Clark, L. Beach jr., L. Cruittenden, Joseph Hubbell, Alvin Gaylord, and J. S. Hoard. The suggestion was not very favorably received by the gentlemen present, and the legitimate business of the conference occupying nearly the entire time, it was concluded to meet again at the church in Mansfield

\*I desire that the credit shall be given to my friend Mr. Elliott for the greater and more valuable part of this history (nearly all of it in fact), which is taken from an important address delivered by him on the 7th of January 1868, and to which I have simply added enough to give a complete outline history down to the present time.—A. S.]

on the following Monday. This adjourned meeting was held, but no new members were present and not all of those who had attended at the camp ground. Gentlemen having had time to reflect and think upon the matter viewed it in a more favorable light, and it was resolved to hold a public meeting at the M. E. church in Mansfield on the 26th day of July 1854. Here was the beginning. Of course it will be seen that credit is given to Mr. Hoard for first originating the enterprise. All honor, then, to him who first saw, and dared, and did!

The meeting appointed for the 26th of July was held, and a large number of our citizens were present. Active in soliciting subscriptions for the school were J. S. Hoard, William Manning, Alvin Gaylord, R. C. Shaw, D. L. Sherwood, R. P. Buttles, B. M. Bailey, W. C. Ripley, L. Beach jr., and others. On the 28th of November a committee was appointed to procure plans for the building. A committee was also appointed to draft articles of association and procure a charter of incorporation. A resolution was passed to expend \$12,000 in the erection of suitable brick buildings, and to commence operations as soon as practicable, and that a meeting be held December 1st 1854 to elect permanent officers of the institution. The following is the list of officers elected at that date: J. S. Hoard, president; C. V. Elliott and R. P. Buttles, vice-presidents; J. P. Morris, recording secretary; S. B. Elliott and B. M. Bailey, corresponding secretaries; L. Beach jr., treasurer; William M. Johnson, librarian; William Manning, T. L. Baldwin, J. R. Wilson, Rev. Abijah Sherwood, Rev. Richard Vidian jr., Joseph Hubbell, Lyman Reynolds, D. L. Sherwood, J. S. Hoard, J. P. Morris, W. K. Mitchell, J. B. Clark, B. M. Bailey and L. Beach jr., trustees.

The first meeting of the board of trustees was held February 15th 1855, and the plan of a building was adopted. This building was 100 feet in front, with wings 78 feet deep, and four stories high. It was built of brick. At this meeting a building committee was appointed, whose members were each to receive the sum of \$1.25 per day for time actually spent in the duties of their office. The committee consisted of J. S. Hoard, D. L. Sherwood and Amos Bixby. The enterprise was now fairly commenced, and its machinery in operation. Work was begun in early spring, and prosecuted as vigorously as circumstances would allow.

On the 11th of December 1855 the second annual meeting of the stockholders was held, and the following officers were chosen: J. S. Hoard, president; C. V. Elliott and R. P. Buttles, vice-presidents; L. Beach jr., treasurer; W. C. Ripley, recording secretary; S. B. Elliott and A. Gaylord, corresponding secretaries; D. L. Sherwood, Joseph Hubbell, P. M. Clark, P. S. Ripley and B. M. Bailey, trustees.

April 17th 1856 the trustees chose the following teachers: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jaques in the classical department and mathematics—salary for both \$900; T. B. Barker, higher mathematics and English department—salary \$400; Mrs. Ellen E. Seaver, assistant preceptress and teacher of music—salary \$300; Miss Kinsey, assistant

teacher in music, \$200; Miss E. B. Ryman, drawing and painting—salary, proceeds of the department. Prof. Jaques was made acting principal, and Mrs. Jaques preceptress.

November 18th 1856 was held the next annual meeting of stockholders. J. S. Hoard was elected president; W. C. Ripley and B. M. Bailey, vice-presidents; William Manning, treasurer; W. C. Ripley, recording secretary; S. B. Elliott and R. P. Buttles corresponding secretaries; J. S. Hoard, William Hollands, E. Burley, R. Vidian jr. and S. B. Elliott trustees. At a meeting of the trustees held the same day the building committee were ordered to complete the building and have it in readiness for a school by the 7th of January 1857. On this 7th of January 105 students presented themselves for admission. Here was the full fruition of our hopes. Here were the material results of our labors.

The building had cost far more than was expected; including furnishing about \$20,000 had been expended. Not far from \$17,000 had been subscribed, and from \$2,000 to \$3,000 of this was unpaid. It is safe to estimate the indebtedness at \$6,000; but none were disheartened. That could have been paid, and would have been speedily, had not disaster soon followed. This term of school passed off pleasantly and profitably. A jubilee was held at the close of the term; Rev. W. H. Goodwin delivered the address. The attendance was large and a pleasant evening was spent.

The second term opened April 16th 1857, with about 150 students. On the 22nd of that month, at about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, large volumes of smoke were seen issuing from the observatory. The Mansfield Classical Seminary was on fire! All efforts to save the building were useless, and in a few hours it was a mass of smoking, tumbling ruins. The consternation and confusion attending the catastrophe were terrible. One hundred and fifty students were turned out into snow over a foot deep; but no one was injured. Providence has watched over those who have ever had aught to do with this institution.

While the walls were yet falling, and the fire was yet lighting up the night, the citizens interested assembled in the Methodist church and resolved to rebuild, and to that end subscribed then and there \$4,000. The building was insured for \$12,000. With this and the old subscription, and what the people would do, it was resolved to proceed, and they did proceed.

On the 25th of April the trustees made arrangements to rebuild. On the 5th of June they contracted with William Hollands for the brick, and on the 10th the plan of the present building was adopted. On the 25th the proposal of Picking & Terry of Elmira to erect the present building for \$15,380, the trustees to furnish brick delivered and doors and windows, was accepted. Work progressed until the 29th of September, when, owing to the financial crash of 1857, operations were suspended. One of the insurance companies, from which was due \$3,000, had failed, and another owing the same amount had resisted payment. Here began the



long gloomy night in the history of this institution, and as we look back upon it we are surprised at the final success and astonished at the shocks the enterprise endured. From this time on until 1863 its history is much mixed up with judgments, sheriff's sales and orders of court.

On the 17th of November 1857 the following officers were elected: J. S. Hoad, president; W. C. Ripley and W. Hollands, vice-presidents; H. N. Seaver, treasurer; W. C. Ripley, recording secretary; R. P. Buttes and B. M. Bailey, corresponding secretaries; J. P. Morris, W. D. Kelley, A. J. Ross, H. N. Seaver, and Whiting Beach, trustees. On the 25th of November the trustees passed a resolution to circulate petitions asking the Legislature to pass an act authorizing a tax to be levied in Tiaga county to complete the institution. This enterprise failed, as it ought. It was reserved for this people to complete the sacrifice already begun.

In the month of August 1858 the M. E. conference was to meet at Corning, and it was thought best to make a grand effort at that time, hold a meeting on the island, have a free dinner, and invite the members of the conference to attend. Arrangements were made, and a special train was engaged to bring up the members of the conference free. The 14th of August was the day appointed. It was a lovely day. An ample dinner was provided, and our people turned out *en masse*. The special train from Corning arrived and brought three gentlemen. Universal disappointment was the result. Yet it might have been expected. The conference had enough of its own work to do. Professor Jaques, former acting principal, and a man of powerful mental faculties, filled with the ideal, yet hardly enough of the practical, that day came down to solid earth and told us we must not rely on aid from abroad, but if the contemplated structure was ever built it must be built by this people. A plainer truth could not have been uttered, nor in a more opportune time. His declaration came like a dash of cold water after the great disappointment of the day. Yet he did us real service, and so intended it. After our three visitors had left us a determination was expressed by all to put the walls of the building up and the roof on—the first story having been nearly completed when the work was stopped. Never in our history have we seen another day like this. The entire afternoon was spent in the effort, and the sun was low down in the west when the meeting broke up. Men and women, boys and girls, vied with each other in their efforts. Sums in all conceivable amounts from 25 cents up to \$100 were subscribed; but few of the latter, however, only three if we remember correctly. But Mansfield Seminary was saved that day. Over \$4,000 was raised.

Encouraged by this, the trustees met on the 25th of August and resolved to proceed with the building. P. M. Clark, W. Hollands and S. B. Elliott were appointed a building committee. Rev. H. N. Seaver resigned as treasurer, and P. M. Clark was appointed to fill the vacancy. Work was immediately commenced. One of the building committee took with him three or four young

men, who had had but little experience at bricklaying, and went to work on the walls. With so little help, and so large a building, you could hardly see at a week's end what had been done. The subscriptions had not been made payable in cash. How many turns and trades the treasurer made will never be known. Without money to do with, most men would have failed, but he was just fitted for it. We will state one feat he accomplished. A portion of the first story, the entire second story, and nearly all the third were put up that fall and only fifty cents in cash paid out for labor, nor was any debt contracted. A stranger came along and represented himself a bricklayer, but proved not to be and was discharged before noon and paid *fifty cents in cash!* At the approach of cold weather the work was necessarily suspended and the walls were secured from damage.

On the 11th of November 1858 the following officers were elected: J. S. Hoad president; A. Bixby and J. P. Morris, vice-presidents; P. M. Clark, treasurer; W. C. Ripley, recording secretary; B. M. Bailey and R. P. Buttes, corresponding secretaries; John Voorhees, P. M. Clark, A. Bixby, P. S. Ripley, J. B. Clark and B. M. Bailey, trustees. On the 10th of March 1859 the trustees ordered the building committee to proceed with the work, but to incur no new indebtedness. None had been made since the meeting of the 14th of August on the island.

About the 30th of March \$1,150 were received from one of the insurance companies. This was paid on a mortgage given on the old building. Old debts were paid as well as progress made on the new edifice. We will here state that but \$7,500 were ever received out of the \$12,000 for which the first building was insured. A. J. Ross resigned as trustee and C. W. Bailey was appointed to fill the vacancy. Work was commenced on the 25th of April and carried on as well as means would allow. On the 4th of August 1859 Rev. James Landreth was elected principal, and at his request a resolution was passed on the 8th to complete enough of the building to open school by the 23d of November following. Prof. Landreth's salary was \$800 and house rent. On the 20th of October Miss Julia A. Fosmer was chosen preceptress, salary \$400, and Miss Mary Bowen assistant teacher, with a salary of \$300.

On the 15th of November the annual meeting of the stockholders was held and the following officers were elected: S. B. Elliott, president; J. P. Morris and E. Burley, vice-presidents; P. M. Clark, treasurer; W. C. Ripley, recording secretary; A. J. Ross and R. P. Buttes, corresponding secretaries; C. W. Bailey, S. B. Elliott, W. C. Ripley, E. Burley, R. C. Shaw and R. Videan, trustees.

School opened November 23d with barely 30 students. It was kept up until the close of the spring term with somewhat increased numbers. On the 3d of July 1860 Prof. Landreth tendered his resignation, which was accepted. On the 13th of July a festival was held, and an address was delivered by T. K. Beecher, of Elmira. That was the first gathering ever held in the chapel, which was then on the second floor, over the present chapel. It was not lathed and plastered, and was without glass in the windows.

On the 20th of November 1860 the annual meeting of stockholders was held and the following officers were elected: Rev. N. Fellows, president; W. C. Ripley and J. A. Fellows, vice presidents; R. A. Drake, treasurer; A. J. Ross, recording secretary; C. W. Nesbitt and Abram Young, corresponding secretaries; J. P. Morris, J. C. Howe, N. Fellows, A. Pitts, I. P. Bennett and T. J. Berry, trustees. Only four of these officers had ever been connected with the institution before. It was the old fault over again of getting those connected with it who were not among us as citizens. The next evening Prof. Holt was elected principal. Prof. Wildman, who had been promised the place and cheated out of it, then made arrangements with Mr. Holt to carry on the school himself. He was to conduct it on his own account and have its avails for his compensation. January 19th 1861 Prof. Holt resigned as principal, and Prof. Wildman was elected in his stead. Wildman had opened school some time in December previous. Mrs. H. P. R. Wildman was made preceptress, and Miss Anna E. Chase music teacher. In June of this year Rev. R. A. Drake attempted to sell the institution at sheriff's sale, but was prevented. On the 24th of July he secured the passage of a resolution waiving stay of execution on a judgment he had purchased at 50 per cent. discount. He attempted to sell it again in September following, but was prevented through Judge Williams, the attorney for the seminary. Rev. N. Fellows resigned as president, and A. J. Ross was chosen to fill the vacancy. In September school was opened by Prof. Wildman and a good number were in attendance.

November 19th 1861 the next annual meeting of the stockholders was held, and the following officers were elected: Rev. W. Cochran, president; W. C. Ripley and C. W. Bailey, vice-presidents; E. Wildman, treasurer; R. Videan, recording secretary; W. Cochran and W. Hollands, corresponding secretaries; L. Beach jr., W. Cochran, C. W. Bailey, E. Wildman and J. B. Clark, trustees. Under this organization a new era dawned. It was "the beginning of the end." Much of the indebtedness had been bought up by Rev. R. A. Drake, Rev. R. Videan jr. and J. C. Howe. Various futile efforts were made to settle with these men, while Mr. Cochran set himself vigorously at work to save the seminary from sale. It was Mr. Cochran who first approached Hon. John Magee, and in a long letter addressed to him laid the foundation of future arrangements whereby the seminary was finally saved from the grasp of those who were seeking it. In the spring Prof. Wildman associated with him H. C. Johns. On the 28th of June 1862 a resolution was passed authorizing Wildman and Johns to complete the seminary building.

Previous to this, however, the propriety of changing the seminary to a State normal school had been discussed. Hardly a term of court passed without the property being advertised for sale by the sheriff. Could the people pay the \$10,000 indebtedness? Plainly and frankly they could not. What then was to be done? On the 2nd of July 1862 L. Beach jr. moved in the board of trustees the adoption of the following:

"Resolved, That the trustees of the Mansfield Classical Seminary now initiate measures to offer the said seminary to the State, to become a State normal school."

The purpose of this resolution was carried out. Application was made to court for an amendment of the charter to make it comply with the act of Assembly. On the 2nd of July R. Videan jr. resigned as secretary, and W. C. Ripley was appointed in his stead. Mr. Cochran was chosen principal in July, but declined, and Prof. Wildman was continued. Mr. Cochran was appointed to present to the M. E. conference the condition of affairs and ask its agreement to the separation, which he did, and reported that the conference regretted the occurrence of circumstances which impelled us to take the step, but bid us "God speed." Rev. N. L. Reynolds was chosen a professor in the institution in July of that year.

We have neglected to state that in June of this year the seminary was sold at sheriff's sale by Messrs. Wildman & Johns. These gentlemen had purchased the judgments against it which Messrs. Drake, Videan and Howe had not. It was bid off by them June 4th 1862, for \$2,000. June 5th the sale was set aside by the court, mainly on technical grounds. A narrow escape, truly. The fall term of school was opened in September. About 200 pupils were in attendance.

On the 18th of November 1862 an annual meeting of the stockholders was held, and Mr. Cochran was chosen president; W. Hollands and S. B. Elliott, vice-presidents; W. C. Ripley, recording secretary; J. P. Morris and S. B. Elliott, corresponding secretaries; Philip Williams, treasurer; S. B. Elliott, W. Hollands, W. C. Ripley, R. Videan jr., and Rev. N. L. Reynolds, trustees. On the 11th of December the examiners appointed by the governor and State superintendent met at the building and examined the same, and made report that it conformed with the requirements of the law. Whereupon Dr. Burrowes, State superintendent, officially declared it the State normal school of the fifth district of Pennsylvania. Here it began a new life. Its object was now broader and in new fields. Its mission was to prepare teachers.

But though it now had a State flag at its head it was by no means out of danger. Although recognized by the State it received at that time no aid. That was reserved for the future. Its debts were still pressing. Sheriffs' tracks were visible approaching it from all directions. But let us right here state a fact that should be known, to the everlasting credit of the original creditors, those with whom the debts were contracted. They never pressed or made trouble. It was done by those who bought up their claims, persons who bought them, or nearly all of them, at fifty cents on the dollar. In the winter of 1863 the Legislature appropriated \$5,000. This was paid in June, and the worthy H. C. Johns attempted to attach this money. He succeeded with only \$150, however, thanks to Philip Williams, treasurer. This appropriation went at once to liquidate debts.

Professor Wildman ceased to be principal March 19th

1863, by resolution of the board of trustees. Professor W. D. Taylor succeeded Mr. Wildman as acting principal, April 16th 1863. Miss Farnsworth was chosen preceptress, L. A. Ridgway professor of languages, Miss Clarissa Clark principal of the model school, and Miss Frank Cochran music teacher. They were to have the receipts of the school for compensation.

May 24th 1863 was held the first annual meeting of the stockholders of the normal school. The following officers were elected: W. Cochran, president; W. C. Ripley, vice-president; W. Hollands, recording secretary; J. P. Morris, corresponding secretary; P. Williams, treasurer; W. C. Ripley, J. P. Morris, W. Hollands, W. Cochran, S. B. Elliott, N. L. Reynolds, P. M. Clark, A. M. Spencer, A. J. Ross, C. V. Elliott, J. B. Clark, C. W. Bailey, A. Clark, H. Davis, and H. Allen, trustees. Prior to this the trustees were elected for three years, and consequently only five were elected each year. These and all subsequent trustees were elected to serve one year only.

July 13th 1863 a contract was entered into with Professor Taylor, by which he was to be principal one year, have all the proceeds of the school, and pay \$100 rent. Rev. W. Cochran, having removed from the place, tendered his resignation as president October 31st 1863. W. C. Ripley, vice-president, filled the chair the remainder of the year. The Legislature in April 1864 appropriated \$5,000. This was mainly used in liquidating debts. Previous to this, however, a loan of \$6,500 had been secured of Hon. John Magee. Looking back it seems that this loan came just in time to save the school. Mr. Magee saw the necessity, and sympathized. He asked no personal guarantees as others had done. All honor to John Magee! A portion of the appropriation of 1863 was paid Mr. Magee, and there was something paid him out of the appropriation of 1864, so that there was left \$3,000 due. This had run up to \$3,332.50 when, on the 1st day of January 1867, he sent a receipt in full as a New Year's present.

At a meeting held April 6th 1864 the corresponding secretary was directed to correspond with Professor F. A. Allen with a view to his becoming principal. The stockholders' annual meeting occurred May 2nd 1864, but as the officers chosen then and all subsequent officers are recorded in the catalogues we shall here omit them. The time for which Professor Taylor was elected principal having expired, Professor Allen was chosen to that position May 2nd 1864. Under him the school prospered. He brought furniture here with him, and the building committee had means for the first time at their command to make improvements.

Professor Allen remained principal the five years for which he was elected, building the school up and making it a success. Some of the other members of the faculty were: J. T. Streit, A. M., professor of Latin and Greek; Charles H. Verrill, A. M., professor of mathematics; and Miss Adelaide Ladley, preceptress.

In 1869 Prof. J. T. Streit, A. M., a graduate of Allegheny College, was chosen principal, but in conse-

quence of ill health, which resulted in his lamented death soon after, never performed the duties of that position. It would not be too much to say that as a teacher and a Christian gentleman Prof. Streit never had his superior in Mansfield.

Prof. Charles H. Verrill, A. M., a graduate of Bowdoin College, who had been acting principal during Prof. Streit's illness, was elected principal upon the latter's death, during the fall term of 1869, from which position he resigned four years later, in June 1873. Some of the faculty at this time were H. W. Jones, M. S., professor of mathematics; Lemuel Amerman, A. B., professor of ancient languages; Miss Frankie Cochran, preceptress; and Isaac G. Hoyt, professor of music.

We should have stated that in April 1865 the Legislature again appropriated \$5,000, while in the spring of 1872 it appropriated \$10,000. This latter sum the State superintendent demanded should be expended mainly in the erection of new buildings, as the old one was no longer large enough to accommodate the school. So the new one was built and completed in time for dedication September 1st 1874.

Prof. Verrill was succeeded by Rev. J. N. Fradenburg, A. M., who filled the place successfully two years. Francis M. Smith, M. E., was professor of mathematics, and Joseph C. Doane, M. E., was professor of natural science and English grammar. After Prof. Fradenburg came Prof. Verrill again, in September 1875, who remained this time two years, making six years in all as principal, besides four years as professor of mathematics—a longer term than any other professor has been connected with the school. He made a most excellent principal, and under his administration the school was always a success. His name is one which is intimately connected with the rise and progress of the State normal school; while in ability, and as a first-class man in every respect, he has been excelled by few if any.

In 1877 Prof. Fordyce A. Allen was again called to take charge of the school, having been elected for a period of five years. He associated with him as principal during the first year John H. French, LL. D. His assistants were Joseph C. Doane, B. S., natural sciences; W. C. Bartol, A. M., mathematics; Dora N. Woodruff, preceptress; W. S. Hulslander, B. S., vocal music; and others, whose names we have forgotten. Prof. Allen was serving his third year when he died, in the height of his usefulness, February 11th 1880. This unfortunate event was the worst that could have happened for the normal school, as well as for every interest pertaining to Mansfield. He was the head and front of everything in the line of progress, both as regards the school and the town. He had done more for both than any other man, and at the time of his death had built the school up to an unprecedented degree of prosperity. For a fuller account of this eminent man the reader is referred to the sketch of his life appearing on page 294.

Upon the decease of Mr. Allen Prof. D. C. Thomas, A. M., a graduate of Adrian College, was elected principal, with J. C. Doane, B. S., as teacher of natural sci-





D.J. BUTTS



E.R. BACKER



ces; W. C. Bartol, A. M., of mathematics; W. L. Penny, A. M., of languages; Miss Frances M. Wright, M. D., of physiology; W. S. Hulslander, M. S., of vocal music, and principal of the training school; Miss Dora N. Woodruff, preceptress.

Prof. Thomas, having been re-elected, is now (1882) at the head of the school, which, under his able management, is fully maintaining its great reputation as one of the best schools in the State. The following is a full list of the faculty at the present time: D. C. Thomas, principal, science and art of teaching, and mental and moral philosophy; W. W. Thoburn, natural sciences; J. T. Ewing, mathematics; Dora N. Woodruff, preceptress, history and civil government; H. Jean Johnson, literature and reading; Della J. Broadwell, languages; Frances M. Wright, geography and physiology; Mrs. W. S. Hulslander, English grammar and Latin; W. S. Hulslander, vocal music, and principal of training school; William Cramer, instrumental music.

The whole number of pupils now in attendance, including the training school, is 262. In the senior class there are 42. The first class graduated in 1866. The graduates now number 405. During the past year steam heating apparatus has been put in. The cabinet numbers over 6,000 specimens. The buildings, grounds and furniture cost over \$100,000.

Here we must close the long history of this enterprise, regretting that for want of space many things must remain unsaid in regard to an institution which has not only made Mansfield a great educational center, but which is at once the pride and glory of our village, as well as of the entire county.

#### THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL.

This institution was opened October 1st 1867, by the proprietor, Professor F. A. Allen, who had made application to the superintendent of soldiers' orphans for 25 boys and 25 girls. At the end of the first year the number in attendance was 63. The school was at first kept in an old store, which had been fitted up for the purpose, but afterward other and larger buildings were purchased and erected, till there were accommodations for over 200 pupils. In 1872 a farm of 150 acres near the village was purchased, in order to give employment and instruction to the boys; while the girls were taught to do all kinds of housework and plain sewing. Upon the death of Professor Allen, in 1880, his wife became proprietress—a position for which she was admirably qualified. Vine R. Pratt has had charge of the school under Mr. and Mrs. Allen almost from its beginning, and made an efficient manager. The teachers are Josephine Stewart, W. S. Hulslander, Mary Lincoln, and Sadie Davis. There are now 200 pupils in attendance. Many hundreds of soldiers' orphans have been educated here at the expense of the State. It is one of those institutions which have given to Mansfield its wide reputation as a center of intelligence and education.

#### THE NEW GRADED SCHOOL.

building was erected in 1881, at a cost, including grounds,

furniture, etc., of nearly \$13,000. It is an elegant brick structure, heated by steam, with all the modern improvements, and occupies a beautiful location adjoining the park on the north. It is an ornament and a blessing to Mansfield—of which the people are justly proud; the number of pupils now in attendance is 246. The teachers are: N. S. Stone, principal; Laura E. Johnson, Olive Eliott, Ella Shaw, Fanny Davis, and Leda Hall.

#### THE MANSFIELD BUSINESS COLLEGE,

the youngest of our schools, was opened in the spring of 1882, and promises to become an important factor in the educational interests of Mansfield. Many young men are here receiving a practical business education, and the school is daily increasing in numbers and importance. It occupies a floor in the Pitts block, at the corner of Main and Wellsboro streets, and is the only school of the kind in the county. The officers are: Rev. J. T. Brownell, president; C. S. Ross, secretary; E. D. Westbrook, principal of the business department; C. V. Ireton, principal of the penmanship department; J. A. McCurdy, principal of the department of telegraphy; Hugh Ross, principal of the department of phonography.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.\*

##### DYER J. BUTTS.

Dyer J. Butts was born August 22nd 1829, at Norwich, Conn. His father, Lorin Butts, was born October 28th 1796, in Connecticut. His mother, Harriet Hyde, was born April 18th 1800, in Connecticut. They were married May 5th 1819.

Lorin Butts first came to Tioga county in 1820, prospecting, with a view of removing to this region. He returned to Connecticut, and in 1829 moved his family to Lawrenceville, Pa. He remained there about three years. He was the architect and builder of the Presbyterian church in Lawrenceville, supposed to be the first regular church edifice in Tioga county.

In 1833 he removed to Richmond township, selecting as his home a farm now in the borough of Mansfield, upon which were a small house and a log barn. In 1835 he built a frame barn. In 1854 he erected a house on the site of the old one, which is still occupied as "the homestead" of the family. He was engaged in religious, educational and social enterprises, being a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, teacher in schools, and inspector of teachers, as it used to be termed. He held various offices in the town, and was elected justice of the peace February 16th 1869. In the meantime he was clearing and tilling his farm. He died August 16th 1874.

His wife was a devoted Christian, gentle and charitable, a member of the Presbyterian church. Her house was open for social meetings, and her heart and hand responded to the needs of others. She died when in the prime of life, being 37 years of age, leaving six children:

\*These sketches were not written by Mr. Sherwood, the author of the foregoing history of Richmond and Mansfield.

Byrissa B., still living at the homestead; Harriet H., who died October 4th 1847; Jean M., now Mrs. Henry Allen, of Mansfield; Lucy A., now Mrs. McIntyre, of Blossburg; Dyer J., of Mansfield, and Lorin H., of Wilkes-Barre.

Dyer J. Butts was brought from Connecticut to Lawrenceville in his mother's arms when about two months old. He remained with the family, enjoying such educational privileges as a new country affords, until 1851, when he went to what was then the west—Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin—to see if change of locality would suit him better. He soon returned.

When about 25 years old he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal church. He at once became a zealous worker in church and Sunday-school, serving as superintendent until the summer of 1861. On receiving the news of the defeat of the Union army in the first Bull Run fight he said, "I must go down and attend to that myself." He immediately arranged his business, leaving church and Sunday-school, and enlisted October 14th 1861 in Company B 101st regiment Pennsylvania volunteers. He enlisted as a private, but soon afterward was made sergeant; re-enlisted while in the field, January 1st 1864; was examined and recommended for a commission, but was taken prisoner April 20th at the surrender of Plymouth, N. C., with the rest of the troops under General Wessels. He was taken to Andersonville prison, Ga., where he remained till September 11th, when he was removed to Charleston, S. C. After about two weeks he was taken to Florence, S. C., where he remained till February 1865. While in this prison the prisoners were without a ration of meat for 95 days and the daily ration of cow-peas and cornmeal could be put into a pint cup. The Union forces under Sherman crowding the rebels, he with others was taken from the stockade to Goldsboro, and marched off into the woods, where they remained a few days. They were then taken on the cars to Wilmington, N. C., and remained a few days; then were taken north and marched off into the woods. After a few days Wilmington was captured by our forces, when the prisoners were paroled and taken from the woods to near Wilmington. There they were met by Union troops. As they marched toward camp they were greeted with a view of an evergreen arch with the motto "WELCOME, BROTHERS," under which they were marched into camp, where they had the first full meal for over ten months. Remaining there over night some were taken on boats and others marched to Wilmington. Mr. Butts started with those who were to march, but being unable to make the march was taken up by an ambulance and carried to a deserted house in Wilmington used as a hospital. It being announced one morning that any who could get to the boats might go home, he with others started and got on the boat; but, it being overloaded, he and a few others were driven off at the point of the bayonet. He then went to a hospital, but was driven away. After lying in a deserted house two or three days he was taken on board a boat and brought to Annapolis and put in the hospital. He remained

there about two weeks, and was then removed to the hospital at Baltimore. After a time he was granted a furlough of thirty days and came home. He returned to Baltimore and was transferred to Summit Hospital, Philadelphia, where he was discharged. On the mustering out of the regiment he was commissioned captain of Company B by Governor Curtin.

On returning home he resumed his business, engaged again in church work, and was re-elected Sunday-school superintendent. He remained at the homestead till December 17th 1877, when he was married to Miss Frances A. Cochran, youngest daughter of Rev. Wesley Cochran of the Central New York conference of the M. E. church. They established a home upon a farm which he had previously bought, being a part of the homestead farm with adjoining lands. There they now live, with their daughters Alice M. and Mary B.

#### E. R. BACKER.

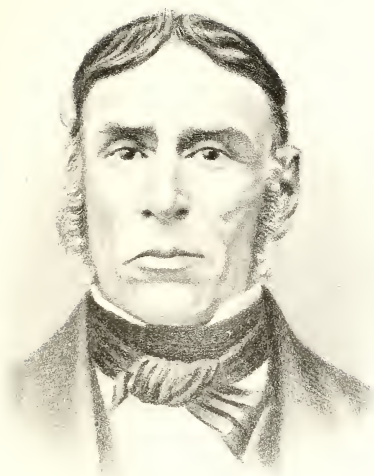
Captain Backer is a native of Rutland township, this county, and was born January 6th 1840. Early in the civil war he raised a company of Union volunteers (Company D 16th Pa. cavalry) and himself enlisted for three years' service. After his discharge he raised Company A 207th Pa. volunteers, of which he was captain until the close of the war. He married Miss Emeline Watkins, of Sullivan, Pa. He is a merchant at Mansfield, and also railroad ticket agent.

#### CHARLES SHERMAN.

This gentleman, one of the leading representatives of the agricultural interest in Richmond township, is a native of the State of Rhode Island. He was born in the year 1806, and in 1834 married Matilda Lake, of Tiverton, Rhode Island. In 1839 he came from his native State to Pennsylvania, locating in Rutland township, Tioga county, where he bought a tract of 100 acres. There he remained until 1872, when he removed to Richmond township. During his long residence in this county he has enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, who kept him in the office of magistrate during ten years and also entrusted him with the duties of other local offices.

#### HIRAM HODGES.

Mr. Hodges has made farming his business, and still owns a farm of 137 acres in Sullivan township, though now living retired on a place of eight acres at Mansfield. He was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1810. In 1829 his father removed his family to the township of Sullivan, in this county; and there our subject remained until his removal to Mansfield, in 1874. He has been thrice married: first in 1838, to Miss Orilla Crippen, who bore him one child, and died in 1874. His second wife, who was Miss Sarah Kingsley, died in 1878. The present Mrs. Hodges was Ellen Buckbee. She was married to Mr. Hodges in 1878, and they have one child, a daughter.



*Charles Sherman*



*Hiram Hodges*



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES SHERMAN NEAR MANSFIELD, PA.



## ANDREW SHERWOOD.

Mr. Sherwood is a geologist of ability and repute, and one of the literary men of Tioga county. The quality of his prose composition may be judged from Chapter XII of this volume (pages 83-88) and the history of Richmond township and Mansfield borough, which were contributed by him; and he is not a stranger to the "poetic impulse," though he has published no collection of his poems.

Mansfield is not only his present home but his native place. He was born July 16th 1848, and has resided here all his life. He is a son of Albert Sherwood, of whom a sketch appears on page 297. He was educated at the State normal school and in Chicago University, and has been assistant geologist in the geological surveys of New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sherwood married Miss Jennie L. Knapp, of Lawrenceville. They have made their elegant cottage—"The Kot o' Kontent"—a home in the fullest sense of the word, a place to leave with regret and to return to with joy. The grounds, comprising about fourteen acres, are among the finest in the county.

Mr. Sherwood is a member of the New Era Manufacturing Company, which is building a flouring-mill and wood-working factory at Mansfield.

## THOMAS JERALD.

Thomas Jerald was born in Orleans county, Vt., in 1799. In 1830 he came from New York State to this county, and located on Corey Creek, in Richmond township, where he bought the farm of one hundred acres on which he now resides. He married Miss Matilda Wilson, a native of Connecticut, by whom he had seven children. Three of these are now living.



THOMAS JERALD.

One of the sons of Thomas Jerald is William B. Jerald, who is one of the leading farmers of Richmond township, owning 260 acres. He was born in this township, in 1834, and married Miss Eleanor Howe, also of Richmond.

## KNOXVILLE BOROUGH.

BY CHARLES TUBBS.

**T**HE village of Knoxville was made a borough and its boundaries defined by the following statute:

"SECTION 1.—*Be it enacted, etc.* That Knoxville, in the county of Tioga, shall be set apart and be separated from the township of Deerfield in said county, and the same shall be, and is hereby, erected into a borough, which shall be called 'the borough of Knoxville,' bounded and limited as follows: Beginning at a point on the east bank of Troup's Creek forty rods north of the northeast corner of the bridge crossing said creek; thence southerly along the east bank of said creek to its mouth; thence eastwardly along the north bank of Cowanesque to a line between the lots of Augustus Albee and Levi Falkner; thence north along said line to a point forty rods north of the public road; thence westerly on a direct line to the place of beginning on Troup's Creek."

This act was approved by William Freame Johnston, governor of the commonwealth, April 19th 1850, and thereby became a law. The borough as above "bounded and limited" is wholly within the township of Deerfield and contains about 265 acres. This consists mainly of alluvial flats, formed at the confluence of Troup's Creek and the Cowanesque River. Its elevation above tide-water is 1,245 feet. A guide board at the west end of Troup's Creek bridge has an index finger pointing up that stream, announcing: WOODHULL 12 M. TROUPSBURG 8 M. Another shows the way up the Cowanesque Valley, accompanied with the legend: PINE CREEK 20 M. WESTFIELD 6 M.

The population of Knoxville since its organization as a borough has been, at each decennial census, as follows: 1860, 313; 1870, 400; 1880, 459.



It was named Knoxville for Archibald Knox and William Knox, who established themselves in business in the place between 1815 and 1825—the former as a merchant, the latter as a hotel keeper. They were sons of William Knox, one of the pioneers of Deerfield.

The Indian history of the borough does not differ materially from that already given for Deerfield township. The only incident we have peculiar to the place is that after a distillery was put in operation at Knoxville in 1815 the vicinity was much frequented by bands of Indians, who were clamorous for "whusk," as they termed the product of the still.

#### LANDS AND SETTLEMENT.

The name of the first white man associated with the territory where Knoxville is located is Thomas Proctor. When the lands purchased of the Indians at Fort Stanwix in 1784 was put upon the market by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania he made application for and obtained land warrant number 531, under date of May 17th 1785. The warrant thus granted was located June 25th 1786 in the Cowanesque Valley from Wallace Gilbert's east line to Insko Run, thus including the territory of Knoxville borough. Thomas Proctor, the warrantee, was a distinguished soldier of the Revolutionary war. He was born in Ireland, but came to Philadelphia early in life, where he worked at the trade of a carpenter until the beginning of the war. In October 1775 he raised a company of artillery, of which he was made captain. This company enlisted for one year and was to serve in the State under orders from the committee of safety. At the expiration of this term of service he was promoted to the rank of colonel and assigned to the command of the 4th artillery regiment in the continental line. He took part in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, and was with his regiment in the battles of Princeton, Germantown and Brandywine. He commanded the artillery in Sullivan's expedition in 1779, and took a prominent part in the battle of Newtown, near Elmira. Colonel Proctor resigned his commission April 9th 1781, and died at Philadelphia March 16th 1806.\* It is undoubtedly a fact that Proctor obtained a general knowledge of the lands in the surrounding country when he marched with Sullivan up the Chemung, and that knowledge ultimately led to the location of this warrant. November 22nd 1786 Thomas Proctor sold his warrantee rights in this tract of land to James Strawbridge, "for the consideration of five shillings specie as well as for other good causes and valuable considerations." To Mr. Strawbridge the patent was issued, and the land became a part of the "Strawbridge tract" and that part which was christened "Delight."

The first settler at "Delight," near the mouth of Troup's Creek—where Knoxville now is—was Simon Rixford. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was afflicted with deafness caused by his close

proximity to the artillery during battle. Few details of his service have been handed down. He enlisted at the age of 15 and served seven years. He came from Winchester, Mass., and made his settlement at Knoxville in 1799. His land lay along the bank of Troup's Creek from its mouth northerly to the borough limits, and was in breadth from 60 to 80 rods. He had five oxen, and by the help of his sons Asabel and David made a considerable clearing, upon which he had good crops.

The next settlers within the borough limits were Jonathan, Solomon and Alexander Matteson. Their parents were with them, but very aged. They lived with Jonathan. The family came in 1810 from the town of Salisbury, Herkimer county, N. Y., in a tract of land called "the Royal Grant." Originally the family came from Rhode Island. By the sale of their property in Salisbury they realized a comfortable sum of money for those times, and with it they purchased nearly all of the land within the present borough limits to the east of Simon Rixford. Of this Jonathan, who maintained his parents, had by far the largest share—100 acres or over, in what is now the central part of the village—and to the east of his farm lay the lands of Solomon and Alexander.

In 1811 Daniel Cummings came to Knoxville from Pittsfield, Otsego county, N. Y., and bought a small lot of Jonathan Matteson where the drug store of George Gilbert & Son is now located. The nearest neighbor on the east outside of the borough was Levi Cook, blacksmith, who about this time sold his possession to Zadock Bowen (brother of Emmer Bowen), who was a carpenter by trade. His father lived with him.

These were the pioneers of Knoxville—the men who contended for the mastery with the forces of nature, cleared off the forests, fought back the wild beasts, reduced the soil to cultivation and made the country habitable. The settlement of the Knoxes has already been mentioned.

Among other early settlers was John Goodspeed. He came in 1813 with his parents, Cornelius and Phebe Goodspeed. He was born at Pottony, Vermont, in 1801. He acquired a good education considering the disadvantages of the times. He taught school and practiced the art of land surveying. As an agent and surveyor he was employed by the owners of the Bingham estate until 1836, and had extensive dealings with the people of the surrounding townships.

#### HUNTING STORIES.

A few perfectly authentic accounts of hunting exploits are subjoined as illustrative of pioneer life at near Knoxville. In their time they were themes upon which much discourse was had in the chimney corner, at the logging "bee," and wherever men met each other, and it is believed they have not entirely lost their interest to this day.

"Forks Hill" is the high precipitous knob of land that frowns upon Knoxville from the west. It is the abrupt termination of the elevated ridge that divides the valley of the Cowanesque from Troup's Creek. It dom-

\*Pennsylvania Archives, second series, Vol. XI, pages 175, 184 and 191; also Rev. David Craft's address at Elmira at the Centennial celebration of Sullivan's Expedition, August 29th 1879.

inates the plain, and early in the afternoon the town lies beneath its shadow. When the country was new it was heavily timbered. Early one morning in November 1816 James Carpenter ascended "Forks Hill" with his dog and gun. When near the summit he discovered a large female panther and two young ones. At sight of the dog they ran up a tree. By a well aimed shot he brought down the old one, and he continued to reload and fire until he had dispatched the whole party. He descended the mountain, obtained a yoke of oxen and a sled, and by late breakfast time had his game down where the village now stands.

On election day 1818 the dogs were out in pursuit of deer. They ran a large buck into the deep water where the bridge now crosses Troup's Creek. One dog had the buck by the nose in the water. William and Archibald Knox waded into the water, took the buck by the horns and led him down to Daniel Cummings's house, where the election was being held. They took a rope, tied him up, and kept him there all day.

Shelden Tuttle was a great hunter, who lived up the valley, near Westfield. One day while out hunting his dog treed a young panther. He looked over the situation carefully, and made his plans. He tied his coat around the tree, and directed his dog to watch the game and coat. He went home, got a bed quilt and returned, accompanied by his father. He had observed another tree standing near the one in which the panther was. This tree he climbed and with a pole knocked the panther down. When the creature struck the ground the elder Mr. Tuttle threw the bed quilt over him and held him down until Shelden descended. Together they bound him, took him home, and kept him in the house all winter. He became as tame as a kitten by spring, when Tuttle sold him to a man going east.

#### BUSINESS HISTORY.

From 1799 to 1822 the business transacted at Knoxville, aside from clearing land and farming, was inconsiderable. In 1822 it received the greatest impetus that has ever been given it at any one time. Silas Billings, who had purchased the unsold portion of the Straw-bridge tract, as has already been related in the history of Deerfield, came to Knoxville in that year and set on foot many business enterprises. He had capital, credit, experience and a disposition to make manufacturing and commercial ventures. With him came several young men, at that time in his employ, who have since made the place their permanent home and have become leading citizens in every relation of life. Among these were Hon. Victor Case and Colonel Hiram Freeborn.

Since that time the development of the business interests has been steady and gradual. There have been individual losses and the destruction of property in isolated places; but no great and general disaster by floods, or fire, or commercial crisis, has swept away the accumulated results of business insight, toil and industry.

*Saw-Mill.*—Jonathan Matteson, Alexander Matteson and Joshua Colvin built a saw-mill in 1815, on the south

bank of the Cowanesque. It had a single up-and-down saw, was driven by a flutter-wheel and was capable of cutting 1,000 feet of panel white pine in twelve hours. It continued in operation about ten years.

*Grist-Mills.*—Jonathan Matteson built a grist-mill on the north bank of the Cowanesque opposite the saw-mill, in which he had an interest. It had one run of stones, which were driven by water power from the river. It was completed in 1817, and to a great extent superseded the Bethlehem Thompson mill. This mill passed through several hands, and continued in operation until about 1865.

In 1825 Silas Billings built a large and substantial grist-mill on Troup's Creek. In the gable the following inscription can yet with some difficulty be deciphered:

*E Pluribus Unum.*

Head Quarters,

SILAS BILLINGS,

BUILT BY JOHN SPICER.

A. D. 1825.

David T. Billings was for many years the manager of this mill. This mill was driven by water power until 1854, when steam was put in and the business extended by the addition of a saw-mill. This mill was purchased in 1863 of one of the heirs of Silas Billings by Joel Johnson, who continues to own and manage the property. This combined saw-mill and grist-mill are the only ones now in operation in the village.

*Distilleries.*—Jonathan Matteson and Daniel Cummings built a log distillery in Knoxville in 1815. They brought the water from a spring on the north hill. They distilled whiskey from corn and rye. Stephen Colvin, a son-in-law of Jonathan Matteson, carried on the business for the proprietors. They continued the business until 1825.

In 1823 Silas Billings and Hiram Freeborn built a distillery, and conducted the business of distilling whiskey from corn, rye and barley under the firm name of Freeborn & Co. until 1829, when Freeborn purchased the interest of Billings in the concern and became sole owner. In 1829 Mr. Freeborn built a new distillery with many improvements. In 1853 he discontinued the business. During this time the distillery used about 3,000 bushels of corn, rye, and barley per year. The whiskey was all sold at the distillery door, for consumption in neighboring hotels and villages. The rate of exchange at this distillery was six quarts of whiskey for sixty pounds of corn or rye. Whiskey was sold from the distillery at thirty-one cents per gallon by the barrel for cash, or at fifty cents for a single gallon. The average price paid during these thirty years for corn and rye was fifty cents per bushel.

*Fulling-Mill.*—Daniel Cummings constructed a fulling-mill in Jonathan Matteson's grist-mill building, both mills being driven by the same water power. In the second story of this establishment was a cloth-dressing department, in charge of Aaron Alba, who was an expert workman at the business. He came from Massachusetts in 1818. The cloth fulled and dressed here was all

woven in hand looms in the dwelling houses of the early settlers. For many years the wool was carded by hand as well as spun and woven. Soon after Mr. Alba's arrival a carding machine was added to this establishment, and it lifted a great burden from the labors of the households in the surrounding settlements. Horace Streeter had charge of the carding machine.

*Oil-Mill.*—Every farmer raised flax when the country was new, from which to make linen cloth in the household for family use. The flax seed was wasted for many years, but in 1824 Silas Billings built an oil-mill and manufactured linseed oil from the flax seed. To be able to sell the flax seed for a price was an important aid to the struggling farmer. This mill quit business in 1839.

*Hotels.*—At the house of Daniel Cummings the public was entertained as early as 1815. This house was situated on the south side of Main street about three rods west of the Stoddard House. Cummings owned an interest in a distillery, and the State at that time did not interfere with his right to make and sell spirituous liquors. Whiskey could be had by the drink, and food and lodging for man and beast. At this house for many years the elections and town meetings for Deerfield were held.

Stephen Colvin in 1822 built a frame hotel not very far from the location of the drug store of George Gilbert & Son, on the north side of Main street. He operated the Cummings distillery and obtained his supply of liquid refreshments therefrom. This hotel had a succession of landlords. Among them were Charles Ryon (1844), and A. J. Monroe (1845). In 1851 the Colvin hotel was demolished and Olmsted P. Beach built a new one on its site, which he conducted until 1860. The building never was completed. Its plan contemplated a block of stores and other business places.

In 1824 William Knox built a log hotel, which he called the Rixford House. It was situated several rods from the street, south of Linden Case's store. This place was kept open as a hotel until 1829.

In 1826 Silas Billings built a large house near Troup's Creek and opened it as a hotel. He conducted it as such as long as he remained in the village—until 1840. The house is still standing, and is used as a dwelling house by Joel Johnson, the owner of the mill.

Jairus Crandall built a hotel in 1830 on the site of the Eagle Hotel. He conducted it until 1832, since which time it has changed names several times and had many landlords. It has at different times been known as the "Knoxville House," the "Weaver House," and the "Eagle." The first of these names is at present emblazoned on the street sign and the latter is painted across the front of the house. You can take your choice. In 1832 Victor Case and Caleb S. Allen succeeded Crandall and they in 1836 gave possession to Joseph Weaver, who kept the house seventeen years. Since Weaver's time landlords in this house have been about as follows: 1853, G. D. Gillet; 1855, Nathan Comstock; 1857, H. G. Short; 1859, Charles Rixford; 1860, Manly and Henry Wagner; 1861, J. H. Stubbs; 1864, G. W. Matteson; 1867, Doctor Hoyt; C. C. Phillips; Tom Mayhew; 1869, J. M. Gibson;

Charles Wing, Hopper and Wildman, Eugene Benn, J. M. Christy, Robert Traver, B. W. Stanley, George Signor and B. A. Signor. It has been many times repaired and altered, and is still open for the entertainment of the public.

In 1871 Jeremiah Stoddard re arranged the rooms in a large brick building which he had built for a store and dwelling house, and opened it as a hotel. The landlords in this house since the retirement of Mr. Stoddard have been A. D. Bryan, A. B. Graves, — Lovelace, H. G. Short, and A. B. Graves, the present landlord.

*Ashery.*—In 1823 Silas Billings built an extensive ashery, potash and pearling works. The product of the manufactory was hauled to Ithaca, N. Y., and Williamsport, Pa., and shipped to New York city and Philadelphia for sale. This enterprise made ready sale for ashes.

*Merchants.*—Scarce & Wing began the mercantile business in Knoxville about 1815. They took lumber largely in payment for goods. They ran the lumber down the river, lost heavily and quit business.

Harvey Hemmingway succeeded them, but did not long remain in business.

Archibald Knox established himself as a merchant in Knoxville as early as 1818, and continued to sell goods for many years.

In 1823 Silas Billings began business as a merchant, and for many years kept the lead in trade. At his store in August 1824 Robert Douglass purchased the dagger with which he killed Samuel H. Ives at Troupsburg, N. Y. This appeared in the evidence upon the trial of Douglass for murder, of which he was convicted and for which he was hanged at Bath, N. Y.

In 1836 O. P. Beach and Nehemiah Beach engaged in trade, and they continued in the business four or five years.

Albert and Justus Dearman have been in trade since 1845 jointly and separately. In 1836 Henry Seely and John Goodspeed sold goods and dealt largely in lumber, and together and separately continued to do so for many years.

Victor Case begun in Knoxville, selling goods as a clerk for Silas Billings, in 1826. About 1836 he established himself as a merchant, and remained in the business until his death, in 1872. His son Linden Case continues the business at the old stand.

Levi B. Reynolds came to Knoxville from Allegany county, N. Y., in 1845 and opened a store, and sold goods until 1870. In 1875 and 1876 he re-entered trade under the firm name of Reynolds & Son, since which time he has been retired from business. D. W. Reynolds has succeeded to and continues the business.

Olmsted P. Beach established a drug store in 1852. Some others who have dealt in drugs and medicines have been F. G. Babcock (1875), Joel J. Seely (1877) and George Gilbert & Son (1878), who continue in the trade. John Goodspeed & Son are also actively engaged at present in mercantile pursuits.

Reynolds & Gilbert opened a general store in 1878, which is still in operation. The same is true of J. W.

Fitch and E. G. Kelts, who began business in 1881, and of Jesse Everitts, who engaged in the sale of groceries in 1882.

In 1852 Jones & Young began selling stoves and tinware. In 1853 Giles Roberts, who came from Cortland county, N. Y., bought them out and associated William Markham with himself in the trade. In 1863 Markham retired, and Roberts conducted the business alone until 1869, when he took Augustus Alba as a partner. This firm dissolved in 1878, since which time Mr. Roberts has had no partner. The business has grown into a general hardware trade. In 1843 Henry Sherwood and Charles Ryon sold goods in Knoxville. W. D. Angell in 1878 opened a boot and shoe store. He also sells groceries and provisions.

Sidney Beach is at present associated in the business of a general store with Linden Case, under the firm name of Case & Beach.

*Tannery.*—Daniel Angel built a tannery in Knoxville in 1844. In 1846 he associated Hiram Gilbert with himself, and they conducted the business until 1853, when Angell retired. In 1855 Angell and Butler Pride bought the property, and owned it until 1859, when Angell sold his interest to A. D. Knox. In 1862 Knox sold to William R. Beard, and in 1868 Daniel and Delos Angell bought the whole property. In 1872 W. D. Angell purchased it, and in 1878 sold out to Thomas Brock, the present owner.

*Foundry.*—The Knoxville Foundry was built in 1851, by Gleason, Biles & Robie, of Bath, N. Y. John P. Biles conducted the business of this firm from its beginning until 1876; since 1876 Solomon Gleason. The main business of the establishment is the manufacture of farming utensils and machinery.

*Sash-Factory.*—In 1852 Henry Seely built and put in operation a sash factory. It 1863 it was burned down, and rebuilt in 1864. It has passed through the hands of several parties, and is now owned by Ira Edgcomb, who employs in it daily fifteen men. They manufacture sash, blinds, doors and shingles.

*Furniture Factory.*—Chester Wells came to Knoxville in 1869 and engaged in the manufacture and sale of household furniture. He also does an undertaking business. Charles R. Pride has sold furniture since 1874.

*Blacksmiths.*—Peter Roberts engaged in blacksmithing at Knoxville in 1824. He was succeeded by John E. White, who came to Knoxville from Windham county, Conn., in 1833, and labored at his trade the most of the time until 1853. Joseph Weaver ran a shop from 1836 to 1844. Josiah Welsh succeeded him. John Hogenkamp came from Ludley, N. Y., and opened a shop September 9th 1855, and still follows the trade. Joseph Ellison and E. F. Mott, who located in the town in 1866, are practical blacksmiths, still in business. J. G. Plaisted, who makes and repairs wagons, located in town in 1867.

*Banking House.*—In 1869 Morgan Seely, David Coates and Vine Crandall opened a banking house in Knoxville. They did a general business of selling ex-

change on New York, discounting notes and negotiating loans. They discontinued the business in 1877.

#### SCHOOLS.

In speaking of the first school in Deerfield it has been seen that Asahel and David Rixford of Knoxville attended it in 1802-3. The fact that children anywhere within four miles of a pioneer school-house attended it when there was school accounts for the circumstance that no pedagogue was employed at Knoxville until 1817.

The school-houses of Knoxville have been three in number. The house erected in 1817 was built of plank which were dovetailed and dowel-pinned to the frame. This was succeeded about 1834 by a much better house, located on the south side of Main street and further east than the old one. This was occupied until 1855, when it was nailed up by John Goodspeed, an account of which will be found in extracts from minutes of the board of directors. From 1855 to 1860 the school district rented the Quaker meeting-house and used it for school purposes. In 1858 a lot was bought of Julius G. Seely, and in 1860 the school-house at present in use was erected for the school district by Messrs. Markham & Roberts, contractors.

Of school teachers it is possible to give but a partial list, especially in the earlier years. Some of them were as follows:

1818, Sophia Hale; 1821, Gaylord Griswold Colvin; 1822, Anson Rowley; 1828, Abby Goodspeed; 1832, Madison Darling; 1835, Rhoda Horton; 1837, H. G. Olmsted; 1838, Victor Case; 1839, Hiram K. Hill; 1852, Nelson G. Ray; 1853, Ambrose Close; 1854, L. Augusta Youts; 1855, S. B. Dickinson; 1856, Helen Marks; 1857, Samuel Olmsted; 1858, J. T. Cone; 1859, Ulysses P. Stebbins; 1860, 1861, J. T. Cone; 1862, 1864, Mary Bowen; 1863, Mrs. — Short; 1865, Mary E. Coffin; 1866, Mary Van Dusen; 1867, Mary Eastman; 1868, Frances M. Wright; 1869, Clarinda Teall; 1870, Clinton Mercer; 1871, Alice Phillips and H. C. Bartlett; 1872, Ira Sayles; 1873, 1874, S. H. Edwards; 1875, Elias Horton; 1876, Ada Horton; 1877, 1878, G. R. Hammond; 1879, J. D. Everitts; 1880, 1881, Byron J. Costley.

The school directors who have watched over the interests of the schools since the erection of the borough are as follows:

Elected 1851 for 3 years, William Markham, Henry Seely; for two years, Hiram Freeborn, O. P. Beach; for 1 year, William Dunham, David Beach; 1852 (all at and after this date for 3 years), Daniel Angell, Gardner Matteson; 1853, Victor Case, William Price; 1854, David T. Billings, E. Rumsey; 1855, Daniel Angell, J. W. Bellows; 1856, Victor Case, William Markham; 1857, J. H. Rogers, D. B. Closson; 1858, L. B. Reynolds, A. J. Monroe; 1859, J. H. Stubbs, Julius Morgan; 1860, William Tiffany, Hiram Freeborn; 1861, J. P. Biles, Victor Case; 1862, John Kelts jr., J. H. Stubbs; 1863, H. W. Howland, Jefferson Matteson; 1864, Giles Roberts, Isaac Loughry; 1865, L. B. Reynolds, Joseph Sunderlin; 1866, Victor Case, Edwin Teall; 1867, Joel Johnson, E. Horton jr.; 1868, William Finknor, Augustus Alba; 1869, Victor Case, David Coats; 1870, George Spring, J. E. Cady; 1871, George B. Smith, Joel Johnson; 1872, Augustus Alba, W. W. Dunham; 1873, Linden Case, C. R. Pride; 1874, J. S. Wainwright, J. D. Hood; 1875, George W.



Spring, J. W. Putnam; 1876, W. D. Angell, Linden Case; 1877, Giles Roberts, J. E. Cady; 1878, A. Dearman, L. B. Reynolds; 1879, Linden Case, J. D. Hood; 1880, Luther Matteson, John E. Cady; 1881, Herman T. Gilbert, Giles Roberts; 1882, Linden Case, Albert Dearman.

A few extracts from the minutes of the proceedings of the board of directors are given to illustrate the changes in the laws, wages of teachers, and text books, and the duties and difficulties these unpaid officers have to grapple with:

The office of county superintendent of common schools was provided for in an act of the Legislature of May 8th 1854. Previous to that time boards of directors had to examine those who applied to teach school, as the following minutes would seem to indicate:

"November 8th 1852.—Directors met and examined N. G. Ray as to his qualifications for teaching. Voted to give him a certificate and hire him for 3 months at \$18 per month. Voted to give Helen Somers an order for \$24, it being for 12 weeks' labor as teacher."

"November 29th 1854.—Meeting of the board voted that the following class books be adopted for this school, viz.: Denman's 1st, 2nd, and 3d reader and Sanders's 4th reader and speller; Davies's arithmetic, Brown's grammar, Mitchell's geography and Walker's dictionary. Voted that the above list be furnished the teacher."

"January 11th 1855.—On motion voted that our present teacher be discharged for incompetency and general lack of government."

"Knoxville, May 5th 1855.—At a meeting of the school directors held this day at the store of V. Case it was resolved that the directors meet at the school-house on Monday 7th May at 7 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of clearing the house in order to establish a school, they having understood that John Goodspeed was ILLEGALLY (as they believe) using it for a store room."

"Monday, May 7th, 9 A. M.—The school directors met at the school-house. They found the door nailed up, and very soon John Goodspeed came and with oaths and threats placed himself against the door, crowding our president away, and swore that he would prevent our entrance at all hazards, calling us a set of Damned Scoundrills and such other opprobrious epithets as he could think of; and after some parleying on the part of the directors, and being fully satisfied that the directors could not gain an entrance to the house without subjecting themselves to personal violence from Goodspeed, they left the house in his possession."

"May 11th.—Directors met and resolved to prosecute John Goodspeed for taking possession and nailing up the school-house."

"November 29th 1855.—Voted unanimously to carry the suit recently arbitrated with J. Goodspeed back into court and try it there. Voted that an order for \$25 be drawn for the purpose of paying cost in said suit."

"June 20th 1857.—Board of directors met, voted that Victor case be sent to Wellsboro to consult counsel about the propriety of carrying suit with Goodspeed up to the supreme court."

"September 13th 1859.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Voted that John Goodspeed's bill of costs to be allowed and order drawn for \$25.49 for the same."

March 16th 1861.—On motion the following text books were adopted: Davies's arithmetics, Kenyon's grammar, Sanders's series of readers and speller, Colton and Fitch's geography, and Comstock's philosophy."

"August 24th 1864.—Meeting of the board at Case's store. Present, Roberts, Stubbs, Loughry, Case. On

motion voted that the volunteers from Westfield and other towns have the privilege of organizing their company in the school-house."

"April 24th 1879.—Moved and carried that the following school books be adopted, to wit: Swinton's series of geographies, American educational readers, Kent's series of grammars, Swinton's U. S. histories and Spenserian penmanship."

The following statement from the report of the superintendent of public instruction for 1881 exhibits the present condition of the schools of Knoxville borough:

Whole number of schools, 2; average number of months taught, 8; number of male teachers, 2; female, 1; salary of males per month, \$32.62; salary of female per month, \$22; number of male scholars, 56; number of females, 76; total tax levied for school purposes, \$524.96; amount of State appropriation, \$105.

#### FRATERNITIES.

*Cowanquesque Lodge, No. 351, F. & A. M.* was organized June 24th 1875, with 7 charter members. J. P. Biles was W. M. and Jeremiah Stoddard secretary. The officers for 1882 were: J. S. Grantier, W. M.; James C. Goodspeed, secretary. The lodge meets Wednesday evening on or before each full moon, in its hall over the post-office at Knoxville. It has 31 members.

*I. O. of O. F.*—Cowanquesque Lodge, No. 332, was instituted at Knoxville March 21st 1849. This lodge had an extensive membership and prospered for many years. It finally went into decay, and in 1867 was removed to Mansfield.

Deerfield lodge, No. 800, was organized June 11th 1872; Emmer Bowen, N. G.; Julius G. Seely, secretary. The number of members in 1882 was 34. The officers in 1882 were: L. K. King, N. G.; Lucius Matteson, secretary. It meets every Saturday evening in the hall over the post-office in Knoxville borough.

*Sons of Temperance.*—Cowanquesque division, No. 359, was instituted at Knoxville June 14th 1849. It was attended and supported about ten years. It has been impossible to obtain details of its history.

*A. A. and G. C. Sorby Past, No. 44, Grand Army of the Republic* was organized July 10th 1875, with 17 charter members, with F. G. Babcock as commander, and A. M. Dunham adjutant. The times of meeting were the first and third Friday of each month. The charter was surrendered in 1879. F. G. Babcock was adjutant at the time.

*Knoxville Lodge, No. 760, Knights of Honor*, was organized October 5th 1877, with 12 charter members; F. G. Babcock, dictator; G. R. Hammond, reporter. The lodge meets alternate Friday evenings in its hall over Hiram Freeborn's store. The number of members in 1882 was 60. The officers that year were: W. R. Francis, P. D.; H. T. Gilbert, D.; Sidney Beach, reporter.

*Good Templars.*—Lodge No. 1,355 was organized June 23d 1879. The first presiding officer was C. K. Bunnell, W. C. T.; S. H. Baxter, secretary. The lodge meets Monday of each week. The officers in 1882 were: L. A. Johnson, W. C. T.; Miss Ada Watts, secretary. There



were 15 charter members. At present there are 55 members.

*Equitable Aid Union* No. 271 was organized March 22nd 1881, with 22 charter members. The first president was Jesse Everitt; secretary, John Whitenack. The union meets the first and third Monday in each month. The membership in 1882 was 30. President, H. G. Short; secretary, Peter J. Sensabaugh.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The Quakers.*—The first religious body that had its place of worship in Knoxville was the Society of Friends or Quakers. They organized at the house now occupied by Benjamin Salisbury Bowen (1882 in Deerfield, and decided to build their meeting-house in Knoxville. In 1812 they built a log meeting-house after the usual manner of building places of worship by members of this sect. Through the middle ran a movable partition, which was raised and lowered with much noise by means of chains. On one side of the partition sat the men, on the other the women. During the hour of worship the partition was removed, but when there was business to transact the cumbersome machinery was put in motion and the men and women separated, and each held a separate business session. The rules of the meeting were to sit an hour; if any one felt moved to speak he or she did so; otherwise the hour was sat out in silence, and ended by a general hand shaking. The men sat with heads covered; when they spoke they removed their hats. Ebenezer Seelye and Mehitabel his wife, Julius Seelye and Joanna his wife, Joseph Colvin and Ruth his wife, Emmer Bowen and Huldah his wife, Jesse Lapham and wife and George Martin and wife were among the first members of this society. Soon afterward Martin and Freelope Bowen were added to the membership, and Freelope became the most frequent speaker. Eddy Howland and Julius Seelye often spoke in meeting. At many meetings not a word was uttered. The society belonged to the Ontario quarterly meeting. In 1820 it built a new framed meeting-house, which was used until the society dissolved, in 1840. The building is still standing, having been converted into a dwelling house.

The Quakers wore a garb peculiar to themselves, which became an object of ridicule, and enforced a regulation that no member should marry out of the meeting. Mainly to these two facts can be traced the decadence and extinction of the Society of Friends in Knoxville. The founders of this society here lived and died in the faith, but their descendants have attached themselves to other religious denominations.

"The Quaker of the olden time—  
How calm, and firm, and true,  
Unspotted by its wrong and crime  
He walked the dark earth through."

*The Free Church.*—"We the subscribers, desiring a House for Public Worship in the Borough of Knoxville, Do associate ourselves together under the name of the Free Church Society of Knoxville, and we agree to pay the sums set opposite our respective names for the pur-

chase of a lot and the erection of a meeting-house thereon under the following general rules (viz.):

1st, The said House and Lot shall forever remain the property of the said society." 2nd, Provides for the election of officers. 3d, Provides that shares shall be \$10 each and that each member shall have one vote for each share he owns. 4th, Provides for the amendment of the rules.

The action above indicated was taken by nearly all of the leading citizens of Knoxville October 24th 1851. Many of the subscribers were members of no religious denomination. Hiram Freeborn, Henry Seely, Daniel Angell, David T. Billings and John Goodspeed gave \$100 each to the enterprise. Others gave liberally according to their means. The needs of the town had outgrown the old Quaker meeting-house and the school-house. A lot was purchased of Jonathan Matteson for the nominal sum of \$50, which Mr. Matteson donated. Henry Seely contracted with the trustees to erect the church building, which he did in 1852. From 1852 to 1869 it was the only church in Knoxville. Different denominations have used it, agreeing between themselves and the trustees as to the time. In 1867 an elaborate time table was made out and agreed to between the Methodists, "Christians" and Congregationalists. The schedule was arranged, to quote its own language, "So that each denomination shall have the house two Sunday mornings in each six weeks." The claims of rival congregations for the morning hours engendered much friction. The most pliable and accommodating board of trustees could not award it to all on the same Sunday. Accordingly the Methodists built themselves a church in 1869 and the Congregationalists in 1871. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Free Church takes place on Easter Monday. In November 1866 a bell was purchased and hung in the belfry of the church. In January 1867 a charter of incorporation was granted the "Knoxville Free Church" by the court of common pleas of Tioga county. In May 1867 an organ was purchased to assist in the music. John F. Boom is president of the board of trustees, and Linden Case secretary.

*Methodist Episcopal Church.*—Knoxville was a headquarters of Methodism in the Cowanesque Valley for the first fifty years in this century. William Knox, the pioneer of Deerfield, was a Methodist local preacher and exhorter. His labors were followed by those of the Rev. Samuel Conant, who preached with such force and effect that it was not unusual for members of his congregations to become unconscious, or, in the phraseology of the time, to be overcome by the "power" of God. His ministration began about 1815, and continued for many years. We are unable to determine just when itinerant preachers were first sent to Knoxville.

In 1826 the Methodists had so far established themselves and increased in numbers as to be able to build a parsonage. Zadock Bowen made a free gift of the land upon which to build it. Of the preachers who have occupied it and ministered to the various churches in the "circuit" of which this was a center, it will be impos-

sible to give a complete list. Among them were: From 1820 to 1830—Rev. Messrs. John Copeland, Abel, Cary, Asa Orcutt, Caleb Kendall and L. J. B. McKinney; 1830 to 1840—Rev. Messrs. Bell, Dewey, Nathan Fellows and Brooks; 1840 to 1850—Revs. Francis Conable, Milo Scott, Samuel Nichols, J. L. S. Grandin and Turk; 1850 to 1860—Revs. A. D. Edgar, ——— Davison, ——— Duncan, Samuel Nichols, K. L. Stilwell, Samuel P. Guernsey and Elisha Sweet; 1860 to 1870—Revs. C. Dillenbeck, C. L. F. Howe, Isaac Everett, O. B. Weaver and Isaac Everett; 1870 to 1882—Revs. John H. Blades, Charles Weeks, J. V. Lowell, W. W. Hunt, J. W. Barnett, J. O. Jarman and John Knapp, the present incumbent.

Mr. Knapp was born at Wells, Rutland county, Vt., in 1817; was educated at Troy Conference Academy, and has been a member of the conference since 1842.

The Methodist church edifice was built in 1869, and is now undergoing repairs.

*The "Christian" Church* was organized October 14th 1865, by Revs. Chester D. Kinney, of Osceola; ——— White, of Watkins, N. Y.; J. W. K. Stewart, of Lawrenceville, and W. D. Rutherford, of Knoxville; with 18 members. Since its organization it has had the following pastors: 1865, W. D. Rutherford; 1866, H. R. Kendall; 1868, Chester D. Kinney; 1876, E. T. Abbott; 1878, Walter T. Mills; 1880, J. E. Hays.

This society worships in the Free church, and has sixty members.

*The Congregational Church* was organized April 28th 1867, by Rev. L. Smith Holbert, with seven members, viz. Joel Johnson, Frances his wife, and Caroline his daughter; Elias Horton jr. and Ada his wife; J. P. Biles, and Miss Emily Goodspeed.

This society began the erection of a church edifice in 1869. The corner stone was laid with appropriate religious ceremonies. In the stone (which is in the southwest corner) was placed a tin box containing a Bible, a hymn book, a county paper, the *Lycoming Gazette* of December 21st 1831, and a copy of *The Excelsior*. This church, substantially built of brick, was completed in 1871, and dedicated February 2nd of that year by the Rev. E. D. Taylor, D. D.

The pastors have been as follows: 1868, J. A. Farrar; 1870, John Cairns; 1872, W. H. Segston; 1875, A. E. Palmer. For several years past this society has employed no pastor.

*The Baptist Church* was organized March 7th 1868, with seven members, viz. E. P. Masterson, Mrs. P. J. Masterson, Miss Frank Masterson, Zadock Short, Mrs. Elizabeth Short, William R. Simpson and Mrs. Clara Plaisted. This church has employed the following pastors: 1868, W. P. Omans; 1871, Stephen H. Murdock; 1873, C. K. Bunnell; 1876, C. A. Diffin; 1878, Philander Reynolds; 1882, S. L. Bovier.

This church has forty members, and rents and holds its services in the church of the Congregational society.

#### BOROUGH GOVERNMENT.

The officers who have administered the laws in Knoxville and managed its affairs have been as follows:

*Burgesses.*—1851, Hermon Temple; 1852, 1853, Hiram Freeborn; 1854, David T. Billings; 1855, 1856, David Angell; 1857, Julius Morgan; 1858, John P. Biles; 1859, Augustus Alba; 1860, Charles O. Bowman; 1861, Charles H. Goldsmith; 1862-64, Justus Dearman; 1865, 1866, Giles Roberts; 1867, Julius G. Seely; 1868, William Markham; 1869, 1873, William Morse; 1870, Augustus Alba; 1871, John M. Christie; 1872, Giles Roberts; 1874, Lucius Matteson; 1875, 1876, John M. Christie; 1877, Charles Boom; 1878, Jesse Everitt jr.; 1879, 1880, 1882, Albert Dearman; 1881, John F. Boom.

*Town Council.*—1851—Hiram Freeborn, David T. Billings, L. B. Reynolds, Cornelius Van Dyck, William Markham. 1852—A. J. Monroe, Cornelius Van Dyck, William Markham, G. A. Mead, Levi B. Reynolds. 1853—David T. Billings, William Tiffany, Ephraim Rumsey, Joseph Weaver, George A. Mead. 1854—Joseph Weaver, Warren Gleason, William Tiffany, H. G. Short, John E. White. 1855—Samuel May, David Beach, H. B. Closson, John Matteson, Jesse Smith. 1856—Samuel May, David Beach, H. B. Closson, John Matteson, Jesse Smith. 1857—Victor Case, J. H. Rogers, Charles Mosher, Henry Seely, Giles Roberts. 1858—Victor Case, Ephraim Rumsey, Gaylord Pringle, John F. Boom, Ezra Bowen. 1859—Julius Morgan, William Markham, John Kelts jr., Jefferson Matteson, John P. Biles. 1860—William Tiffany, Hiram Freeborn, Augustus Alba, Julius G. Seely, John P. Biles. 1861—J. H. Stubbs, John Matteson, Archibald D. Knox, Nelson G. Ray, John E. White. 1862—John P. Biles, Nelson G. Ray, John F. Boom, Archibald D. Knox, J. H. Stubbs. 1863—Nelson G. Ray, Henry W. Howland, J. W. Bellows, Jared Davis jr., John P. Biles. 1864—Hiram Freeborn, Joseph Barker, Joseph Sunderlin, William H. Wilkins, Sumner P. White. 1865—John E. White, Sumner P. White, for three years; W. W. Dunham, G. W. Matteson, for two years; John P. Biles, John Hogencamp, for one year. 1866 (all for three years thereafter)—Victor Case, S. L. Love. 1867—L. D. Seely, W. W. Dunham. 1868—Charles Morse, William B. Smith. 1869—J. M. Christie, Giles Roberts. 1870—Jeremiah Stoddard, S. L. Love. 1871—G. B. Smith, Joel Johnson, Linden Case, John Hogencamp, Giles Roberts. 1872—Augustus Alba, Victor Case. 1873—John Hogencamp, H. A. Phillips, Joel Johnson, W. W. Dunham, William Markham, Charles Morse. 1874—W. D. Angell, Nelson G. Ray, Giles Roberts, J. M. Christie, Fred Woodbury, J. E. Cady. 1875—J. L. Wood, H. G. Short, Giles Roberts, Joel Johnson, W. W. Dunham, William B. Smith. 1876—C. R. Pride, J. G. Plaisted, D. S. Shove, Giles Roberts, W. W. Dunham, D. W. Reynolds. 1877—J. Wainwright, H. G. Short, E. D. Bowen, E. Matteson, John Fitch and Sydney Beach. 1878—J. Wainwright, H. G. Short, E. D. Bowen, L. Matteson, John Fitch, Sidney Beach. 1879—H. G. Short, John W. Fitch, J. E. Wainwright, E. D. Bowen, Milan Ham, Sidney Beach. 1880—Nelson G. Ray, E. D. Bowen, Milan Ham, Sidney Beach, J. W. Fitch, J. S. Wainwright. 1881—Chester Wells, John F. Boom, J. G. Plaisted, Ira M. Edgcomb, J. W. Fitch, Luther Matteson. 1882—Chester Wells, John W. Fitch, Milan Ham, J. S. Wainwright, Ira M. Edgcomb, James B. White.

*Clerks of Council.*—1851, 1852, Benjamin B. Strang; 1853, C. O. Bowman; 1854, H. G. Short; 1855-57, Victor Case; 1858, E. Bowen; 1859, 1860, 1864, John P. Biles; 1860-62, Nelson G. Ray; 1863, Henry W. Howland; 1865, W. W. Dunham; 1866-72, Victor Case; 1873-75, Linden Case; 1876, Giles Roberts; 1877, Charles L. Peck; 1878-81, John Ormerod; 1882, John Thomas Gear.

*Treasurers.*—1851, Daniel Angell; 1852, Augustus

Alba; 1853, Levi B. Reynolds; 1854-56, Hiram Freeborn; 1857, Giles Roberts; 1858-60, Ephraim Rumsey; 1860, 1861, H. Freeborn; 1862, William Markham; 1863-66, John P. Biles; 1867-76, Giles Roberts; 1876, D. S. Shove; 1877-80, Sidney Beach; 1881, 1882, J. W. Finch.

*Constables*.—1851-53, 1855, Samuel May jr.; 1854, William Jones; 1857, William Whitaker; 1858, Henry Hopkins; 1859, 61, D. B. Closson; 1862-64, M. D. Wilhelm; 1865, William D. Knox; 1866-74, Moses D. Wilhelm; 1875, John C. White; 1876-82, John C. Knox White.

*Justices of the Peace*.—1851, Andrew Beers, Cornelius Van Dyck; 1853, W. B. Dimmick; 1854, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, John E. White; 1855, J. W. Bellows; 1858, Nathan Comstock; 1861, Victor Case; 1862, Nelson G. Ray, John P. Biles; 1867, 1872, Giles Roberts; 1882, James C. Goodspeed.

John E. White was once elected to the above office in Deerfield before the borough of Knoxville was erected. He is therefore serving out the time of his sixth commission, which will make 30 years should he live until 1884.

#### MILITIA.

As a central point in the Cowanesque Valley Knoxville was the place where battalion training was usually held on the second Monday in May of each year. Company training was held on the Monday preceding, in the towns where the company belonged. Trainings were held at Knoxville as early as 1812, and grew in importance as the country increased in population, until within a few years of the time they were discontinued, which was about 1849. The men of the companies and battalions elected their own commanding officers, and aspiring young men sought these positions. Among the citizens of Knoxville who arose to eminence in the militia was Hiram Freeborn. He was commissioned to serve from 1828 to 1835 as major of the second battalion 129th regiment of the second brigade 9th division of the Pennsylvania militia, by Andrew Schultze, governor of the commonwealth. In 1830 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and commissioned by Governor George Wolf.

Training day was a gala day and usually the greatest gathering of the year. The vender of gingerbread and other refreshments was always on hand, and there were plenty of places where whiskey could be had for three cents a drink. It was the custom for newly elected officers to treat their men. As a consequence in a new country, with men full of pluck and muscle, there were sometimes brawls and fights. Athletic sports were indulged in, and often the day wound up with a dance at Billings's or Weaver's hotel.

#### WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Judge Victor Case kept a record of some events which took place at Knoxville at the beginning of the civil war, and a list of the men who entered the army from that borough, with some brief memoranda concerning each one. From this we quote:

"April 24th 1861.—War excitement strong. Knox-

ville raising flags and soldiers. Pole raised 85 feet high with the stars and stripes. Four hundred dollars raised to support families of volunteers. Several war speeches. "April 25th.—Intense excitement at Knoxville. Recruiting officers call for volunteers. Music playing, soldiers marching, flags flying, all in commotion. P. M.—21 volunteers departed from Knoxville amid deafening cheers from the multitude. Names of volunteers—T. Stewart, A. Seely, F. Aikens, S. Rumsey, H. Rumsey, W. Knox, J. Green, H. Bostwick, P. Freeman, C. Dimmick, Card, 3 Cooks and others. (Nearly all returned within one month.)"

The explanation of the last sentence is that the government did not accept their offer to serve. It will be seen by examining the following list that when the government was ready to receive them most of them were ready to go. At least two of them gave their lives for their country.

*Soldiers Enlisted from Knoxville Borough*.—Murray Dunham; N. Y. State regiment; returned at end of war. George Matteson, invalid corps; returned. Giles Seely; died in hospital at Washington. Horace Rumsey; discharged. Thomas Stewart; discharged. Seth Leroy Love; nine months volunteers, Company B 136th Pa. Eli Teller; enlisted spring 1864; wounded; returned at end of war. William Franklin; deserted. D. S. Buck; killed at or near Richmond; 2nd Pa. James Loghey; spring of 1864; returned. Warren S. Boom; spring of 1864; re-enlisted and returned at end of war. John B. Waklee, Warren Gleason and John W. Schoonover; enlisted in the spring of 1864; returned. Frank Matteson; drafted and commuted. Luke Seely, lieutenant; taken prisoner at Petersburg and exchanged. Albert Seely; killed at the battle of Mechanicsville. Horace Chisholm, Clark B. Worden, Frank Nieler, Jehiel Norton, Charles Matteson and E. D. Rutherford; nine months volunteers, Company B 136th Pa.; discharged. M. W. Teall, 1st Conn. artillery; re-enlisted after three years; returned at end of war. Douglass Cook; re-enlisted; wounded. Hiram Bostwick; New York State; killed in the 2nd battle of Bull Run. E. Godfrey; from the town; returned. Milan Ham, Westfield; spring of 1864. Fred Freeman; returned; re-enlisted; died in rebel prison. Barton Morse and River Bostwick; returned; discharged at end of war. Frank Freeman, discharged, *non compos mentis*.

"Drafted men in Knoxville borough to report March 22nd 1865; in consequence of the great flood time extended to April 15th 1865. Reported:

"William B. Mead, S. P. White, William Hurlbut, W. W. Dunham, J. W. Bellows, William Morse, H. K. Rumsey, Linden Case, Henry Newell, M. D. Wilhelm, Giles Roberts, George Budson, E. R. Dunham, William B. Smith, Horatio Chisholm.

"Failed to report: Milton Boyce, O. H. Wood, toothless, Jefferson Matteson, furnished substitute, James Bowen, O. T. Quackenbush.

"Those reporting were ordered to return home and await further orders. The war closed by the capture of Lee and Richmond, and the drafted men were not wanted."

The records of the borough show what was done in the line of raising bounties. The first entries are:

"Foundry office, Knoxville, February 17th 1864.—Council met upon call of the burgess, who stated the object of the meeting to be to consider the propriety of raising a local bounty for volunteers. On motion re-

solved that under all the circumstances of the case we do not consider it expedient to raise by tax any local bounty for this borough."

The next entry upon the subject is as follows: "July 25th 1864.—Resolved that we give a bounty of one hundred dollars to all those who shall volunteer into the service of the U. S. and be accredited to this borough." At the same meeting a tax was levied, and John P. Biles was appointed "to see that the borough have proper credit, and all persons not liable to draft be stricken from the roll." August 8th 1864 the borough council guaranteed "an additional \$100 to every volunteer for this borough." September 1st 1864 the council voted "an additional \$100, making \$300 in all, to each volunteer from this borough to fill the last call." Also "resolved that J. P. Biles and Giles Roberts be sent down to Harrisburg to see to and pay the men, and make returns to this council."

December 19th 1864 the county of Tioga assumed the indebtedness incurred as above by the borough. The quota of the borough under the call for 500,000 men was nine. Subsequently the United States called for 300,000 men, and the council under date of March 4th 1865 "resolved that there be a bounty raised for volunteers and substitutes of \$300 to each man to fill the quota of the borough." March 7th 1865 a tax was provided for to pay the indebtedness thus incurred. Not very much money was raised under the above resolution. Jefferson Matson furnished a substitute, a draft was had as indicated above, some expenses were incurred, but the downfall of the Rebellion obviated the necessity of any of the men actually entering the service. From the above review it will be seen that in furnishing men and money Knoxville did her full share toward putting down the slaveholders' rebellion.

#### PROFESSIONAL MEN.

De Lancy Freeborn, son of Colonel Hiram Freeborn, was born at Knoxville, September 9th 1833. In his youth he attended the common schools at his home, and Union Academy, in Deerfield. He prepared himself for college by spending one year under the tuition of Professor William C. Kenyon at Alfred Academy, in Allegany county, N. Y., and two years at Lima Seminary. He entered Yale College as a freshman in 1854, and having completed the full classical course graduated with honors in 1858. Intending to follow the legal profession he entered the Albany Law School, finished its course of two years, and was graduated in 1860. He then went to Memphis, Tenn., and taught school until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he returned home and taught in an academy at Spring Mills, N. Y., one year. He next learned phonography in New York city, but a nervous affection in the right hand and arm prevented his making use of this acquirement. Since this time he has followed the profession of teaching, spending some years in Ohio, five years at Wellsville, N. Y., and the past seven years in charge of the schools at Hornellsville, N. Y. June

30th 1860 he married Miss Emma Cobb. They have three sons and a daughter.

A. J. Monroe is a native of Williamstown, Berkshire county, Mass., and was born October 7th 1806. When he was eleven years of age his parents removed to Cayuga county, N. Y., and he grew up to manhood and lived there until 1842, then removed to Pennsylvania. He completed his legal studies in the office of Hon. John C. Knox, at Lawrenceville, and was admitted to the Tioga county bar in 1843. He located at Knoxville and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1850 he represented Tioga county in the State Legislature, having been elected to that office as a Whig. The following year he was appointed district attorney. In August 1859 he removed from Knoxville to Monticello, Jones county, Iowa, and has since practiced law there. He has held the offices of assistant assessor of internal revenue and justice of the peace. In 1843 he married Adelia Wood; they have five children—Augustus, Clarence, Herman, William and Edward—and he has one son by a former wife—Eugene. He had three sons in the Union army—Eugene, Clarence, and Augustus.

Charles O. Bowman, son of Godfrey Bowman, was born in Westfield (now Brookfield) township, March 6th 1825. In his youth he attended the common schools in Brookfield, and a select school taught by Dr. Robert H. Tubbs on Troup's Creek in 1843. In 1844 he attended the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, N. Y. He studied law with Hon. Robert G. White, and was admitted to the bar September 8th 1852. He located at Knoxville in November 1852, where he built up a large legal practice. In 1862 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Tioga county. In October 1865 he removed to Corry, Erie county, Pa., where in 1869 he was elected a representative to the Legislature, and in 1872 a member of the constitutional convention. He is a member of the bar in Erie county, where he has been in active practice since 1865.

Charles L. Peck is a native of Farmington township, where he began his education in the common schools. He subsequently attended Union Academy, in Deerfield, and the high school at Osceola. He studied law in the office of Hon. M. F. Elliott, was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession at Knoxville from 1872 to 1876.

John Ormerod came from Coudersport, Potter county, and opened a law office in Knoxville in 1877. He remained in practice there until 1881, when he returned to Coudersport, where he is still engaged in his professional labors.

John Thomas Gear was born October 4th 1854, at Pittsford, Ontario county, N. Y. He was educated at the common schools and at Friendship Academy, Allegany county, N. Y. He studied law in the office of L. H. Cobb, at Coudersport, Pa., and was admitted to the bar at that place June 15th 1881. He opened an office for the practice of law at Knoxville December 1st 1881.

F. G. Babcock was born at Westfield, April 15th 1849, and was educated in the common schools and at Union Academy, in Deerfield. July 6th 1864 he enlisted in

Company D 4th N. S. artillery, and served as hospital steward. He studied law two years in the office of C. L. Peck, at Knoxville, and afterward for some time in the office of John Ormerod. From 1880 to 1882 he attended lectures in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar June 17th 1882. He has located in business at Knoxville.

Herman Temple was born at Eaton, Madison county, N. Y., July 8th 1810. He began his medical studies with Allen Frazer jr., of Deerfield. He was graduated at the Vermont Medical College, located at Woodstock in that State. He began the practice of medicine at Knoxville about 1840, and pursued the profession successfully until his death, which took place February 3d 1852.

William B. Rich came from Otsego county, N. Y., and began the practice of medicine about 1843. He has lived at Knoxville, in Deerfield and Chatham at various times. He remained in active practice about thirty years, when failing health compelled him to relinquish his business. He died in 1878.

Jerome Knapp was born at Bainbridge, N. Y., in 1822. He studied medicine with his father, Dr. William Knapp, and attended lectures at the Geneva Medical College, where he was graduated in 1851. In the autumn of that year he located at Knoxville and entered energetically into the practice of his profession. He died in 1853, and his remains were taken to Waverly, N. Y., for burial.

H. A. Phillips was born in Massachusetts, March 29th 1832, and when about 12 years of age removed with his parents to Broome county, N. Y. He studied medicine with Dr. P. M. Wey, at Kirkwood, N. Y., and was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1866. He located at Spring Mills, N. Y., and practiced medicine one year, when (1867) he removed to Knoxville, where he pursued his profession until his death, which occurred August 17th 1877.

C. M. Phillips studied medicine with Dr. H. A. Phillips and practiced under a license, not being a graduate of any medical college. In 1881 he removed to Rathboneville, N. Y., and he has since resided there.

Charles Albert Reese was born in Somerset county, Pa., August 20th 1841. He was educated in the common schools and at Bernville Academy, Berks county, Pa. He studied medicine with Dr. D. J. Reese, Hyner, Pa., in 1860, and attended one course of lectures. He then entered upon the practice of medicine at Sinnamahoning, Cameron county, Pa. In 1873 he completed his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and received his degree. In 1875 he came to Knoxville, where he continues in the active practice of his profession.

Walter R. Francis was born in Wellsboro, March 22nd 1853. He was educated in the common schools and at the State normal school, where he graduated in 1871. He was entered as a student in medicine at the office of Dr. J. Masten, at Westfield, in 1873, and after attending lectures was graduated from the University of Buffalo, February 23d 1876. He began the practice of medicine

at Westfield in 1876, but the same year removed to Sabinville, where he remained two years. In 1878 he removed to Knoxville, where he is at present established.

#### CEMETERIES.

"Our vales are sweet with fern and rose,  
Our hills are maple-crowned;  
But not from them our fathers chose  
The village burying ground."

No unfavorable criticism could justly be made upon the location of the two cemeteries in Knoxville. Both are plots of ground that could be rendered beautiful and attractive if properly cared for. At present they are overgrown in places with locust sprouts, thorny brush and weeds to such an extent that it is almost impossible to penetrate the thickets to examine the monuments located therein.

*The Quaker Burying Ground* is situated on the south side of the Main street of the village, and is plainly and substantially fenced. The strictly sectarian Quakers erected no tombstone or monument to mark the resting place of their dead. We shall therefore look in vain for the tombs of many of the pioneers who were members of the Society of Friends. Within this inclosure, in unmarked graves, lie the remains of John Howland, the first of the name to settle in this valley, John Handy and many others. We transcribe some of the inscriptions of the tombstones and monuments:

Emmer Bowen died the 3d of the 5th month 1841, aged 71 years & 29 days.

Huldah wife of Emmer Bowen died the 9 of the 7 month 1847, aged 72 years 8 M. & 22 D.

Julius Seely died the 21st of 10 mo. 1850, F. 63 yrs. 4 mo. 15 d's.

Joanna wife of Julius Seely died 3d of 4 mo. 1848. Age 60 yrs. 1 mo. 15 d's.

Ebenzer Seely\* died June 23d 1837, aged 81 years, 2 mo. & 27 ds.

Mabel wife of Ebenezer Seely died May 27th 1839, aged 82 yrs. 9 mos. & 17 ds. [Her name was Mehetabel.]

James Yarnall died Feb. 24 1843, aged 73 years 10 ms. 18 dys.

Elizabeth wife of James Yarnall died April 3d 1847, aged 66 years 10 M. & 13 D.

Elanson Seely died Dec. 29 1866, F. 73 yrs. 9 M. & 15 D.

Mercy wife of Elanson Seely died Nov. 25th 1867, F. 74 yrs. 9 M. & 19 D.

Lavinia daughter of Julius & Joanna Seely died the 17th of 9th M. 1842. Age 29 y's 7 mo. & 10 d's.

Gideon Ray died Mar. 21st 1862, aged 76 yrs. 7 months & 9 days.

Olivia C., wife of Julius G. Seely, daughter of George

\*Ebenezer Seelye (for so he spelled his name) was a Revolutionary soldier. He served the seven years of the war in Sheldon's light horse—a Connecticut company. After the war he emigrated to this State. He married Mehetabel Todd in Connecticut, by whom he had ten children that grew to manhood and womanhood, married and produced unto him 89 grandchildren. We regret our inability to give more details of his service in the Revolutionary army. He did not become a Quaker until after his settlement in Deerfield.



& Laura P. Bulkley, died Jan. 13th 1862, aged 32 Y. 1 M. & 6 Days.

Eleazer Clark died Oct. 6th 1862, aged 74 years and 1 Day.

"Our Mother"—Rosomon, wife of Eleazer Clark, died July 4 1873, -E 70 yrs 10 ms. 28 dys.

Abigail wife of Eleazer Clark died October 16th 1824, aged 35 years 4 mo. 25 dys. "She was a kind and affectionate wife, a fond mother and a friend to all."

Martin Bowen died June 5 1858, aged 69 years 7 months and 1 day.

Freelove wife of Martin Bowen died 24 of the 7 mo. 1866, aged 76 yrs. 9 mo. & 15 ds.

Ralph A., son of Abraham and Cynthia Pease, died Apr. 26 1868. Age 25 yrs. 8 mo. 16 days.

Jesse Rose died July 30th 1868, -E 73 yrs. 6 mo. & 18 days.

Almira wife of Ebenezer Seely died Nov. 8th 1869, aged 49 years 8 mo. & 8 days.

Jesse Everitt died Feb. 1 1875, -E 67 yrs. 8 mo. & 23 days.

H. A. Phillips, M. D., born March 29th 1832, died August 17th 1877. "Erected to his memory by the Tioga County Medical Society."

Ruth C., wife of O. H. Wood, died August 28th 1866, aged 38 years 2 months 25 days.

"She sleeps at last, her work is done;  
'Tis finished and she's gone to rest;  
Her Saviour has now called her home  
To dwell in regions of the blest."

Rev. Elisha Sweet died September 7th 1869, aged 59. A member of the East Genesee Conference. "As for me I will behold thy face in righteousness." "I shall be satisfied when I awake in thy likeness."

H. L. Bostwick was killed at battle of Bull Run, August 28th 1862, -E 19 Y. 8 M. & 28 D.

*The Free Church Cemetery* lies immediately about the church edifice to the southward. It is substantially fenced in front but poorly upon the rear. The older portions of the grounds are overrun with brambles and the graves and monuments are uncared for. The first burying ground in Knoxville was upon Main street, not far east of Troup's Creek. The remains were exhumed and reburied in the Free Church graveyard about 1832. In an unmarked grave lie the remains of Simon Rixford—the pioneer settler at Knoxville. Some of the inscriptions upon the tombstones and monuments in this cemetery are as follows:

Archabald Knox died Mar. 4 1851, aged 57 years 9 M. & 1 D.

Caroline wife of Archabald Knox and daughter of Luke & Chloe Scott died Mar. 20 1855, aged 58 years 8 ms. & 11 ds.

Sacred to the memory of Aaron and Fanny Alba. Aaron Alba died April 21 1847, aged 54 yrs. 9 ms. & 19 ds. Fanny Alba died Dec. 24 1867, aged 69 yrs. 4 ms. 26 ds.

CALuP: COLVIN  
AG: 51: AND: 13DAY

# DEPARTED: THISLiFe

June: 1: 1831

HeAR: LIeS: A: POOR: PILGRiM: HO  
HAS: GONe: TO: WORLDS  
ABOVe: TO: SiNG ReDeMiNG  
GRACe: AND: DYING LOVE, MY  
FRiENd. DO. NOT. MORNe  
FOR. Me. FOR. I AM. GOiNG  
MY. JeSuS. FOR. TO. See

Jonathan Matteson died October 30th 1859, aged 79 yrs. 4 mos. & 8 days.

Lydia Colvin wife of Jonathan Matteson died May 29th 1849, aged 63 years 2 Ms. 28 Days.

Joseph Yarnall, born July 25 1803, died June 5 1875.

Sarah wife of Joseph Yarnall died Oct. 21 1839, -E 42 yrs. 5 mo. & 27 days.

Minerva wife of John E. White and daughter of Abisha & Martha Baker died June 18 1849, aged 40 years 1 Mo. & 2 Ds.

Dolly second wife of John E. White and daughter of William & Sally Knox died April 19 1872, aged 56 years 4 Mos. & 9 days.

Stephen King died Dec. 12 1841, -E 55 Y 9 m & 23 d.

"Death is a debt to nature due,  
Which I have paid and so must you."

Mary wife of Stephen King died Nov. 29 1855, -E 70 Y. 3 m. & 14 d.

"Thou art in the grave, mother,  
We have laid thee there with weeping;  
There where the tall grass waves, mother,  
Low in the mould thou art sleeping."

Azuba wife of Barns Lee died Sept. 7 1866, -E 66 y. 3 ms. and 14 days.

"Nearest friends and dearest children,  
Cold within this narrow bed  
Lies my body, all unconscious  
Of the burning tears you shed."

In memory of Hiram Gilbert, died June 10 1871, aged 75 years 3 Ms. and 4 Ds.

Truman Gilbert died Jan. 23 1878, aged 41 years 1 M. & 2 days. Gone but not forgotten.

John Waklee died Feb. 4 1838, aged 79 years.

Dinah wife of John Waklee died April 4 1832, aged 37 years.

Elizabeth C. wife of John Waklee died Jan. 27 1859, aged 93 yrs. 1 M. & 11 Days.

John Waklee died March 28 1864, aged 67 years 11 M. & 16 Ds.

Mary A. wife of John Waklee died June 5 1870, aged 53 years & 29 days.

R COLViN AG 5 MoNTS  
DePRTEd THIS LiFe  
JuLY 19 1829.

John Matteson died Aug. 26 1870, aged 69 yrs. 4 ms. 9 ds. "I have finished my work and gone home to rest."

Rosetta wife of Silas Billings died Dec. 25 1835, aged 36 years.

Nabby wife of Silas Billings died Feb. 15 1831, aged 27 years.

James Scott died Oct. 12 1860, aged 59 years 11 Ms. & 12 Ds.

Mehetabel wife of James Scott and daughter of Theodore and Lydia Gilbert, died June 8 1848, aged 56 years 1 Mo. & 12 D.

Henry Seely died March 23 1865, aged 58 years 8 Ms. & 28 Ds.

Emily wife of Henry Seely and daughter of Luman and Hannah Stephens, died April 7 1851, aged 35 years 8 Ms. & 22 days.

Giles C. Seely, Co. F 86th Regt. N. Y. Vols., died at Camp Griffin, Va., February 21 1862, aged 18 years, 6 mos. & 26 days.

Albert A. Seely, Sergt. Co. A 1st P. R. Vol. Corps, wounded at Gaines Hill, June 27th, died in prison at Richmond July 3 1862, aged 21 years 2 mos. & 15 days.

"So sleep the brave who sink to rest  
With all their country's wishes blest."

Victor L. Beach, Co. C 127th N. Y. Cav., died Oct. 30 1863, aged 23 yrs. 4 Ms. 5 ds.

Oscar F. Beach, Co. L. 2nd Pa. Cav., died Nov. 19 1862, aged 20 yrs. 7 ms. & 15 ds.

Acenath wife of Nehemiah Beach died Ap. 21 1844, aged 35 yrs. 10 ms. 5 days.

"The Lord hath called, and I obeyed;  
The debt of Nature I have paid."

Caroline A. wife of Nehemiah Beach died Dec. 12 1847, aged 26 yrs. 11 ms. 23 ds. "Have we not all one Father? hath not one God created us?"

Ruth M. wife of Nehemiah Beach died March 27 1855, aged 46 yrs. 6 ms.

"Thy memory, loved one,  
How sacred, how dear."

Moses Inscho died Oct. 1 1848, aged 56 ys. 5 ms. 3 ds.

John Goodspeed died Aug. 26 1864, aged 63 years 2 Ms. & 21 Ds.

Orril wife of John Goodspeed died Aug. 13 1865, aged 66 yr. 10 ms. 29 ds.

George Dearman died Dec. 7 1867, aged 69 Y. 6 M. & 13 Ds.

Olive wife of George Dearman died Aug. 12 1833, aged 33 yrs. 4 ms. & 14 Ds.

Viola L. wife of W. B. Mead died Jan. 29 1870, A. E. 24 yrs. 7 ms. & 29 ds.

"How sweet it will be in that beautiful land,  
So free from all sorrow and pain,  
With songs on our lips and harps in our hands  
To meet one another again."

James Costley died Jan. 12 1834, in the 37th year of his age.

Philena wife of Joel Crandall died May 13 1834, A. E. 37 yrs. 10 ms. 29 ds.

Victor Case died Nov. 17 1872, aged 64 yrs. 8 Ms. & 10 Ds.

"Tis better to rest in the halls of the dead  
Than to linger in life,  
Where the head and the heart with pain are oppressed,  
And the soul is beleaguered with sorrow and strife."

#### OFFICIALS.

The post-office at Knoxville was established November

20th 1826. The postmasters and the dates of their commissions have been as follows: Aaron Albia, December 16th 1826, October 3d 1831, March 15th 1843; Colton Knox, January 23d 1830; Victor Case, August 12th 1841, January 30th 1849, April 29th 1869; Daniel Angell, October 9th 1847; Samuel May jr., March 2nd 1851; Hiram Freeborn, July 26th 1853; Levi B. Reynolds, May 13th 1861; Linden Case, January 6th 1873.

The following named citizens of Knoxville have been elected to serve as county officers: Archibald Knox, county treasurer, 1836; A. J. Monroe, representative, 1850; Charles O. Bowman, representative, 1862; Victor Case, associate judge, 1861.

The vote for borough officers at the last election was published as follows: Burgess—A. Dearman, 80. Councilmen—M. Ham, 78; I. M. Edgcomb, 79; J. W. Fitch, 80; C. Wells, 78; J. S. Wainwright, 79; James B. White, 76; D. W. Angell, 2. School directors—A. Dearman, 95; L. Case, 95; D. W. Reynolds, 95; H. T. Gilbert, 1; P. J. Sensabaugh, 1; Ed. Wagner, 1. Justice of the peace—James C. Goodspeed, 74; E. F. Mott, 27. Constable—J. C. White, 93; J. Hogencamp, 1. High constable—E. G. Kelts, 68. Assessors—H. T. Gilbert, 95; D. W. Reynolds, 90; I. M. Edgcomb, 92. Judge of election—A. E. Atherton, 96. Inspectors of election—J. D. Everetts, 28; W. D. Reynolds, 53. Auditor—W. R. Francis, 94; D. W. Reynolds, 94; H. T. Gilbert, 94; Ed. Wagner, 1.

#### POPULAR GATHERINGS.

The Fourth of July 1843 was celebrated at Knoxville. Hon. Henry Sherwood, then a young dry goods merchant in the village, was orator of the day, and acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all present. One who was present thus describes the festivities of the occasion:

"The Fourth of July was celebrated in 1843 in old fashioned style. The American Eagle spread her wings very wide and soared very high, and her scream was heard up and down that valley for many miles. The ceremonies were conducted by the substantial men of the locality; such men as John Goodspeed, Archibald Knox, John Knox, James Knox, Eddy Howland, Henry Seely, Joseph Weaver, Emmer Bowen, Benjamin Bowen, Charles Toles, Levi Falkner, George Bulkley, Ard H. Bacon, George Bacon, Robert Tubbs, Benson Tubbs and a host of others. Mine host, Joseph Weaver, gave us good fare and good jokes."

Some other celebrations are remembered. In 1861 the Fourth of July was celebrated, and Hon. Butler B. Strang and Charles O. Bowman delivered the orations. The same orators appeared before the people of the Cowanesque Valley at Knoxville in 1875 upon a similar occasion. In 1877 the "Fourth" was celebrated under the auspices of the men who had joined in the Murphy temperance movement, and whose distinguishing badge was a blue ribbon worn conspicuously in a button hole. Addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Abbott and Eccles Robinson, of Elmira. In 1882 preparations were made to celebrate the Fourth of July, when Major George W. Merrick was to have delivered the oration. But the

rain poured down all day and no celebration was held.

In 1844 politics ran high in the Cowanesque Valley. Two mass meetings were held—one by each party. The Democrats raised a hickory liberty pole at Academy Corners upon a platform, and with 72 yoke of oxen hauled it to Knoxville, where the meeting was being held. At this meeting Martin Grover, of Angelica, N. Y., popularly known as the "ragged lawyer," was the chief speaker. A free dinner was served to all who attended. The day was stormy. The same season the Whigs made a large demonstration at Knoxville. Their meeting was addressed by A. Bray Dickinson, of Hornby, N. Y., and was considered to be a great success.

September 25th 1868 the Republicans held a mass meeting at Knoxville. One hundred and fifty men on horseback from Osceola and Elkland attended this meeting. The day was stormy and the speaking took place at the "Free Church."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

In the autumn of 1844 Hiram Freeborn bought and stored in his distillery about 2,000 bushels of corn and rye. The following spring there was a great scarcity of grain among the settlers and laborers who were clearing lands in South Deerfield and Chatham. About forty of these people entered into a conspiracy to plunder Mr. Freeborn's store in open daylight. They matured a plan, set a day, and took steps to carry out their purpose. Each one of the conspirators (according to the plan, was to take a grain bag across his shoulders and at a certain hour go to the storehouse of the distillery and gain admission under pretence of exchanging maple sugar

for whiskey. Then they were to take forcible possession of the grain and carry it away. One of the party secretly informed Mr. Freeborn of these designs and the execution of the plan was frustrated. When the men appeared the doors of the storehouse were locked and help was at hand to resist an attack should one be made.

In the summer of 1862 a draft was made to fill the quota of some towns in Tioga county that had not been forward in volunteering. To adjust the size of the quota and examine the men who had been drafted a Commissioner of the United States and a surgeon met the representatives of the towns in the Cowanesque Valley and the drafted men at Knoxville September 16th and 17th 1862.

The Knoxville Cornet Band was organized with 12 members, in 1875, C. M. Allen leader. It is at present (1882) in a flourishing condition; has 12 members; F. G. Babcock is leader.

Truman Gilbert committed suicide by shooting himself January 23d 1878. He was suffering great bodily pain, which in the opinion of the attending physician created temporary aberration of mind.

The Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad Company finished its road bed through the territory of Knoxville borough and began running trains in the fall of 1882.

The Addison and Northern Pennsylvania Railroad Company finished its road through the village during the same season.

Simultaneous with the advent of the railroads comes the newspaper. It is announced that A. H. Owens is to launch a journalistic enterprise entitled the *Knoxville Courier* November 1st 1882.

## MIDDLEBURY TOWNSHIP.

BY JOHN L. SEXTON JR.



MIDDLEBURY township is situated centrally in the county east and west, and a few miles north of the geographical center. It was formed from Delmar and Elkland, in September 1822, and originally contained much of the territory now embraced in the townships of Chatham and Farmington.

The streams in Middlebury township are Crooked Creek, Norris Brook, Cumberland Creek, Hill's Creek and White's Creek, which all find an outlet in the Tioga River at Tioga village, by Crooked Creek. The principal stream is Crooked Creek. It rises in the township of Chatham and flows eastward through a narrow but fertile valley until it reaches Middlebury Center; thence northward, receiving the waters of several streams mentioned; and when near Tioga village it is joined by the Elkhorn, a considerable stream, which rises in Farmington.

The soil is varied, consisting of various grades from

the alluvium of the valley to the shales of the mountain summits which are to be found within its limits. In the valleys tobacco is cultivated quite extensively and profitably, while the cereals, grasses and orchard fruits receive the careful attention of the farmer.

There were originally great forests of pine timber, which years ago gave employment to a large number of men engaged in lumbering. The pine timber however is about all gone, and only lumbering in hemlock to a limited extent is now carried on. The people therefore give more attention to farming than in former years. When we say that lumbering is carried on to a limited extent we mean as compared with what was done twenty-five years ago. Bennett & Dimon have a grist-mill and steam saw-mill at Niles Valley; O. B. Lowell & Co. have a steam saw-mill at Niles Valley; G. D. Keeney one at Keeneyville; Walker & Lathrop one at Hammond's; and there is a saw-mill and grist-mill at the mouth of Hill's Creek known as the Mitchell Mill, built originally by

Edsall Mitchell, a pioneer. A large tannery is in operation at Niles Valley, and a steam barrel and stave manufactory at Middlebury Center.

#### THE FIRST TAXPAYERS.

The first assessment was made December 18th 1823.—Hiram Beebe, William Knox and Elijah Welch county commissioners, David Lindsay clerk, and Thomas Boyes assessor. The following were the taxpayers reported:

George Abbott, Eben Abbott, Joseph Brown, Allen Baldwin, Michael Clark, Abel Close, Reuben Close, Abijah Carpenter, Peter Combs, John Camel, Jedediah Carpenter, Ira Cady, James Dickinson, Richard Gooden, Benjamin Gooden, Calvin Gooden, Jacob Hymes, Roswell Ives, Jacob Kiphart, Israel P. Keeney, Thomas Keeney, Benjamin Kiley, Jesse Losey, Isaac Losey, Edsall Mitchell, James Martin, William I. Millard, Jedediah Millard, James Maxwell, Erastus Niles, David Sloat, Abram Stephens, Archibald Sloat, Jesse Streeter, Cornelius Saxberry, Asa Short, Amasa Thompson, Elisha White, Henry Eaton, Thomas Boyes, Edwin Gordon, Samuel Roe, Smith Cornell, Harry Cornell.

The assessor returned to the county commissioners the names of Reuben Close and Benjamin Kelsey as being suitable persons for the office of collector.

By consulting with a number of the old settlers of the township we have been able to ascertain where a considerable number of the above named taxpayers resided. George Abbott lived at what is now Keeneyville; Joseph Brown, Allen Baldwin, Michael Clark, Abel Close, Reuben Close, Abijah Carpenter, Peter Combs, and John Camel in what is now Chatham township; Ira Cady on Crooked Creek near Keeneyville; James Dickinson on the hill near the Farmington township line; Richard Gooden near Thomas Keeney's on Crooked Creek; Benjamin Gooden on a farm now owned by George D. Keeney; Calvin Gooden on Crooked Creek; Jacob Hymes on Crooked Creek below Hollidaytown; Roswell Ives, Benajah Ives, and John Ives 2nd near Hollidaytown; Jacob Kiphart near Keeneyville (died in Blossburg, August 6th 1882, aged 102 years, 8 months and 16 days, after the sketch of his life on pages 251-2 was written); Israel P. Keeney lived near Hollidaytown, and so did Thomas Keeney; Jesse Losey, who was a Revolutionary soldier, lived near Keeneyville and is buried in a graveyard at Hollidaytown; Edsall Mitchell lived just below Hollidaytown on Crooked Creek; James Martin, William I. Millard, Jedediah Millard and James Maxwell near Jacob Hymes; Erastus Niles at Niles Valley; Jesse Streeter, David Sloat and Cornelius Saxberry near Keeneyville; Asa Short at Shortsville; Amos Thompson at Thompson's Mills (he built the first "corn-cracker" on Crooked Creek); Elisha White at Hollidaytown; Thomas Boyes at Keeneyville, on the present township line between Chatham and Middlebury; Edwin Gordon on Crooked Creek; Samuel Roe near Keeneyville; Smith Cornell on Crooked Creek, between Keeneyville and Middlebury Center; Harry Cornell on Crooked Creek; and Benjamin Kelsey, the collector, near Keeneyville.

The villages in Middlebury township are Hollidaytown,

whose inhabitants have recently petitioned the court of common pleas of Tioga county for a borough charter; Keeneyville, Middlebury Center, Niles Valley and Hammond's.

#### KEENEYVILLE

is situated on Crooked Creek, near the west line of the township, and has a post-office, two hotels, two stores, two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop, a steam saw-mill, a shoe shop, a harness shop, a meat market, a school-house, a lodge of the Knights of Honor, an Odd Fellows' lodge, a physician's office and about 30 dwellings.

Elias Keeney was the first settler, and gave the name to the place. He was a blacksmith by trade.

Thomas Keeney was a Revolutionary soldier, and died at the advanced age of 98. He and his wife kept house 72 years.

George D. Keeney settled in Keeneyville about 35 years ago. His wife was Jane Drew, daughter of Deacon John Drew, of Tioga. Their children are: Florence, wife of Prof. F. A. Smith, principal of the Blossburg graded school; Agnes E.; Ida E., wife of Leroy Costley, of Deerfield; Arthur M., who married Miss Martha Wedge; Eva, wife of Elmer E. Guernsey, of Minnesota; and Burton L. and Myrtle L. Mr. Keeney is now engaged in lumbering, owning a steam saw-mill and 500 acres of land. He has served three terms as justice of the peace and is now acting in a fourth term; is a member of the Baptist church of Tioga, and a member of the Knights of Honor of Keeneyville; volunteered in the service of his country during the late Rebellion when the rebels invaded Pennsylvania, and was second sergeant in Captain McDonough's company.

*Church Services.*—Church services are held by the Methodist and Baptist societies in the school-house. A large and very flourishing union Sunday-school is also held at the school-house, under the supervision of Mrs. Niles, wife of Dr. Augustus Niles.

*Keeneyville Lodge, No. 2,160, Knights of Honor* was organized with 18 charter members, April 10th 1880. The first officers were: Past dictator, Deruyter Avery; dictator, S. Martin jr.; vice-dictator, H. J. Welteroth; assistant dictator, E. D. Fish; reporter, William H. Hunt; financial reporter, S. Treat; treasurer, H. J. Shuff; chaplain, G. D. Keeney; guide, R. B. Ferry; guardian, F. M. Shuff; sentinel, Heber Close; medical examiner, Dr. Augustus Niles. One death has occurred since the organization, that of Theodore Scott.

The present officers are: Past dictator, W. H. Hunt; dictator, E. D. Fish; vice-dictator, S. Treat; assistant dictator, Rufus Treat; chaplain, E. R. Burley; reporter, S. Martin jr.; financial reporter, H. J. Shuff; treasurer, W. H. Wood; guide, W. H. Hunt; guardian, Thomas Ransom; sentinel, H. Fish.

The lodge has celebrated two anniversaries. The present membership is 25. A meeting is held at Wood's Hall, Keeneyville, every alternate Saturday night.

*Middlebury (Keeneyville) Lodge, No. 844, I. O. O. F.*—This lodge was organized and chartered May 21st 1873.

The first officers were: M. C. Potter, noble grand; W. E. Jackson, vice-grand; M. W. Staples, secretary; Solomon Day, treasurer. The charter members were: M. W. Staples, M. C. Potter, Solomon Day, Nathan B. West, W. E. Jackson, C. D. Warner, Amasa Gee, M. L. Wilson, A. E. Stephens and R. E. Wilcox.

The past grands are M. C. Potter, W. E. Jackson, M. W. Staples, C. J. Smith, J. W. Rose, Nathaniel Bloom, Amasa Gee, G. W. Potter, M. D. West, A. E. Stephens, T. B. Hotelling, E. M. Stephens, E. H. Tremaine, H. A. Corwin, L. T. Van Wie, W. D. Day, P. I. Johnson, A. J. West and W. M. Croft.

There have been since the organization 131 members, of whom 12 have been initiated and admitted by card. The lodge room is neatly furnished and meetings are held weekly, on Saturday evening. The lodge is out of debt and has in cash and good notes assets to the amount of \$2,000. It has paid out since its organization about \$2,000 for relief. It owns the hall and furniture used by it, over the store of M. C. Potter. It is in a highly prosperous condition, and has been the means of doing much good.

The present officers are: W. M. Croft, noble grand; Lewis Green, vice-grand; C. J. Smith, secretary; M. C. Potter, treasurer.

#### HOLLIDAYTOWN.

Hollidaytown is a village on Crooked Creek near the northern boundary of the township. It contains a union church, a school house, a blacksmith shop, a hotel, two stores, a post-office and about thirty dwellings. The Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad passes along its eastern limits, and has a station.

Daniel Holliday, who gave the name to the village, was a son of Daniel Holliday, and was born at Elkland, September 26th 1809. He located on Crooked Creek in 1824, and in 1830 was married to Miss Elvira Keeney, daughter of Thomas Keeney. She died in 1844. Their children were: E. B. Holliday, the present proprietor of the Wyckoff House, Elmira, N. Y.; Van Buren Holliday, Milford; Delos; Darius; Helen E., wife of Porter H. Blanchard; and Hiletus P. Mr. Holliday's second wife was Ruth Keeney, by whom he had four children, viz. Viola, deceased, wife of Ira Keeney; Mary; Ada, wife of Samuel Maxwell; and Henry Magee Holliday. Mr. Holliday was an enterprising and active man. He erected a hotel, which he kept twenty years or more; also engaged in farming and in mercantile pursuits. His hotel in years gone by was a very famous hostelry. It was on the great thoroughfare between Tioga and Wellsboro, and he has had the honor of entertaining a large number of the most prominent gentlemen of the county. He has been justice of the peace at intervals since 1836, making in all a period of thirty years that he has served the commonwealth in that capacity. Hon. R. G. White, James Lowrey, John W. Guernsey, Henry Sherwood, C. H. Seymour, Clarendon Rathbone and many other distinguished lawyers have tried suits before him. Elisha White was the first settler at Hollidaytown, and when

Mr. Holliday located there there were only a few families on Crooked Creek. The history therefore of Hollidaytown would be largely a history of Daniel Holliday. He took great delight in hunting, killing a large number of deer, bears, and wolves, and occasionally a panther. He says that during the exciting political canvass of 1844 thirty-six raccoon skins were nailed upon his barn by his own hand, the result of his own achievements. An apple tree stood near his hotel which was known as "the deer tree," because on its branches he would suspend the deer he had killed while on his hunting excursions. But hunting did not absorb his whole attention; it was only his pastime. He was a thorough business man. He is now in his 73d year and well preserved.

Jacob Hymes was one of the oldest settlers in the northern portion of the township. His sons were Washington and Oliver, and his daughters were Charlotte, wife of Sylvester Beckwith; Fidelia, who died young; Mary, Lucretia, and Martha, wife of Valentine Lewis. Mr. Hymes was a farmer. His children are all dead except Martha and Lucretia.

In the old graveyard at Hollidaytown are buried many of the old settlers, among them Jesse Losey, a Revolutionary soldier, who died March 12th 1844, aged 85 years 5 months and 7 days; Mary, wife of David Jay, who died November 14th 1813, aged 85 years; and the Hymeses, Iveses, Wests, Wedges, Archers, and Dickinsons.

The remains of John Reddington are buried at Hollidaytown. He was born in Connecticut, March 11th 1769, and died March 5th 1858, in the 90th year of his age. His daughter, Mrs. Lorency White, showed us a printed ball ticket of very great age which reads as follows:

"The managers' compliments to Mr. John Reddington and Miss Polly Stevens, and request their company at a ball at Jesse Felt's, Esquire, on Friday evening next, at 5 o'clock P. M. Feb. 3d 1797.

"B. SLOCUM,  
"P. YARRINGTON, } Managers."  
"J. P. JOHNSON, }

Mrs. White has this carefully preserved in a scrap book as one of the souvenirs of her father's early days.

#### MIDDLEBURY CENTER.

At Middlebury Center there are a station of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad, a post-office, a store, a hotel at the station and another on the turnpike on the south side of Crooked Creek, and a stove and barrel manufactory. This is a considerable shipping point for the products of Middlebury and Chatham townships. The name of the post-office is Middlebury Center, but the place is known far and wide as "Potter's," in honor of ex-Sheriff Potter, who for many years resided here and kept a place of public entertainment.

Henry H. Potter was born in Rhode Island, September 15th 1791, and died in Middlebury, March 24th 1879, in his 88th year. He had seen a great deal of pioneer life. His father removed from Rhode Island to



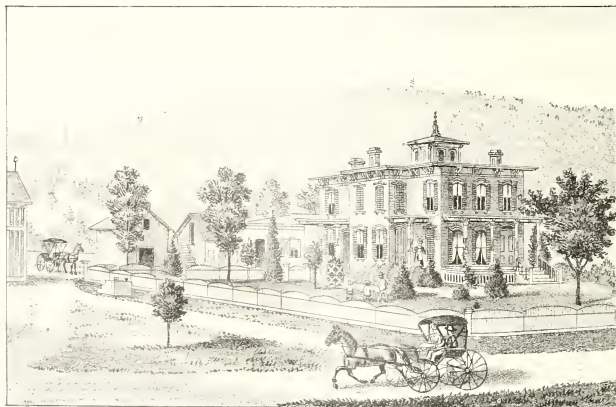




*O. G. Stevens*



MARTIN STEVENS.



RESIDENCE OF HORACE L. STEVENS, HAMMOND, TIOGA CO., PA.

Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1804, when that portion of New York was a wilderness and many red men were in that section. When the war of 1812 came on Mr. Potter, then only 19 years of age, volunteered and served under General Scott with distinction. He was thrice married. One child, Alanson E. Potter, of Minnesota, was born to him by his first wife. She died, and he subsequently married Miss Abigail Maxwell, by whom he had three children—Howard H., who died in Wisconsin, in 1878; Jane, wife of A. A. McLean, of Hammond's; and Delia, wife of A. C. Cole, of Middlebury. About the year 1824 Mr. Potter removed from Onondaga county to Spring Mills, Allegany county, N. Y., and built the first mill at that place, thus giving the hamlet its name. He remained there until 1827, when he came to Tioga county and kept a hotel at Lawrenceville, afterward known as "Slosson's Hotel." Soon after coming into Tioga county his second wife died, leaving four small children. March 12th 1829 he married Melinda G. Stevens, who was a native of Vermont, a daughter of Martin Stevens and sister of the late D. G. and Ezra Stevens, of Middlebury. By his third wife, with whom he lived happily for more than half a century, he had eight children, viz., Harriet, wife of the late W. H. Currier, of New Hampshire; Jerome B., late sheriff of Tioga county, and sergeant-at-arms of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, now a resident of Wellsboro and clerk of the U. S. Senate committee on commerce and navigation; Angie, wife of H. E. Potter; Benjamin P., of Michigan; Julia A., wife of J. A. Potter; George W., Albert W., and Alice, wife of Poleman Brown, of Middlebury, making together a family of 12 children, tenderly cared for by his third wife. In 1833 Mr. Potter removed to Tioga from Lawrenceville, and kept tavern in what has subsequently been known as the "Butler Smith hotel"; and while at Tioga he took contracts for the construction of two sections of the old Corning and Blossburg Railroad, and lost heavily by the failure of the party with whom he made the contract. Mr. Potter however paid his employees to the last cent. For several years thereafter he was seriously embarrassed; but by fortitude, endurance and honest dealing he succeeded in recovering from his financial troubles. He in later years looked back to those trying times with pride, in reflecting that his honor was never compromised. Those that stood by him were gratefully remembered. In 1843 he located on Crooked Creek, at "Potter's." The same year he was elected county commissioner, and in 1846 high sheriff of Tioga county. During his official term he resided in Wellsboro, and then returned to "Potter's" or Middlebury Center. His home was the center of hospitality and good cheer. He kept a hotel on the great thoroughfare and plank road, half way between Wellsboro and Tioga, and "Potter's" became a famous place. He was distinguished for his great heart, kind deeds, inflexible integrity and honor. For 30 years he was the postmaster at Middlebury Center. In the person of Henry H. Potter the true pioneer was represented—frank, cordial, jovial, energetic, kind and intelligent. The homestead is occupied by his son A. W. Potter.

Daniel G. Stevens, above mentioned, came from Vermont and located in Tioga county at an early day. His son H. L. Stevens, born in this county, in 1847, was married in 1873 to Nancy A. Bailey, a native of Vermont, and has two children.

Martin Stevens was born in Vermont, in 1801, and came to Tioga county with his parents (Martin and Polly Stevens) about 1817. They located in Tioga township, and Mr. Stevens has been a resident of the county since. He was married in 1863 to Einora Rutty, and has one child.

#### NILES VALLEY.

Niles Valley is a village on the line of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad, near the northern boundary of the township of Middlebury. It contains two stores, a hotel, a steam saw and grist-mill, a large tannery, two blacksmith shops, a depot, a post-office and quite a collection of dwellings. It derived its name from Aaron Niles, one of the first settlers of the valley, who cut the first road from H. H. Potter's to Tioga in 1822. (See his biography, page 158.)

Solomon Bennett, of Elmira, and John M. Randall, of Veteran, Chemung county, N. Y., under the firm name of Bennett & Randall, erected a steam saw-mill in 1854 and opened a store at Niles Valley. They carried on the business of lumbering very extensively. In 1868 they erected a large steam flouring-mill near the saw-mill. The business is now carried on extensively by Luther C. Bennett (son of Solomon Bennett, deceased) and Mr. Dimon, under the firm name of Bennett & Dimon.

John T. Purvis, who had formerly been engaged in lumbering on Pine Creek, located at Niles Valley in 1854. While at Pine Creek he was married to Miss Harriet E. Harrington, daughter of Reuben Harrington, one of the pioneers of that section. Mr. Purvis was a millwright by trade, and also a land surveyor. He has for many years been engaged in lumbering and mercantile pursuits, and has acted as sub-agent for Phelps & Dodge, locating and surveying many thousand acres on the waters of the Sinnamahoning River, as well as in Tioga county. He sold lands in 1854 on which Bennett & Randall erected their mill.

#### SCHOOLS.

The early settlers of Middlebury township followed the plan usually adopted in other sections of the county. Their first schools were in private houses; then they were held in log or small framed buildings, and as the country developed better school-houses were erected and furnished with modern school apparatus. In 1859 a school-house was erected which cost about \$800. According to the report of the State superintendent of public instruction for the year ending June 6th 1881 there were in Middlebury township thirteen schools, with 206 male and 205 female scholars—total 411. The receipts from all sources to be used for school purposes were \$23,390.92. The schools were kept open on an

average eight months in the year. There were employed nine male and nineteen female teachers.

#### POST ROADS.

From 1810 to 1817 a post route was operated between Wellsboro and Tioga, and the weekly mail was carried on horseback, passing through Middlebury. In 1818 a semi-weekly mail was established, which continued until 1824, when the mail began to be carried three times a week. Until the latter year no coaches had been employed. They were employed for a short period during the year 1824, and discontinued. In 1835 the route was traveled over by a stage three times a week between Wellsboro and Lawrenceville, touching at Middlebury, Hollidaytown, Tioga (then called Willardsburg), Mitchell's Creek or Judge Bentley's, and Lawrenceville.

The Corning and Blossburg Railroad was finished in 1840, and then Tioga became the end of the route instead of Lawrenceville. After the construction of the plank road in 1850 from Tioga to Wellsboro the stage ran daily between those points, and at times there was great opposition and competitive lines were in operation, which continued until the completion of the Lawrenceville & Wellsboro railroad (now the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim) in 1872, when the various stage lines ceased. When these lines were in the full tide of prosperity many exciting scenes transpired. The famous hostilities of Daniel Holliday and H. H. Potter, situated only about two miles distant from each other, were patronized largely by those who were passengers in the various coaches, as well as by the hundreds of travelers by private conveyances who frequented that road. For many years the road from Tioga to Wellsboro was the greatest thoroughfare in the county, and had only one route which rivaled it, namely, that of the Cowanesque Valley.

There is now only one mail route in the township where a horse is used—that from Middlebury Center to Little Marsh via Keeneyville; the railroad, running through the township from north to south, affording mail facilities.

#### ELECTIONS ETC.

The first election in Middlebury township was held at

the house of Benjamin Kelsey, March 19th 1824. The officers elected were: Supervisors, Reuben Close, Jacob Hymes; auditors, John Short, John Ives 2nd, Peter Combs, Thomas Keeney; constable, Jedediah Carpenter; overseers of the poor, Asa Short, John Ives 2nd. The judges of election were Thomas Keeney and James Maxwell; clerks of election, Peter Combs, Benajah Ives. The elections are now held at Middlebury Station.

The last vote for township officers was reported as follows in the *Wellsboro Agitator*:

Supervisors—A. L. White, 98; P. G. Hurlbert, 92. Constable—S. A. Hays, 69; C. J. Smith, 80. School directors—N. Bloom, 73; H. Wedge, 95; H. L. Stevens, 80; M. C. Potter, 62; Miles Goodwin, 45. Assessor—Jared Davis, 101; T. E. Mitchell, 49. Assistant assessors—A. Mitchell, 67; P. D. Shaff, 89; J. D. Greenfield, 66. Treasurer—M. G. White, 78; A. J. Smith, 73. Town clerk—W. A. Mitchell, 71; L. N. Green, 77. Judge of election—Tom Keeney, 70; A. M. Keeney, 83. Inspectors of election—T. J. Mitchell, 70; W. H. Weller, 78. Auditor—Tom Keeney, 70; G. W. Dickinson, 82.

According to the report of the secretary of internal affairs for the year 1880, which we have hitherto spoken of as being an underestimate, the value of all property in the township was \$263,324; the value of real estate taxable was \$242,822, and the number of taxable inhabitants 534. We have no doubt that the value of real estate and personal property in the township is \$750,000.

#### PATRIOTISM OF MIDDLEBURY.

The residents of Middlebury township have ever been distinguished for their patriotism. The bones of those who served in the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, and the Rebellion rest within its borders. During the latter many of the sons of Middlebury went forth to battle under the command of Captain Robert B. Ferry, Captain J. J. Hammond, and other brave leaders, and won distinguished honors for themselves and the township whence they went. Company A 136th regiment Pa. volunteers was largely recruited in Middlebury; and Company L 59th regiment from Middlebury, Chatham, Farmington, Osceola and the Cowanesque region generally. All honor to the brave sons of Middlebury.

## SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP AND MAINESBURG.

BY JOHN L. SEXTON JR.



SULLIVAN township is bounded on the north by the township of Rutland, on the east by the county of Bradford, on the south by the township of Ward, and on the west by the townships of Covington and Richmond. Its mean elevation above tide is about 1,400 feet.

The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat and the grasses. Tobacco has

been raised to some extent. The orchard products are great. Iron ore is found within its limits, but has not been mined to any great extent. The township is distinguished for its fine quarries of building and flagging stone. The principal business of the people is farming, and some of the finest farms in the county are to be found within its limits. As a rule the farmers are prosperous, with good buildings, ample agricultural machin-

ery, fine horses and carriages, and all the surroundings needed to make life agreeable. Their ancestors and themselves have known the vicissitudes and hardships of pioneer life, and the present generation is enjoying the fruits of hard work and rigid economy.

The value of the taxable property in Sullivan in the year 1880 was \$349,389, and in Mainesburg borough \$32,500, making in the township and borough an aggregate of \$381,889. The number of taxables in the township in 1881 was 363, and there were 91 in the borough, making a total of 454. The valuation of property in this township, as in all the rest of the county, is not half its real value. The property in Sullivan township and Mainesburg will closely approximate one million dollars.

#### THE SETTLERS.

More than one hundred years ago General John Sullivan led an expedition against the Indians in the Wyoming, Chemung and Genesee country, who had committed such atrocious cruelties in the earlier years of the Revolutionary war. A number of the early settlers here were soldiers of the Revolution, and had seen service under Sullivan or other distinguished officers of the continental army. They came from the granite hills of New Hampshire, the Green Mountains of Vermont, and the rich valleys of the Connecticut, and pitched their tents or established their rude cabins in the highlands of Tioga county, in the territory now known as Sullivan and Rutland townships. They were brave, intelligent and hardy pioneers, and brought with them the frugal habits and persevering energy of their New England ancestry, and soon made the wilderness resound with the echoes of their well directed blows. As the territory of Tioga county was then divided, they located in Tioga and Covington townships.

The earliest settlements in Sullivan and Rutland townships were made as early as 1806. The years 1807-10 increased the number of families, and by 1817 they petitioned the court and were organized as the township of Sullivan, naming the township in honor of the brave General John Sullivan. The township then embraced what is now Sullivan, Ward, Union and Rutland townships. It was a territory situated in the highlands east of the Tioga Valley and west of Troy, Alba and Canton, in Bradford county. It abounded with wild game—deer, elk and bears. The same reciprocal favors of which we have spoken in other portions of this work characterized the intercourse between the early settlers of Sullivan. The logging bees, spinning bees, raisings, huskings, and all the gatherings which were in vogue in other portions of the county were well patronized among the pioneers of that day; and we occasionally meet one of them, who points back to those days with exceeding gratification and pleasure, and recalls to mind the happy days "when this our land was new."

Below is a list of taxables in the township of Sullivan for the year 1817. John Knox, Asa Mann, and Elijah Dupuy were commissioners, James Gray jr., assessor, David Lindsay clerk for the commissioners. The tax

was two-thirds of a cent on a dollar. The appeal was to be held at the house of James Gray.

John Andrews, Isaac Baker, Ananias Baker, Simeon Briggs, Simeon Briggs jr., Griffin Bailey, Constant Bailey, Thomas R. Corey, Paul Cudworth, James Cudworth, David Crippen, Jacob Collins, Peleg Doud, Josiah Dewey, Joseph Dewey, John Ellis, David Fellows, James Gray, John Gray, Silas Gray, Aaron Gitchell, David Jones, Timothy Knowlton, John King, Uriah Loper, Allen Lane jr., Lemuel Lane, Allen Lane, John Luddington, William Luddington, Benjamin Lawrence, Henry Lawrence, Asa Mann, Reuben Merritt, Ira Mudge, Eli McNett, John Newell, Jesse Orvis, Joseph Orvis, Timothy Orvis, David Palmer, John Packart, Jonathan Patridge, Stephen Palmer, H. Pitts, Clement Paine, Samuel Reynolds, Enos Rose, Daniel Rose, Jeremiah Rumsey, Noah Rumsey, Smith Rumsey, Thomas Raxford, Elisha Rush, John Simpkins, Gardner Seaman, Jesse Smith, Jonathan L. Spencer, Lyman Spencer, Benjamin Trout, Nathaniel Welch, Elijah Welch, Nathan Welch jr., Roswell Webster, Abial Webster, Zebedee Woodward, Noah West, John Watson, Ephraim S. Marsh, Eli Gitchell, Joseph Ford, Lyman Rumsey, Abijah Hawley, Samuel Hardin, Robert Potter, Apollos Cudworth, John Benson jr., Daniel James, Levi Fox, Isaac Benson, Thomas Bennet, Benjamin Harrison.

The non-resident owners of land were the General Lutheran Congregation, Messrs. Fisher, Thomas M. Willing, Robert Gilman, John Vaughan, George Mead, Robert Coleman, Nicklin & Griffith, etc.

The residences of the men above named, as near as can be learned at this late date, were as follows: Isaac Baker and Ananias Baker lived in Gray's Valley; Simeon Briggs and Simeon Briggs jr. on the State road—west west; Griffin Bailey and Constant Bailey in what is now known as Chandlerburg, on the farm now occupied by Samuel Longwell; Thomas R. Corey on the State road; Paul Cudworth on Rumsey Hill, and James Cudworth near him; David Crippen in the northeastern portion of Sullivan; Jacob Collins and Peleg Doud near the present borough of Mainesburg; Josiah Dewey on the State road; John Ellis in Mainesburg; David Fellows a mile from Mainesburg, where Jasper Smith now resides; Captain James Gray, a soldier of the Revolution, in Gray's Valley, giving the name to that locality; John and Silas Gray in Gray's Valley; Eli Gitchell on Rumsey Hill; Timothy Knowlton in the southeastern portion of the township; John King on the State road in the eastern portion of the township; Uriah Loper in what is now Union township; Allen Lane jr., Allen Lane and Lemuel Lane in the eastern portion of the county, where Nathan Palmer now resides; John Luddington where Isaac Squires now resides; Benjamin Lawrence, a hatter by trade, in the neighborhood of the Lanes; Henry Lawrence in the same vicinity; Asa Mann at Mansfield, owning property, however, in Sullivan township; Ira Mudge on the State road near Joseph, Timothy and Jesse Orvis; Eli McNett in what is now the township of Union; John Newell near McNett's; David Palmer on the State road; John Packart in Mainesburg; Jonathan Patridge below Chandlerburg; Stephen Palmer beside his brother David; H. Pitts on the County road, where John Phillips now resides; Samuel Reynolds on the State road,



on the farm now owned by his son Thomas; Daniel Rose and Enos Rose north of Mainesburg; Jeremiah Rumsey in Mainesburg; Noah and Smith Rumsey on Rumsey Hill, near Mainesburg; Thomas Raxford in the eastern portion of the township, near the county line; Gardner Seaman in the eastern portion of the township; Jesse Smith near the present township line between Sullivan and Rutland townships; Jonathan L. Spencer in the present township of Union; Lyman Spencer in Mainesburg; Benjamin Trout in Union; Nathaniel Welch on the State road; Elijah Welch near Nathaniel; Nathaniel Welch jr. where Lyman Reynolds now resides; Roswell Webster near the State road; Abial Webster where Lyman Smith now resides; Zebedee Woodward lived in the eastern portion of Sullivan; Noah West on the State road; John Watson north of Mainesburg; Ephraim S. Marsh in the east part of Mainesburg. Eli Gitchell was a Baptist minister; Aaron Gitchell, who was a dancing master and had taught deportment and dancing in Washington, D. C., taught also in Sullivan, and died there at an advanced age. Joseph Ford lived in Mainesburg, where Warren Doud now lives, and had an ashery; Lyman Rumsey, a son of Jeremiah Rumsey, lived with his father; Abijah Hawley lived in the northeastern portion of the township; Samuel Harden near where Orrin Smith now resides; Apollos Cudworth removed to the Holland Purchase, in New York, many years ago; John Benson jr. lived in the northeastern portion of the township of Sullivan; Daniel James in Mainesburg; Isaac Benson in what is now the township of Rutland. Peleg Doud came to Sullivan from Vermont in the year 1808 and settled near Mainesburg. His family consisted of a wife and twelve children; the children now living are: Philemon, aged 82; Munson, aged 79; Peleg W., aged 72, and R. H., aged 69 years; they are all farmers excepting R. H. Doud, who is now engaged in mercantile pursuits.

#### TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

The affairs of the township did not get into due form until about the close of the year 1819. In the year 1820, March 17th, an election was held and the following named persons were chosen to the several offices: Supervisors, Ira Mudge, William Luddington; auditors, Benjamin Lawrence, Isaac Baker, Stephen Palmer, John King; constables, Isaac Dewey, Noah Rumsey; overseers of the poor, Samuel Harding, Peleg Doud. Ira Mudge had 28 votes, William Luddington 32, Benjamin Lawrence 30, Isaac Baker 28, Stephen Palmer 32, John King 30, Isaac Dewey 29, Noah Rumsey 22, Samuel Harding 18 and Peleg Doud 18. The record was certified March 17th 1820, by Samuel Harding and Isaac Halsey, judges, and by David Palmer jr. and Isaac S. Dewey.

The first election for the township was held in Gray's Valley; subsequent ones at the house of William Luddington, and still later they were held at Mainesburg, William Luddington, at whose house the elections were so long held, kept one of the best houses of entertain-

ment in northern Pennsylvania. He was one of those cheerful, large-hearted men whom the traveler delights to find for his host. He was one of the wealthiest men of the township in his day; was virtually the people's banker, and cheerfully loaned to his neighbors without interest.

The vote for township officers at the last election was reported at the time as follows:

Supervisors—O. F. Robbins, 95; L. R. Smith, 125. Justice of the peace—C. Strange, 103. Constable—L. Squires, 125. School directors—H. B. Card, 102; O. O. Dodge, 94; G. M. Smith, 84. Assessor—I. N. Tears, 118. Assistant assessors—A. T. Smith, 107; J. B. Rumsey, 95. Treasurer—James Lay, 111. Town clerk—C. W. Palmer, 90. Judge of election—C. F. Parkhurst, 94. Inspectors of election—B. F. Connelly, 50; Nelt Reynolds, 51; B. C. Smith, 8. Auditor—B. F. Ashley, 98; B. Connelly, 6.

#### ROADS.

The first road through the township was the State road, constructed in 1807-8. This road ran nearly east and west. The next was the County road, cut out in 1808-9. Since that time roads have been opened running in all directions through the townships of Sullivan and Rutland, connecting with those in Jackson, Armenia and Ward on the north, east and south, and with the roads to Covington, Canoe Camp, Mansfield, Lamb's Creek, Mill Creek and Tioga on the west. The roads of the township are convenient and in excellent condition. The surface of the township is hilly, but the roads are laid out with such rare good judgment that heavy loads can be transported over them with ease.

#### CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The first preacher in the township of Sullivan was Rev. Joseph Mitchell, of the Methodist Episcopal church, who preached at the log school-house near Allen Lane's, known as the Dewey school-house. This was about the year 1808.

The M. E. society now has at Mainesburg one of the finest structures in the county, built in 1875, at a cost of \$13,000. It is of brick, with stained glass windows, slated roof, and a fine tower and spire. In the tower is a very fine bell. John D. Rumsey in a communication to the *Wellsboro Agitator* says:

Rev. Joseph Mitchell (M. E. clergyman) preached a sermon about the year 1808. He was at the time on a visit to his brother Ensign Mitchell, and preached at his house. About two years later Captain Thomas Lewis, an exhorter of the same church, commenced to hold meetings at the Diven school-house, which he kept up for several years. He is spoken of as a devoted follower of Christ, and his efforts were productive of much good in assisting the spread of the Christian religion among the people. Several years after Captain Lewis commenced his labors Rev. Mr. Warner organized a Methodist Episcopal class at the same point, which is said to have been the first religious organization within the township.

Rev. Mr. Power was the first Old School Baptist clergyman to enter the field. Soon afterward Rev. Mr. Ripley entered it and they both occupied it together, and about the year 1814 they organized a society at the residence of Deacon Peleg Doud, near Mainesburg.

About the year 1828 Rev. Mr. Whitehead, of the "Christian" denomination, preached several times at the residence of Oliver Rumsey, who at the time resided on the County road, near Rumsey Hill. Not long after this Rev. Norman Lamphere, of the same church, began to preach at the residence of James B. Dewey, on the State road. A short time thereafter Rev. Messrs. Pentecost, Sweetland and John Ellis began to labor in the township, and soon a society was organized at Mr. Dewey's.

In the autumn of 1830 Rev. James H. Lamphere, of the Free-Will Baptist church, commenced to preach at Rumsey Hill school-house, and the following winter a revival occurred under his labors. In the following spring he organized a church at that point.

The first church edifice erected in the township was built by the Baptists at Gray's Valley, and known as the East Sullivan church; and the next one was that of the Methodist Episcopal society at Mainesburg.

The first school-house in the township was a log structure, and stood near Allen Lane's. There are now in the township fifteen schools, and one in the borough of Mainesburg, with 204 male and 172 female scholars, a total of 376. The school-houses are generally new and well cared for, furnished with the necessary school apparatus.

#### PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT.

According to the statement of John D. Rumsey the first frame building erected in the township was a barn, built in 1808.

In 1816 John Gray started a store in Gray's Valley, hauling his goods by wagon from Philadelphia. This was the first store in Sullivan. Some time after this Timothy and Joseph Orvis started a store on King's Hill, some distance south of the State road, and after that Alvin Ames opened one on Ames Hill. Mrs. Gray's store was a framed structure; the others were built of logs. In 1832 John Fox opened a store at Mainesburg, the first one at that point. He sold goods at that place about forty years.

The first post-office in the township was established in 1814; Henry Rew postmaster. It was called "Sullivan" post-office. The one at Mainesburg was not established until some years later, John Maine being the first postmaster. He was succeeded in the office by John Fox, who retained it several years.

About the year 1809 Noah Rumsey located where Mainesburg now is and erected a flouring-mill near the site of the present steam and water flouring-mill. The structure was of logs, with one run of stones taken from the Armenia Mountain. The mill was run by water, and was the first one in the township or vicinity. At that time where Mainesburg now stands was a dense wilderness; by the overflowing of the water timber was killed, and

where the business portion of Mainesburg now is there was a mill pond thickly interspersed with dead trees, which, lifting their leafless arms heavenward, presented a scene somewhat resembling the shipping in a harbor. Mr. Rumsey after a few years sold the property to Jonathan F. Spencer, and he a few years later sold it to John Maine, who afterward erected a distillery.

About the year 1831 Sylvester Bailey built a water power flouring-mill at a point now known as Chandlerburg. After he had used it many years it fell into the hands of C. Palmer, who repaired it and did quite a business.

The first saw-mill in the township was built by John Gray, about the year 1811.

After Noah Rumsey sold his mill property to Mr. Spencer he moved on to the hill south of Mainesburg, giving to the place the name of Rumsey Hill. There were three brothers, Jeremiah, Noah and Smith Rumsey, who were natives of Rutland county, Vt. There are a great number of the descendants of these brothers now in the township of Sullivan.

#### MAINESBURG.

Mainesburg is situated on Corey Creek, about five miles southeast from Mansfield, and contains a hotel, five dry goods and general stores, two drug stores, two churches, a school-house, an Odd Fellows' hall, two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop, a grist-mill and about 40 dwellings. It was organized as a borough from the township of Sullivan in March 1859, and named after one of its prominent citizens, John Maine.

The first officers were: Burgess, John Fox; councilmen, A. C. Witter, E. R. Maine, G. W. Carman, A. B. Austin, P. D. Parkhurst; treasurer, Alpheus Peters; street commissioners, D. S. Peters, G. W. Carman; collector, James Packard; secretary or clerk of council, A. C. Witter.

The present officers are: Burgess, J. B. Cudworth; councilmen, I. S. Woodburn, O. T. Haight, L. R. Austin, E. R. Maine, C. C. Whiting, L. M. Doud; assessor, L. M. Doud; assistant assessors, J. H. Dewitt, P. W. Doud; school board, W. B. Hall (president), I. S. Woodburn (secretary), A. M. Haight (treasurer), G. E. Stauffer, Floyd Ashley, E. G. Lovell; borough treasurer, J. B. Strong; constable, N. E. Calkins; justices of the peace, A. M. Haight, I. S. Woodburn; auditors, E. R. Maine, E. M. Rumsey; judge of election, O. T. Haight; inspectors of election, J. B. Strong, H. E. Dewey; pound master, C. C. Whiting.

*Mainesburg Lodge, No. 754, I. O. O. F.* was organized March 15th 1871, by District Deputy Grand Master O. G. Gerould, of Covington. The first officers were: Peleg Doud, N. G.; R. F. Ashley, V. G.; A. M. Haight, secretary; O. T. Haight, treasurer. The lodge was organized with 19 charter members. The history of this lodge is one of many severe trials and difficulties, of which it is best not to speak. It has had its bright and its gloomy days. Since its organization there have been 114 withdrawals and suspensions. The active membership is

now 45 and the lodge is in a sound condition. The lodge room is neatly furnished, and there is in the treasury about \$150.

The Patrons of Temperance use the hall in conjunction with the Odd Fellows.

#### DANIEL M. SHAW

is the only one surviving of the seven children of Joshua Shaw. He was born in Massachusetts, in 1808, and came to Tioga county with his parents in 1810. In 1835 he married Miss Jane Seaman, daughter of James and Mercy Seaman, of Bradford county, and the same year started out in life for himself by buying a farm of 90 acres in Sullivan, on which he still resides, now owning 235 acres. Mr. Shaw has had eleven children, of whom only five are now living. His son Byron enlisted in 1861 in Company B 101st Pa. (cavalry) regiment, and died in 1864 in the rebel military prison at Florence, S. C. Mr. and

Mrs. Shaw are members of the Universalist church of Mansfield.

Joshua Shaw, the father of our subject, was born in 1764, in the town of Abington, Mass., and married Miss Sarah Hawes, of that State. In 1809 he came from his eastern home to Tioga county on foot, in company with Noah Nast, to look for a home. He selected and bought of Elijah Clark 106 acres of land in the Tioga Valley, between Lamb's Creek and Mansfield; then returned to his native State, and in the spring of 1810 brought his family to their new home. He was by trade a carpenter, and followed that business through life. He and his wife were among the original members of the old school Baptist church, and among the first to organize a society of their denomination in the eastern part of the county. Their place of worship was the residence of Peleg Doud, in Sullivan township, to which they frequently rode horseback—a distance of eight miles.

## RUTLAND TOWNSHIP AND ROSEVILLE.

By JOHN L. SEXTON JR.

**T**HE township of Rutland was organized from the townships of Sullivan and Jackson, in February 1828. It is bounded on the north by the township of Jackson, on the east by Bradford county, on the south by Sullivan and Richmond, and on the west by Tioga. Its principal stream is Mill Creek, which flows westerly and empties into the Tioga River at Mill Creek station on the Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad. Elk Run, a considerable creek, flows across its southwestern boundary.

We have alluded to the character of the settlers in the history of Sullivan, and will only say that after the formation of the township of Sullivan, in 1817, the inhabitants of the present township of Rutland began to agitate the formation of a township, whose center should be where the present borough of Roseville is located. It is not necessary to reproduce here the arguments that were advanced pro and con in the controversy. Suffice it to say that even among the early settlers of Sullivan and Rutland the spirit of envy and strife was not unknown. To call it by its mildest term, the spirit of rivalry was extant, and resulted in the formation of the township of Rutland. The heat of that early conflict has died out, but the recollection of it was for many years kept alive.

The first election in the township was held in May 1829, as certified to the clerk of the court at Wellsboro, and with the following vote: Constables—William W. Howland, 44 votes; Ezra Wood, 23. Supervisors—Sylvester Benson, 40; Ebenezer Bacon, 35. Auditors—Betuel Bentley, 45; Seth Ward, 36; Hozael Howland, 49; David Crippen, 41. Overseers of the poor—John D.

Dann, 66; Lemuel Clark, 19. The record was attested by Levi Osgood, clerk, and David Crippen and Abram Updike, judges.

The vote in 1882 was published as follows: Supervisors—W. W. Hall, 164; John Racklyeft, 131; J. B. Wright, 73. Constable—W. B. Reynolds, 92; D. D. Prutsman, 125. School directors—James Holton, 196; B. Hullard, 107; S. W. Sherman, 79; W. A. McClure, 78; Wilby Lawrence, 51. Assessor—Jeff. Prutsman, 214. Assistant assessors—John Van Ness, 215; Charles Haywood, 217. Treasurer—Frank Argetsinger, 128; S. Wood, 98. Town clerk—Henry Smith, 101. Judge of election—L. Frost, 112; M. Cook, 96. Inspectors of election—H. A. Sherman, 56; Rufus Longwell, 68; Eugene Brace, 64. Auditors—H. D. Wood, 214; G. Tanner, 123; G. R. Crippen, 82.

Rutland township and Roseville now have twelve schools, with 168 male and 154 female scholars, aggregating 322. The first school-house in the township was on the Mill Creek road, and one of the early teachers was Harris Soper.

According to the report of the secretary of internal affairs for the year 1880 the valuation of taxable property in the township and borough was \$245,080. This is another of the low estimates. The real amount will approximate \$700,000. The number of taxables in the township in 1881 was 353, and in Roseville borough 75, making a total of 428.

There are five churches in the township and borough, and one very flourishing Odd Fellows' lodge, No. 468, which was established over thirty years ago, and has been the parent of lodges at Seeley Creek, Austinville,



D.M. SHAW.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. JANE M. ALLEN, MANSFIELD, PA.





Aspinwall, Mainesburg, etc. The lodge owns the building where it meets, the lower portion of which is used for a town hall, election purposes, etc. Myron Rose is the present noble grand.

Like the inhabitants of Sullivan the citizens of the township are in a prosperous and independent condition. The farms are under a good state of cultivation, with good dwellings and convenient barns and sheds, and the farmers are well provided with all the latest and most improved implements of husbandry. Corn, wheat, oats, barley and buckwheat are cultivated with success; tobacco also has been raised, paying well for the labor connected therewith. The orchards are thrifty and well cared for, and the herds of neat cattle and sheep to be seen in the fields show that this is one of the finest dairy and agricultural townships of the county.

#### THE TAXABLE INHABITANTS IN 1829

were as follows. Hiram Beebe, Lorentus Jackson and Aaron Alba county commissioners, William Howland assessor, Ezra Wood and William Rose assistant assessors, the appeal to be held at the house of William Rose in March 1829; Lewis H. Weldon collector):

Stewart Austin, John Argetsinger, Isaac Benson, Ephraim Bryant, Bethuel Bentley, Ebenezer Bacon, Daniel Bunker, Halsey Burton, Hiram Benson, Green Bentley (wild land), Jacob Benson, Caleb Burrell, Silas Burrell, Sylvester Benson, Hiram Beales, Constant Bailey, Peter Burrell, John Benson, Joseph Beman, Johnson Brewer, John Britton, Peter Backer, Abraham Brown, W. D. Bacon, Sylvanus Benson, William M. Corey, Jabez M. Corey, Asa Crippen, David Crippen, Sidney Clark, Cornelius Clark, Seeley Cook, Hiram Cooley, Edwin Currie, Joseph Clark, Samuel Clark, Lemuel Clark, Harris Corey, John Crippen, Enos Cartis, Samuel H. Coats, Isaac Clymer, John Drake, James Dann, James Dann jr., John B. Dann, Joseph Fletcher, Judah Gifford, Nathan Gifford, Nathan Goodwin, Gardner Gould, Jonathan Gray, Eli Gray, Justus Garretson, — Goff, Calvin Hathaway, Hozeal Howland, William W. Howland, John R. Howland, James Husted, Nathaniel Howland, Henry Hull (a millwright, Seth E. Howland, Baldwin Haywell, Isaac Hagar, David Huntley, Calvin W. Handmer, Thomas Johnson, James Job, Daniel King, Benjamin Lawrence, Nathan Newberry, Sylvester Newberry, Lucinda Newberry, Elisha Nash, Levi Osgood, Richard Lambertson, David Prutsman, Erastus Rose, Virgil Rose, William Rose, Levi Rose, Samuel Reynolds, D. B. Reynolds, John Reynolds, Avery Smith, — Steinmetz, Jesse Smith, Betsey Sherman, Jacob C. Stout, Harvey Smith, I. S. Smith, Isaac Smith, Cornelius Sharpe, Andrew Sharpe, Herman Saher, Jefferson Shearman, Robert Seales, John Selover, John Snyder, Silas Smith, E. Strong, John Slingerland, Tunis Slingerland, Albert Slingerland, William Turner, William Updike, John Updike, Henry Updike, Abram Updike, William Wolf, Jonathan Wood, Solomon Wood, Ira Weldon, Daniel Wattles, Seth Ward, William M. Ward, Justus Wood, Lewis H. Weldon, Ezra Wood, Solomon Wood 2nd, James Rosell.

Of the foregoing a few were non-residents who had purchased lands within the township. The others were bona fide settlers.

Stewart Austin resided on the John Argetsinger place, near the Van Ness school-house; John Argetsinger lived

a mile southeast of Roseville; Isaac Benson at the mouth of Painter Run; Bethuel Bentley on Mill Creek; Ebenezer Bacon on the farm now owned by George T. Longwell; Halsey Burton two miles southeast of Roseville, at a place known as Burton's Corners; Jacob Benson on Pumpkin Hill; Caleb Burrell where Thomas Horton now resides, and Silas Burrell at the same place; Sylvester Benson near Oldroyd's; Constant Bailey on the Samuel Longwell farm; John Benson at the Block House; Johnson Brewer three miles northeast of Roseville; Peter Backer at Roseville; W. D. Bacon on the Longwell property; Sylvanus Benson up the creek from Roseville; William M. Corey and Jabez Corey half a mile from Roseville—both went west years ago; Asa Crippen lived with his father, David Crippen, two miles south of Roseville, on Briar Hill; Sidney, Cornelius, Samuel and Joseph Clark on the Burton place; Harris Corey on what is now the Oldroyd property, two miles east of Roseville; John Crippen south of Roseville; James Dann and James Dann jr. on Briar Hill; John B. Dann near Roseville; Judah Gifford near Roseville, on Briar Hill; Nathan Gifford where Morris Smith now resides; Nathan Goodwin on Mill Creek, at a place known as Patchogue; Gardner Gould on Pumpkin Hill, next to Jonathan and Eli Gray; Justus Garretson near Prutsman's; Hozeal, W. W. and John R. Howland near Roseville; James Husted on the Longwell or the Bacon farm; Nathan Howland, a son of Hozeal Howland, lived with his father; Seth E. Howland southeast of Roseville; Baldwin Hazwell on Mill Creek, four miles below Roseville; Isaac Hagar afterward went to Sullivan and thence to Ward; David Huntley lived near the Sopers, on what is known as the Huntley property; Calvin W. Handmer on the farm where John Hall now lives; James Job at Job's Corners; Benjamin Lawrence at a place now known as Lawrence Corners; Nathan and Sylvester Newberry on Pumpkin Hill; Lucinda Newberry on the property now owned by Hugh Argetsinger; Elisha Nash near the McConnells; Levi Osgood owned the property where the widow Shepard now lives; Richard Pemberton built saw-mills on Mill Creek about a mile below Roseville, at the place now known as Pemberton's Corners; David Prutsman lived four miles from Roseville; Erastus Rose in Roseville; Virgil Rose at Burton's Corners; William Rose was the first settler at Roseville, and gave the name to the hamlet, which has since been incorporated as a borough; Levi Rose lived at Roseville; Samuel, D. B. and John Reynolds on the property now owned by Van Ness and Bennet Reynolds; Jesse Smith in Smith Hollow—one of the very earliest settlers of Rutland; Isaac, Harry and I. S. Smith in Smith Hollow; Cornelius Sharpe on the John Hall property; Andrew Sharpe was the father of Cornelius Sharpe; Jefferson Sherman now lives in Roseville; Robert Seales lived on Pumpkin Hill; John Snyder where Patrick Longwell now lives; Silas Smith near Smith Hollow; John, Tunis and Albert Slingerland near the center of the township; William, John, Henry and Abram Updike north of Roseville on Pumpkin Hill; Jonathan and Solomon Wood on Pump-

kin Hill, near the Updikes; Ira Weldon and Daniel Walters on Pumpkin Hill; James Rosell near Job's Corners.

The reader will bear in mind that over half a century has elapsed since the first assessment was made in the township of Rutland as Rutland, and that it has been an extremely difficult task after fifty-three years have gone by to ascertain the residences of the early taxpayers. After searching diligently the records at Wellsboro, and consulting with the sons and daughters of many of the old settlers, we have located them as above.

A large portion of the lands in Rutland township as well as in Sullivan township originally belonged to the Bingham estate and what are known as the Bishop White lands.

#### MILITARY RECORD.

Like their neighbors in the township of Sullivan many of the old settlers were Revolutionary soldiers, or sons of patriots who had seen service in the French and Indian war besides the great struggle for independence, and exercised the same indomitable courage in subduing and reclaiming the wilderness that they did in repelling and scattering the red-coated Britons. It was but a few years before these hardy pioneers had made their homes pleasant and their farms productive, and every year has added to the store of wealth and intelligence of the good people of Rutland. The martial spirit has never died out, and when the tocsin of war was sounded in 1861 most gallantly did the descendants of a Revolutionary stock, from the Green Mountains of Vermont and the granite hills of New Hampshire, in their Tioga county homes in the highlands of Rutland respond to the call to arms. A large number enlisted in Bradford county companies and regiments, while Captain Elmer Backer commanded Company A 207th regiment Pa. volunteers, which was recruited in Sullivan and Rutland. The members of this company were as follows.

*Officers.*—Elmer Backer, captain; Joseph M. Young, first lieutenant; Thomas O. Doud, second lieutenant; Eugene Rich, first sergeant; D. Houselander jr., corporal.

*Privates.*—A. Andrews, Damon Allen, James A. Ashcraft, Henry Avery, Jackson Alexander, Stephen Andrews, Philander Ayres, John B. Austin, Benjamin Booth, Alonzo B. Baker, Peter Benjamin, A. J. Blakesly, William Bailey, Royal E. Baker, Franklin H. Brink, John C. Baker, James Benjamin, William Beardsley, Lewis Barrett, Henry C. Burgess, Ebenezer Bronson, Charles H. Card, Norman D. Cranmer, William Coleman, Henry B. Clink, George Collins, Simon B. Chesby, Watson Cary, James S. Carr, George W. Conly, Orrin E. Campbell, Mahlon S. Cleveland, John Cunningham, David Conable, Daniel Doty, George D. Edgerton, Henry Evans, Orrin P. Farr, Jason T. Fassett, George C. Fellbush, John A. Gustin, William Gordon, James Gordon, John Gordon, Samuel Gott, Benjamin S. Godshalk, Amos B. Howland, John Haines, Wallace Huntley, Jason Harris, Henry M. Hall, Orville C. Horton, C. B. Hulslander, Charles L. Hiney, Nathaniel Hurst, Ira Knapp, Charles W. Kelley, George W. Knapp, Dennis G. Keeny, Jacob Kelse, Abner Knapp, Joseph A. Lott, John W. Lott, Charles H. Morgan, John J. Miller, Joseph D. Minturn,

John Mansfield, Lyman McClure, Jonathan Nelson, James W. Northrup, James H. Owens, Asa Osgood, Charles Peterlaugh, Smith Palmer, David H. Phillips, Oscar H. Rounsaville, Hiram M. Robyleer, Wesley B. Reynolds, A. C. Sturdevant, Benjamin Sherman, John Sutton, Charles E. Stage, Charles L. Shepard, Nehemiah H. Smith, Zenas B. Smith, Morris G. Smith, William H. Smith, John F. Smith, Daniel Swartwood, David W. Stone, Horace Thorp, Allen J. Tickner, George Van Ness, Alfred Woo-ster, Eugene Weed, Isaac Woodburn, William Worden, Warren Wood, Isaac J. Young, Reuben Yale.

#### ROSEVILLE BOROUGH.

Roseville borough was organized February 3d 1876. Its first officers were: Sanford Johns, Burgess; council, G. W. Sherman, Myron Mills, L. C. Benson, C. L. Strait, John M. Barden, Daniel Watson; justices of the peace, Daniel Watson, John D. Longwell; constable, Josephus Stout; street commissioner, D. W. Hibbard; treasurer, Myron Mills; assessor, Warren Rose; assistant assessors, D. W. Hibbard, Lyman C. Benson; judge of election, G. W. Soper; inspectors, D. W. Stout, H. M. Reynolds; auditors, C. L. Strait, Amos Mansfield, H. H. Soper.

The following is a newspaper report of the vote for borough officers in 1882: Burgess—Alanson Rose, 46. Councilmen—J. H. Robb, 33; H. H. Van Nocken, 32; James Argetsinger, 29; Daniel Watson, 26; William Darling, 24; John Stout, 24; E. Billings, 18; C. W. Kelley, 13; C. B. Hanyen, 12. School directors—James Argetsinger, 40; H. H. Soper, 29; E. Billings, 18; C. B. Hanyen, 12. Constable—Oliver Burlew, 31; Warren Rose, 26. High constable—Ben Benson, 41. Assessor—Ed. Sweet, 44; J. Stout, 11. Assistant assessors—J. D. Vedder, 34; T. S. Gillett, 41; C. B. Hanyen, 11; O. F. James, 7. Judge of election—L. D. Vedder, 31; D. W. Stout, 25. Inspectors of election—S. F. Wilson, 25; Henry Oldroyd, 21. Auditor—T. S. Gillett, 35; A. Mansfield, 32; A. Wood, 15. Treasurer—Hugh Argetsinger, 47. Poundmaster—Alex. Perry, 21; Samuel Gott, 12; C. B. Hanyen, 9.

Roseville is situated nearly in the center of the township, on Mill Creek, a tributary of the Tioga River, and contains two hotels, two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Baptist), two stores, two blacksmith shops, a carriage shop, a graded school building, a steam and water power grist-mill and saw-mill and about fifty dwellings.

The first settler at Roseville was William Rose, who located at the point where at present stands the store of C. B. Hanyen. Mr. Rose was a native of Rutland county, Vt., and settled in Rutland in 1806. His children were: Erastus, Levi, Elmer, William jr., Orinda (deceased, wife of Josephus Clark), Lovisa (deceased, wife of Peter Backer) and Celestia (wife of Dr. Abel Humphrey, of Tioga). When Mr. Rose settled in Roseville the townships of Rutland, Jackson and Sullivan, and the country east to Troy and Elmira were almost an unbroken wilderness. His eldest son, Erastus, was born in Bennington, Vt., December 22nd 1802, and accompanied his parents to this township. He subsequently became a prominent citizen of Roseville, and among other official

positions he held that of justice of the peace twenty years. He died November 3d 1875. He had continuously resided in Rutland or Roseville sixty-nine years. He had literally grown up with the country, and witnessed its transformation from a wilderness to a land of

plenty. Such has been the history of many of the citizens of Roseville and Rutland. No other generation of men and women in this section of the country will see such a change as has been wrought since the commencement of the 19th century.

## OSCEOLA TOWNSHIP.

BY CHARLES TUBBS.

**O**SCEOLA was formed from the now extinct township of Elkland, in January 1857. In 1878 it acquired a large accession of territory from Deerfield. As at present constituted it is bounded north by the State of New York and Elkland borough, east by Elkland borough and Farmington, south by Farmington and Deerfield, and west by Deerfield. It has an area of 7,800 acres. The height above tide is 1,166 feet at the Cowanesque bridge. The drainage is to the eastward, through the Cowanesque River and its tributaries, chief among which are the Island Stream, Holden Brook and Camp Brook from the north, and Windfall Brook from the south. The lesser streams are Bulkley Brook and Ried House Hollow Creek, which flow into Holden, and Brier Hill Creek, which flows into the Windfall Brook. The surface of the township is diversified. It consists of the extended plain of the alluvial bottom lands of the Cowanesque, and the high ridges which form divides between the tributary streams upon both sides of the valley. These ridges converge toward the village of Osceola, and terminate in abrupt elevated knobs, which stand like posted sentinels about it. They are known as Norway Ridge, Mutton Hill, Barker's Hill, Brier Hill and the North Hill, which lies between the valley of the Cowanesque and Holden Brook. Immediately east of the village is a swamp which originally covered about one hundred acres, but its area has been much reduced by ditching into Camp Brook and by cutting out the alder, black ash and other trees, thereby permitting the sun's rays to penetrate its damp recesses.

Geologists state that "there is no good reason for doubting that the whole of the Coal Measures once covered this country, but the erosion of the surface through the agencies of frost and rain has been actively carried on through all the ages since the Coal Era. Most of this great formation has been gradually carried away into the Atlantic Ocean"—all of it that once covered the territory of Osceola. The rocks that remain, with a few exceptions, belong to the Chemung and Catskill formations of the Devonian Age. The State geologist thus describes the distribution of these rocks and the exceptions: "Chemung rocks form the surface of the valley of Holden Brook and the valley of the Cowanesque, and nearly all of Osceola. Where the Chemung rocks appear

in the valley of the Cowanesque River the red Catskill rocks form the hill on its southern side. Along the central belt the Lower Red Catskill is covered with the Vespertine gray rocks, much reduced in thickness and perhaps nowhere retaining on them a residue of the Umbral red shale, Seral Conglomerate or Coal Measures which undoubtedly once covered the country." "In fact Norway Ridge, which lies between Camp Brook and Holden Brook, is the last of the high barren hills whose summits are capped with Vespertine gray rocks, and I believe it is the only locality west of the Catskill Mountains where rocks of this upper Catskill age exist."

It is apparent to the most casual observer that in the more recent geologic ages the valley of the Cowanesque has been a lake, having its outlet about one mile west of the village of Nelson. There are plainly to be seen the well defined precipitous banks which have held in check the abundant waters that have submerged the plain that stretches to the westward, covering in part the township which is the subject of this history.

The population of Osceola at each decennial census since its formation has been as follows: 1860, 450; 1870, 523; 1880, 790.

### LOCAL GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

An abundance of elk in the forest no doubt suggested the name of Elkland to the commissioners who divided the county in 1814 and applied that name to the township covering the territory of Osceola.

In 1840 Robert H. Tubbs published some poetic effusions in the *Lawrence Sentinel*, edited by John C. Knox. He dated them at "Pindarville." The name thus playfully given was used in common speech among the people to designate this locality from that time until the post-office was named in 1851. When application was made to establish a post-office the name it should bear was warmly discussed. Some of those who had become familiar with the name "Pindarville" from more than ten years' usage favored that. Nathaniel Seely proposed the name "Bridgeport," and Enos Slosson suggested "Osceola," as a compliment to the bravery of the Seminole chief whose fate at that time was fresh in the public mind. A public meeting was called and the latter name was chosen. Six years later, when the town-

ship was erected out of the ruins of Elkland, it took the name of the post-office without opposition.

The name Cowanesque was given the river by the Seneca Indians, and tradition asserts that in their language it signifies "beautiful squaw." Holden Brook derived its name from William Holden, the first settler at its mouth. The Island Stream received that designation because the main body of the water of the Cowanesque came down the valley by its course from near the woolen factory at the time of the Strawbridge survey, in 1786, as appears by the map; thus making a large island of a great portion of the flats in Deerfield and Osceola.

#### INDIANS.

The Indians have left many evidences of their occupation of this territory. Arrow heads, spear heads and axes of flint have been found in abundance. Knives for skinning deer and stone implements for reducing the skins to softness after tanning have been occasionally picked up. The Indians used a small round stone hollowed out in the center as a mortar, in which corn was ground a single kernel at a time. Such an abundance of these have been found as to indicate that an Indian village must have been located near the mouth of Holden Brook.

In 1818 Samuel Tubbs, who then owned and occupied the premises where the cooper shop is located, near the west end of Holden Brook bridge, in working his garden discovered what was evidently the shop of an Indian arrow-maker. There were bushels of chips and bits of flint and broken arrow heads. Not a single perfect arrow head was found in the heap. The quality of the flint was entirely unlike any stone known to exist in the surrounding country, which leads to the conclusion that they were brought here for the purpose of being manufactured.

"At the doorway of his wigwam  
Sat the ancient arrow-maker,  
Making arrow heads of Jasper,  
Arrow heads of chaledony."

The Indians who frequented Osceola after the settlement of the country by white people belonged to the tribes of the Seneca nation of the Iroquois league. One of the ancient Indian trails by which Iroquois runners kept open their communications, and sent messages from the great council at Canandaigua to the Monseys and other subject tribes of the Lenni-Lenape in southern and central Pennsylvania, passed through Osceola. It came from Painted Post up the Canisteo River to Tuscarora Creek, up the same to Elk Run, up Elk Run, from thence across the ridge, and descended into the Cowanesque Valley by Camp Brook. It crossed the Cowanesque River near the village of Osceola, passed up the Windfall Brook, and from thence on southward out of Tioga county by way of Babb's Creek. Over this route passed Shikelimy, the Cayuga chief, on his way to Fort Augusta Sunbury, where he resided many years.

The hunting parties of the Senecas often came here after the advent of the whites. One of their encamp-

ments was upon the Island Stream, on G. N. Bulkley's farm. Some seasons they remained all summer, and raised corn in open places and upon sandy bars along the river. The field north of the pond of the H. & J. Tubbs mills was one of their girdlings, and was occupied and planted by them. They were very friendly in their intercourse with the whites. Reuben Cook when a boy often exchanged visits with the young bucks of an Indian cabin built a few rods from his father's house. They fished together and often ate with each other. These Indians were from Squawkey Hill, and upon the approach of winter joined the great body of the tribe upon the Genesee. This was their invariable custom. They used this valley as a hunting ground, and when game got scarce they ceased to come, and about 1825 their visits were discontinued altogether.

"And they are gone,  
With their old forests wide and deep,  
And we have built our homes upon  
Fields where their generations sleep."

#### LAND OWNERSHIP.

The people of Osceola hold their lands by virtue of—

1. The charter of Charles II. king of Great Britain granting the province of Pennsylvania to William Penn, under date of March 4th 1681. In 1718 William Penn died, leaving his vast landed estate in America (with slight exception) to his children by his second wife.

2. In them the title remained until November 27th 1779, when the State of Pennsylvania confiscated their estate for the nominal reimbursement of £130,000.

3. The Indian title to this part of Pennsylvania was purchased by the State, of the chiefs of the Six Nations or Iroquois, at Fort McIntosh (Beaver), in October 1784—103 years after the grant to Penn.

These results, which appear so self-evident to men of the present generation, were not accomplished without difficulty, fierce conflicts and even bloodshed.

May 1st 1785 the State opened a land office for the sale of these lands, and under date of May 17th 1785 John Strawbridge obtained five warrants, which were located in Osceola, in whole or in part, as below set forth. To each tract he gave a distinguishing name, after the English fashion. They were the first English names applied to our territory. They are given below:

NO. OF WARRANT.	NAME.	NO. OF ACRES.	WHEN SURVEYED.	WHERE LOCATED.
531	Chatham....	326	June 22nd 1786	In Cowanesque Valley, from Elk-land line to mouth of Holden Brook, 236 rods deep.
570	Huntingdon	289	" "	About the mouth and in valley of Holden Brook, and on south side of river.
416	Coventry...	320	June 23d 1786	In Cowanesque Valley, from C. L. Hoyt's east line to Charles Bulkley's east line.
529	Cornwall....	324½	" "	In Cowanesque Valley, from Chas. Bulkley's to west line of estate of A. H. Bacon, deceased.
353	Colchester..	301½	Sept. 2nd 1786	From Holden Brook north to State line, including farm of Allen Seely and vicinity.

John Strawbridge paid the State for the above lands at the rate of \$80 per 100 acres, which was the price

fixed by statute. April 2nd 1792 the price was reduced to \$13.33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> per 100 acres, and the warrants laid in whole or in part on the remaining territory of Osceola were purchased at that price. The names of the Strawbridge tracts are given below, with location and some facts about the others:

NAME.	WARRANT.	No. ACRES.	DATE OF ISSUE.	DATE OF SURVEY.	WHERE LOCATED.
Confidence.....	John Strawbridge...	1,023	31 Jan. 1793.	30th 5 mo. 1794	Along New York State line and Holden Brook, from G. S. Hollum's to James Webb's.
5,170 Pleasant Valley	James Strawbridge	1,000	25 Feb. 1794.	31st 5 mo. 1794	At mouth and up valley of Bulley's Brook.
5,180 Spring Garden	" "	1,000	" "	30th 5 mo. 1794	Town headquarters of Bulley Brook and along New York State line.
5,192 Saint James....	" "	501 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "	" "	Along New York State line and Camp Brook.
1,064	William Lloyd.....	5,093 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Sept. 10th 1795	Sept. 10th 1795	Owned in part by James B. Seely, Morris Seely and Henry Tyler.
1,146	Robert Blackwell....	1,000	27 Apr. 1792.	Sept. 21st 1792	Norris further owns a small part of this warrant in this town.
2,600	T. M. Willing.....	1,410	9 Nov. 1792.	Nov. 10th 1792	Owned by L. L. Kimball, Charles Tobols in part.
2,603	" "	1,407	" "	" "	Owned by Henry Tubbs, C. Kimball and Charles Tubbs.
2,620	Thomas Willing....	" "	12 Dec. 1792.	Nov. 8th 1793	Before 1811; owned by George Tubbs, Manter Gleason and others.

A part of the subsequent history of the lands of the Strawbridge tract is told in the recitals of a deed executed in 1807:

"Whereas John Strawbridge, late of he city of Philadelphia, being seized in fee of sundry tracts of land situated on the Cowanesque in the now county of Tioga, by virtue of several patents under the great seal of the commonwealth, did by his last will and testament, bearing date the thirteenth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-three, direct and order all his real property to be sold, and appointed James Strawbridge, James Read and Israel Morris his executors, and the said James Strawbridge being since deceased, and the said Israel Morris and James Read being discharged from the further execution of the said will administration with the will annexed, D. B. N. was granted to George Strawbridge by the register for the probate of wills, granting letters of administration in and for the city of Philadelphia on the 20th day of August A. D. 1806.

"And whereas James Strawbridge, late of the city of Philadelphia, being seized in fee of certain other lands adjoining above mentioned lands of John Strawbridge,

executed a mortgage in fee to Jonathan Smith and others as trustees for the widow and heirs of John Strawbridge deceased, and judgment being had thereon at the May term A. D. 1807, in the county of Lycoming, and execution was issued thereon, and the said lands being exposed to sale were purchased by George Strawbridge; all which proceedings will more fully appear on reference to the aforesaid record and the sheriff's deed, bearing date the 30th day of November A. D. 1807."

George Strawbridge, who was a son of John Strawbridge and brother of James, came thus into control of the tract as administrator and owner. In December of the same year he came in person upon the lands, and effected sales to many persons who were already in possession of them. The village of Osceola is situated at the mouth of Holden Brook, and covers part of the two tracts named "Chatham" and "Huntingdon." Strawbridge deeded this land December 31st 1807 to Nathaniel White, for \$1.50 per acre. The same day he deeded the Charles L. Hoyt farm to James Whitney, at the rate of \$2.50 per acre. The same day he also deeded Ebenezer Taylor the farm owned at present by John Tubbs, at the price of \$3.50 per acre.

John Strawbridge died in 1793, leaving five children, one of whom was James. James died previous to 1806, unmarried, without issue and intestate. In 1815 three children of John Strawbridge survived, who owned the title to the estate of which George Strawbridge was administrator,\* to wit George, John jr. and Jane. Partition was had in 1815 of the lands of the estate unsold, in which proceeding the land upon the Cowanesque fell to George and Jane. Jane married Jonathan D. Ledyard. George Strawbridge sold his interest in the estate on the Cowanesque January 24th 1822 to Ledyard, "for \$100 and other considerations." Jonathan D. Ledyard and Jane (Strawbridge) his wife sold the same land March 6th 1822, consisting of 7,000 acres or thereabout, for \$2,000, to Silas Billings.

Silas Billings and his heirs have sold these lands to actual settlers upon the soil.

The warrant rights of William Lloyd, Thomas Willing, T. M. Willing and Robert Blackwell were acquired by William Bingham the elder, and to him or to the trustees named in his will the patents were issued. These lands then became a part of the Bingham estate, and from the trustees named in the will of William Bingham and their successors deeds have been issued to purchasers who are residents upon the land.

#### SETTLEMENT.

Of the original pioneers of Osceola but little is known. It is a remarkable fact concerning them that none of their descendants in a single instance remain upon the soil. They possessed the genuine pioneer spirit, and while the forests were yet thick around them removed to the westward.

The first white settler in the township was William Holden. He was a bachelor, and built his cabin on the

\* He was administrator *cum testamento annexo*. By the terms of the will he was authorized to sell land.



eastern bank of the stream that bears his name, near where the barn of Albert S. Crandall is now situated. His settlement was made about 1795. He had made a previous settlement at Lawrenceville as early as 1783. While residing here his main employment was building post and rail fence for the new settlers.

Cooper Cady was the first settler upon the farm now owned by Samuel G. Barker. Next above him came Caleb Griggs. He built his cabin on the bank of the Cowanesque River, just below the Tubbs grist-mill. A man by the name of Smith was the first settler where John Tubbs now resides. His log cabin stood a short distance west of the brick house. The second settler upon the site of the village of Osceola was Nathaniel White. His cabin stood near where Hiram Stevens now resides.

Daniel Phillips was the first settler near the mouth of the Island Stream. The site where Charles L. Hoyt now lives was first occupied by James Whitney. James Whitney sold his land to Henry Mott. John Parker first owned and occupied the farms of Alvers Bosard, U. A. Bosworth and Chester B. Hoyt.

A Mr. Randall was the first settler upon the farm now owned by George Newton Bulkley. His log cabin was located on the Island Stream. The next cabin further up the stream was built by one Seshier, north of the residence of Charles Bulkley. One night Seshier's cabin burned up, and he was never seen or heard of afterward. Reports of foul play were rife at the time, but the guilt of his murder, if such there was, was never fixed upon anyone. This took place in the year 1800. Nathan Lewis made a clearing on the hillside north of Osceola. It has since been known as the "Lewis lot."

These names complete the list of first settlers. Not very much is known about them—especially as to the places from which they came. They seem to have been adventurers, ready upon the slightest pretext to move on. Caleb Griggs and Smith died and were buried here. Cooper Cady removed to Troupsburg, N. Y., and died there. Henry Mott, Daniel Phillips and Nathaniel White went to Olean Point, and thence down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to Marietta, O. John Parker removed to the Genesee Valley in the State of New York.

Several of these settlers came previous to 1800, and not long after 1810 the last of them had disappeared from our territory. Some of them, as has already been seen, purchased land; others were mere squatters. This is about all that is known of their subsequent history. They were succeeded from time to time by new families, who have become permanent residents of the township.

First among these—in 1800—came Israel Bulkley, from Colchester, Mass. He lived near the line dividing Massachusetts from Connecticut. He had married Lucy Chapin, of Salisbury, Conn., and had several children. Bulkley purchased the possession of Randall, and when Seshier's cabin burned and Seshier disappeared Bulkley at once occupied the territory thus made vacant.

The chain of land titles heretofore set forth was not at that time (1800) established by decisions of the courts. If it was asserted by some, it was doubted by others, and

in their ignorance of the truth these questions gave much trouble and disquietude to the people seeking homes in the forest. In every cabin the title was the theme of general conversation, and at every gathering it was the topic uppermost in the discussions.

Cooper Cady and Israel Bulkley brought with them Connecticut titles to the land they occupied in this township. Cyprian Wright, of Nelson, claimed his land under the same title. Thus in the valley of the Cowanesque the rival claims of Connecticut and Pennsylvania to the jurisdiction and right of soil, which had caused so much suffering and bloodshed at Wyoming, were set up, and they call for a brief statement of the grounds on which they rest. The grants of land in America, by the sovereigns of Great Britain, were made with a lavishness which can only exist where acquisitions are without cost and their value unknown, and with a want of precision in boundaries which can only result from entire ignorance of the country. In this way the same territory was granted to different parties by the same king, as witness the words of the royal charters: Under date of 20 April 1662 Charles II. granted letters patent to John Winthrop *et al.*, incorporating them as a body politic by the name of "The Governor and Company of the English Colony of Connecticut in New England in America," and granting and confirming to them "all that part of our dominions in New England, in America, bounded on the east by Narragansett River where the said river falleth into the sea; and on the north by the line of the Massachusetts Colony running from east to west; that is to say from the said Narragansett Bay in the east to the South Sea on the west part." Nineteen years later—under date of 4 March 1681—King Charles II. granted to William Penn "all that tract or parte of land in America as the same is bounded on the east by the Delaware River from twelve miles distance northwarde from New Castle Towne unto the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, if the said river doth extend soe farre northwarde. But if the said river shall not extend soe farre northward then by the same river soe farre as it doth extend, and from the head of the said river the eastern bounds are to be determined by a meridian line, to be drawn from the head of the said river unto the three and fortieth degree; the said land to extend westwards five degrees in longitude, to be computed from the eastern bounds, and the said lands to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude."

By consulting a map it will be found that "the line of the Massachusetts colony" mentioned in the first charter is almost identical with "the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude" mentioned in the second, which is the northern boundary of Pennsylvania. When it is further explained that the "South Sea" meant the Pacific Ocean it is clear that both charters covered the territory of the northern part of Pennsylvania.

Here is ample ground for a controversy. It was fought out on the battle-field, in the courts, in the Leg-

islature and before a commission appointed by Congress. It lasted from 1757 to 1802. Under the first of the two charters cited above Connecticut had a right to the territory. She issued grants of land, and it was with these in their pockets that Israel Bulkley and Cooper Cady entered upon their possessions in Osceola. The controversy was decided in favor of Pennsylvania on grounds of policy, and she enforced her advantage by many legislative enactments. April 6th 1802 a law was passed "to maintain the territorial rights of this State," wherein it was provided "that nothing shall be so construed as to make valid any conveyance heretofore made by the colony or State of Connecticut." Heavy penalties were attached to its violation.

Cooper Cady sought the first opportunity to sell his improvements, and Israel Bulkley, yielding to the inevitable, purchased the right of soil from the owner of the Pennsylvania title, and afterward became his attorney in fact for the sale of other lands. Israel Bulkley was a man of considerable pecuniary means. He brought with him from the east into the wilderness a jack and a jennyass, horses, and several head of an improved breed of cattle. Among his other possessions was a female negro slave. She lived and served in his family several years in that capacity. Her freedom was subsequently purchased of Mr. Bulkley by a negro, who paid for her in labor and took her away. The terms of this sale were probably light, as the State of Pennsylvania in 1780 had enacted a law providing for the gradual abolition of slavery, by the provisions of which all slaves were to become absolutely free in 1808. During the first year of Mr. Bulkley's residence upon the Cowanesque he went to Williamsport to mill. He loaded his grist upon a pack saddle, and with his horse or ass pursued his way by Indian trails through the wilderness, taking five days to make the journey.

The Taylor family was the next that came to stay. It consisted of the widowed mother, Permelia, and three sons, Ebenezer, Philip and Mitchell. They came from the Delaware Water Gap in New Jersey, emigrating first to the Wyoming Valley, where they were engaged in the Pennamite war;\* from thence to Pipe Creek below Owego, and in 1806 to the Cowanesque Valley. Their first settlement here was at Barney Hill, below Elkland. Ebenezer made several purchases of land in Osceola—first, the Samuel G. Barker farm of Caleb Griggs, which he soon sold to his brother Philip; second, the farm now

owned by John Tubbs, which he sold to Robert Tubbs February 1st 1811; and, third, the farm of Henry Mott, now owned by C. L. Hoyt. On this farm he made his home and resided during his life, and his descendants after him. Permelia Taylor, the mother, and Philip and Mitchell died soon after their arrival, and were buried at Barney Hill. Ebenezer Taylor married Polly, only daughter of Reuben Cook. She eloped with him at the age of fifteen years, while they resided at Pipe Creek.

In 1809 Paul Gleason, who had a few years before married Juda Warren, came into the township from Dudley, Worcester county, Mass. After residing a few years here and there he purchased a part of the Daniel Phillips farm at the mouth of the Island Stream, and lived upon it about thirty years. He was the first shoemaker who located in the township. The first year he followed his trade, to use the phrase of that day, he "whipped the cat." He afterward established a shop, which was located in front and a little to the east of the residence of Charles Tubbs. This shop, which was built of logs and heated from a huge fire-place, was for many years the most important neighborhood resort. Here were to be found for several years the only newspaper taken in the vicinity and a copy of the "Farmers' Almanac" for the current year. Here politics, religion and the news of the day were most discussed. In front of this shop was established the only grindstone in the neighborhood. It had been purchased by contribution, and any one was free to use it.

The Tubbs family came originally from Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1760; occupied land in the Wyoming Valley under title from that State, and took part on the Yankee side in the struggle which followed. After the "decree at Trenton" had virtually dispossessed them of their lands they emigrated to Newtown, N. Y., and from thence to the Cowanesque Valley in 1811. Samuel Tubbs sen. located near Elkland, and with his sons, Samuel, James and Benjamin, and his sons-in-law, David Hammond, Martin Stevens and John Kyon, owned and occupied all the land from Barney Hill to the Stull farm, including the Davenport Island and farm on the south side of the river. Robert Tubbs, another son of Samuel, purchased, in what is now Osceola, the farm of Ebenezer Taylor and the possession of Mr. Smith, and at once moved upon his land. The first year he lived in a small log house situated near the site of the grist-mill. To this house he built an addition, roofing it in with bark. In 1817 Samuel Tubbs jr. removed from Elkland, and purchased a part of the Daniel Phillips farm, now owned by Morgan Seely, and he continued to reside in the township until his death.

Robert Tubbs married Clara Hoyt, and Samuel Tubbs married Permelia, daughter of Ebenezer Taylor.

Lebbeus Tubbs, the ancestor who emigrated from Connecticut, was one of the old men who marched out of Forty Fort to defend the Wyoming settlement July 3d 1778, and escaped death at the massacre that followed. (Life of Moses Van Campen, p. 127.) Samuel Tubbs sen. enlisted August 26th 1776 in the Revolutionary

\* As West Jersey (from whence the Taylor family came) was under the proprietary government of the Penns for many years, it was natural they should sympathize with the Pennsylvania party in the struggle to hold the lands in the Wyoming Valley. They were Pennamites. Ebenezer Taylor was one of the party on Locust Hill when they were attacked by the Connecticut people. A bullet passed through the lobe of his right ear. Helmes Van Gordon and another man were killed at his side. This took place in August 1784. He was indicted for dispossessing Yankees in May 1784. Permelia Taylor, his mother, made an affidavit at Wyoming in 1784 "concerning the attack on the garrison."—Penn. Archives.

"The few Pennsylvania improvers (among whom were the Taylors) had a sufficiently hard time of it. They were subjected to great hardships, and, if you please, outrages. I do not forget the unfortunate encounter in Plymouth in July, the lamentable affair at Locust Hill with Major Moore's command in August, nor the final attack upon the 'garrison,' in which Henderson and Reed were shot."—Brief of Title, by Gov. H. M. Hoyt, page 64.

army, in Captain Robert Durkee's company, and served during the war. Durkee was killed July 3d 1778, and Captain Simon Spalding succeeded to the command of his company. Tubbs was engaged in the battles of Millstone, Bound Brook, Mad Creek, Brandywine and Germantown. He also participated in Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in 1779. (Penn. Archives.) Samuel Tubbs sen. married Susannah Dorrance, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel George Dorrance, who was killed in the battle at Wyoming July 3d 1778. Lebeus Tubbs married Basha Hamilton before he left Connecticut, and Samuel sen. was born in that State.

In 1812 Nathaniel Seely came into the township from Southport, N.Y. He had married Lucy Kelsey, of Newtown, in 1809, and they had one child. Upon his arrival he purchased the farm of Nathaniel White, and subsequently the "lot" of Nathan Lewis. Upon the former of these two farms the main part of the village of Osceola is built. He was a justice of the peace from 1820 to 1840, and took a prominent part in the business of the township.

In January 1813 Andrew Bozzard immigrated hither. He was born at Stroudsburg, Northampton county, Pa. His father, Malachi Bozzard, was a native of Germany. Andrew Bozzard married Nancy Hammond, who was a daughter of Dudley Hammond of Goshen, Conn. Mr. Bozzard was the first carpenter and joiner that settled in the township. He manufactured household furniture, spinning wheels and coffins. He purchased part of the farm originally occupied by John Parker.

In 1823 Stennett Crandall settled upon the farm originally occupied by David Jay, upon Holden Brook, and now owned by B. F. Colvin. He was born in Rhode Island, but had lived many years in Madison county, N. Y. He was a shoemaker and had his shop at his dwelling house.

In 1835 Abel Hoyt, of Kingston, Pa., bought a portion of the Parker farm and became a resident of Osceola. His ancestors were from Connecticut and prominent in the land troubles at Wyoming. He married Esther Hurlbut.

A glimpse of life in this new settlement is given by Judge Gaylord Griswold Colvin in his "Reminiscences of Cowanesque Valley," from which the following quotation is taken:

"In the summer of 1809 my father removed his family and effects from Herkimer county, N. Y., to the Cowanesque Valley with two teams. Nothing occurred on the journey worthy of note until we arrived at Tuscarora. We staid over night there at William Wambaugh's. Early the next morning we started to cross the mountain between that place and the Cowanesque Valley. We toiled steadily on during most of the day, getting near the summit, when the kingbolt of the forward wagon broke. Finding there was no possibility of passing with the hind wagon it was decided to abandon both, and make our way with the women and children on horseback and the others on foot. Between 10 and 12 o'clock at night we arrived at the first house on the bank of the Cowanesque River, occupied by Nathaniel White (the appearances were rather forbidding), and asked for en-

tertainment. We were cordially received (as was the custom those days), but were informed they were destitute of eatables except potatoes. Some of these were soon boiling over the fire built on the hearth with stone back, the smoke escaping through a hole in the roof. After devouring the potatoes we retired, weary, to rest, our beds being the soft side of a split pine floor. The next morning at early dawn my father went up to Mr. Bulkeley's and returned with a small roll of butter, and for breakfast we had potatoes and butter. Although our fare was humble and lodging hard we respected Mr. White and wife for their kind and generous treatment, and were never allowed thereafter by our parents to speak disrespectfully of them."

Reuben Cook relates that the following expedients were resorted to to furnish the luxuries of pioneer life at Osceola. Saleratus was made by boiling corn cobs in lye and then burning the cobs. The ashes were used for saleratus.

Crab apples grew plentifully. After boiling the cores were punched out and the apple mashed with boiled pumpkin. This made a good sauce.

Choke cherries grew in abundance. When ripe they were mixed with fine Indian meal, put in a bag and boiled in water until done. This made choke cherry pudding.

Salt was very scarce in this new settlement. Israel Bulkeley sent Calvin Chamberlain in 1807 to Onondaga (Syracuse) with a herd of mules, and brought in all the salt they could carry on their backs. A few years later Robert Tubbs hauled salt from Onondaga in wagons and sold it for \$10 per barrel. Asabel Nobles, of Brookfield, chopped an acre of heavy pine timber for Tubbs for a barrel of salt. The salt cost \$5 per barrel at the works.

#### WILD ANIMALS

were very plentiful in the woods at Osceola when it was first settled by white people. The encounters of the pioneers with these denizens of the forest will never lose their interest to those who inhabit the territory where they took place. Bears, deer, elk, panthers, otter, wild cats, mink, martin, beaver, wolves and other animals abounded. Deer and elk were hunted for many years without the use of dogs, and were mainly killed at "licks." The most famous lick in this town was at the sulphur spring in the "Lewis lot." A thicket of wild plum trees surrounded it, in which the hunter concealed himself, and when the deer or elk emerged from the swamp to taste its peculiar waters he made it an easy prey. It was first visited in 1787 by Mr. Kelsey, father of Mrs. Nathaniel Seely, who accompanied Ellicott and Porter, surveyors of the State line, as a hunter, to furnish provisions to the party. It was long known as "Tom lick," from a hunter by the name of Tom Wilson, who frequented it. The waters of this spring are strongly impregnated with sulphur and other minerals, and in recent years it has become noted for its medicinal qualities. The next most famous deer lick was located just across the New York State line, and was known by the name of "Mik-re-que." Many deer were killed at this lick.

The beaver once held their court in a low marsh north of the residence of John G. Hammond. Across the waters of Camp Brook, overflowing a large tract of this level land, they built their "beaver dam" upon the most scientific principles of the engineering art, living upon ash, birch, poplar and the softer woods, of which they were particularly fond. In the deepest part of the pond they built their houses, somewhat resembling the wigwam of the Indian, with a floor of saplings, sloping toward the water like an inclined plane. Here, secure in their moated castle, they slept with their tails under water, ascending the floor with the rise of the stream. They were exceedingly sagacious and difficult to entrap. To build their dam they cut down trees a foot in diameter.

In the spring of the year a multitude of venomous rattlesnakes emerged from a den on the hillside north of the residence of Charles Bulkley. About this den, with the returning warmth of each season, huge heaps of these hissing reptiles, twisting themselves into contorted knots, could be seen, covered with slime and dirt. For many years this hillside was burned over to rout out and destroy the snakes. As late as 1870 as many as twenty rattlesnakes were killed near this den in one day. They have now almost entirely disappeared.

Israel Bulkley built his sheep pen against the end of his house in 1800, and confined his sheep in it every night. One night the wolves actually broke into this inclosure when Bulkley was absent from home. His negro slave clubbed off the wolves and saved the sheep. Bulkley kept two bull dogs to guard his premises, but packs of wolves often drove them in against the house door.

In October 1813 David Jay, an old Revolutionary soldier, lived upon Holden Brook, near the site of the cheese factory. One day when he was absent from home his wife and children saw a bear lift his hog out of the pen and carry it away. The next day search was made in the woods and the carcass of the hog was found partly devoured. Captain Ebenezer Taylor was notified of the situation, and when the bear returned for another meal he killed him, by the large spring that supplied the cheese factory with water.

In 1815 Samuel Tubbs jr. saw a bear in the woods on the Davenport Island, digging in a rotten log for pismires, and very much intent upon his business. Tubbs was curious to know how near he could approach before the bear would discover him and run away. He proceeded stealthily, the bear not hearing him at all. When he got as near as he cared to go he yelled out sharply. Instead of taking to his legs as was anticipated, the bear arose on his hind feet and faced him. They stood face to face for some time, when the bear finally got down on all fours and ran. Tubbs shouted for help. David Hammond came out with an army musket and wounded the bear. Men and dogs joined in the chase. The bear, suffering from loss of blood, was brought to bay in a balsam swamp upon the North Hill. When shot he was endeavoring to climb a tree, while the dogs were gnawing at his hind legs. William Garner procured a yoke of oxen and a sled and hauled him home.

In November 1817 Captain Ebenezer Taylor while hunting near "Tom Lick" shot at and wounded a deer. He followed it toward Camp Brook. After a while he noticed a fresh wolf track ahead of him. He sat down and waited for the wolf to overtake the deer. He crept along carefully up the brook, and when near the State line saw the wolf snatch a mouthful of meat from the deer and then step upon a knoll and eat it. This he repeated several times, when Taylor drew a bead on him and killed him. The next night he set a trap by the deer carcass and caught another wolf. Taylor drew a bounty of \$60 each upon the wolf scalps at Bath, N. Y.

Samuel Tubbs jr. in the fall of 1820 with his dogs started a large buck out of the swamp near the present residence of George Tubbs, upon Brier Hill. The buck was fat and ran with difficulty. When overtaken by the dogs he stopped and fought them. He then ran a short distance, and again renewed the fight. They thus proceeded along the ridge, alternately fighting and running, until they reached the side of the "Windfall" next the river. Here the dogs got the buck down, when Tubbs stepped astride him to cut his throat. At the first touch of the knife the buck arose with him on his back, and carried him down the side of the hill through the brush toward the river. As Tubbs weighed about 200 pounds the deer sank under his weight while crossing some logs on the river bank, and he thereupon dispatched him.

Nathaniel Seely had his sheep hovel where the residence of Hoyt Tubbs now stands. In it his sheep were gathered every night. As late as 1835 the wolves made a descent upon it and gained an entrance before 9 o'clock in the evening. They were frightened away without doing any material damage.

In March 1837 the wolves killed two sheep for Abel Hoyt upon the flat within ten rods of his residence. Using the carcass of one of the slaughtered sheep for bait, Hoyt set a trap upon the "Windfall" and caught one of the wolves. Lyman P. and Chester B. Hoyt killed the wolf. A bounty of \$25 was paid for its scalp. This was the last wolf killed in the township.

Bears have a great partiality for pork. It may be mentioned as a curious fact that many of the dwelling houses of the new settlers were built with a projecting front porch or "stoop," under which the hogs were not only allowed but encouraged to make their nests, to protect them from the incursions of their devouring enemy. Many of the first houses in the township were so built for that purpose.

#### INDUSTRIES AND TRADE.

"Here, within thy seaward valley,  
Mirth and labor shall hold their truce;  
Dance of water and mill of grinding,  
Both are beauty and both are use."

*Agriculture* is the predominant employment of the people of Osceola. They possess rich alluvial flats for tillage, and well watered grassy hillsides and uplands for pasture ranges. The arts of husbandry have undergone great changes during the years covered by this history. Formerly flax was raised upon every farm as much as the

grain crops, but now not a single stalk is grown in the township. The various industries growing out of the manufacture of flax and wool in the household have been entirely abandoned, and the men no longer are adepts at the almost forgotten arts of "breaking," "swingling" and "hetcheling," nor do the women ply their cards or busy themselves at wheel or loom. In the early years of this century every house was furnished with a big wheel and a little wheel for spinning, and every maid and matron were familiar with the mysteries of "dye-tub," "quill wheel," "warping bars" and loom. These have almost entirely disappeared. In recent years large breadths of our territory have been planted to tobacco, broom corn, hops and amber cane. While there have been seasons of scarcity and short crops, at no time has the earth refused to yield her increase on account of drouths or drenching rains.

*Saw-Mills.*—In 1810 Ebenezer Taylor built the first saw-mill in the township, upon Holden Brook. It was located just above R. Hammond & Co.'s tannery. It was rigged with a flutter wheel and a single up-and-down saw, and was capable of cutting 1,000 feet of panel pine lumber in twelve hours. It was burned about 1815. "The song of its jarring saw, sent far up and down the wooded glen in olden times, long since has ceased to tell the story of its former usefulness and glory."

In 1825 Andrew Bozzard built a saw-mill upon Holden Brook, about a mile from its mouth. It had an upright saw, and was driven by a flutter wheel. Arthur F., son of Andrew, made many repairs and improvements upon this mill, and owned and managed it for about twenty years. It ceased running in 1852.

In 1837 Robert Tubbs built a saw-mill upon the Cowanesque, which is still in operation. This mill has been the center of most of the lumbering operations of the township. It has undergone many changes in its construction and proprietors. At first it was rigged with a single upright saw and flutter wheel. New and improved machinery has been substituted, and its capacity enlarged by putting in gangs of saws, and later a circular saw. It is now owned by Hoyt Tubbs and L. B. Cadogan.

In 1849 Messrs Culver & Slosson built a saw-mill near the mouth of the Island Stream. It was located on the south end of the lot now owned by Charles Tubbs. It had a center vent wheel, a gang of saws, and other improvements. It was surrounded by boarding houses for the men, one of which was always known as the "Corn-Cracker." This mill was driven by water brought in a race from the Cowanesque. It lay idle about one year, and was burned down in 1860.

In 1864 George Sharp Bonham built a steam saw-mill on Holden Brook. It is 32 by 100 feet. It is driven by a thirty horse power engine and rigged with a circular saw. In 1866 a gang of saws was added and a lath-mill. For ten years after it was built about twenty men were employed in running it, and it cut about three million feet of pine lumber annually. It is still doing business, and cuts about one million feet of oak and hemlock per year.

*Grist-Mills.*—In 1814 Israel Bulkley built a grist-mill

upon the Island Stream north of the residence of Charles Bulkley. The water was taken from the Cowanesque near the residence of Barton E. Lewis, and conducted in a race to the Island Stream. David Jay, James Beatty and Jacob Cummings were employed as millers. The mill had but one run of stones. It continued in operation ten or twelve years and then fell into disuse.

In 1850 Robert Tubbs built a grist-mill near his saw-mill, and used the same water power. It was fitted up with four runs of stones. In 1871 steam power was added, to be used in times of low water. This mill descended to H. and J. Tubbs, sons of Robert, and by them has been sold in whole or in part several times. It is now owned by Hoyt Tubbs and L. B. Cadogan.

*Distilleries.*—At the beginning of this century the use of intoxicating liquor was universal among all classes in society. The preacher in his pulpit and the teacher at his desk alike partook of the bewildering draught. It was indulged in by people of both sexes and all ages and conditions, from the cradle to the grave. Children put to sleep by sucking bread syaked in whiskey gave no trouble to mother or nurse, and the aged drowned their sorrows and their aches in the "flowing bowl." No "husking," "raising," "logging bee" or quilting, nor any public business or social meeting of the inhabitants, took place without the abundant product of the still. It was universally regarded as an article of prime necessity as a medicine and as a beverage. This general demand called for a supply, and in those days of poor roads resulted in the establishment of distilleries in every community.

The business of distilling also furnished a market not otherwise to be found when there was a surplus of grain. In an early day the distilleries in this valley were not able to supply the demand. In 1814 Joseph Colvin brought from Canajoharie, N. Y., three wagon loads of whiskey—six hogsheds of 100 gallons each—and readily sold it out at a dollar and a half per gallon.

In 1815 Israel Bulkley built a log distillery near his grist-mill upon the Island Stream. The prices of corn and rye were much higher at that time than they were after 1820. The usual price for corn was about one dollar per bushel in this valley previous to 1820, and whiskey was consequently high. The years 1816 and 1817 were years of short crops and great scarcity of provisions, and the business of distilling liquor suffered with other interests. Mr. Bulkley discontinued the business about 1818.

In 1816 Andrew Bozzard built a log distillery where a small tenant house is now situated, on the highway in front of the residence of Alvers Bosard. He used the water of the spring on the north side of the road, bringing it into the still-house in pump logs. He in some way overcame the stringency in the grain market sufficiently to keep his distillery in operation about six years. In fact, in those days liquor was considered about as much of a necessity as other articles of food.\*

\* In 1788 the Pennsylvania troops stationed at Wyoming were supplied with "2½ Gill of Liquor" to one pound of bread.—Pennsylvania Archives.



In 1818 George Parker established a distillery by a large spring on the north side of the road opposite the residence of Chester B. Hoyt. It was also built of logs. This still-house continued in operation until 1824. A great many "srees" and drinking "bouts" took place at this distillery.

*Nursery.*—When Israel Bulkley came from Connecticut in 1800 he brought with him a saddle bag full of apple seeds. He planted these and raised young trees to sell. All the old orchards in the valley originated in this nursery.

*Carding Mill.*—In 1814 Israel Bulkley built a carding machine, and drove it with the water power used at his grist-mill. In connection with it he also had a fulling-mill for finishing cloths woven in the hand looms then to be found in every house. Henry B. Trowbridge then had charge of the carding and fulling-mills.

*Hotels.*—Nathaniel Seely opened his house on the bank of the river, near where Hiram Stevens resides, as a hotel in 1812. An inspection of his book of original entries reveals the nature of a landlord's business in those days. A few items are given below:

"Dec. 29 1815.—Samuel Tubbs Dr. to 4 gills gin, 4 shillings. Paul Gleason Dr. to 2 gills gin, 2 shillings.

"Dec. 30.—Robert Tubbs Dr. to Club Bill, 1/6."

"April 13 1816.—Andrew Bozzard Dr. to 1 sling, 1/6"

"May 25.—Ebenezer Taylor Dr. to 3 pints wh'y, 4/6."

"January 27th 1816.—Alpheus Cheney Dr. to 1/2 gill gin, 6d. 8 qts. oats, 2s. Supper, 1s. To lodging, 6d. 2 horses to hay, 3s."

"July 15 1826.—Stennett Crandall Dr. to 6 qts. wh'y, 9/."

Mr. Seely entertained the public at his house until 1830. On his sign was inscribed the single word "Inn." No license was required.

In 1824 George Parker fitted up his house and opened it as a hotel. It was located near the site of the residence of Chester B. Hoyt. The main business of the house consisted in the sale of liquors. He was succeeded in the business in 1830 by Anson Buck. The place was closed as a hotel in 1835, when it was purchased by Abel Hoyt, and the swinging sign of this way-side inn was taken down.

In 1851 Allen Seely built the "Osceola House," on the site of the present hotel. This house has had a succession of landlords about as follows: 1851, Allen Seely; 1855, James Atherton; Joseph Weaver; 1859, Charles Frederick Culver; 1861, John S. Seely; 1862, Stewart Dailey; 1864, W. E. Cooper, Benjamin B. Barse; 1867, Charles Graham; 1868, James Martin; 1870, Eugene O. Martin; 1873, Arthur F. Bosard; 1882, Hoyt Tubbs. This house was consumed by fire in 1870 and rebuilt in 1873. From 1873 to 1882 it was known as the "Bosard House," since which time it has resumed its ancient name. It has seldom had a license to sell liquor.

*Wooden Ware.*—In 1827 Josiah Holcomb opened a shop for the manufacture of wooden ware on the north side of the main road, west of John Tubbs's. He procured black ash knots from the swamp, and from them

he fashioned his sugar bowls, salt dishes, and whiskey kegs by the use of a turning lathe. Some of these articles may yet be found in the houses of the old families.

*Potash Works.*—In 1839 Robert Tubbs established a potash manufactory. He put up his leaches on the bank near the residence of George Barker. He purchased large quantities of ashes from the farmers, mixed them with lime, put them into the leaches and covered with water. He drew off the lye and evaporated it to dryness in huge iron kettles. This process makes potash. In 1841 he added a pearling oven to his works. The potash made as above is calcined in the oven, thereby driving off the sulphur and burning out the carbon in its composition. It is then broken up, mixed with water, and filtered through a wooden cistern having a perforated bottom covered with straw. When evaporated to dryness in large flat-bottomed iron pans it is known as pearlash. Mr. Tubbs hauled his potash and pearlash to Ithaca, N. Y., and Williamsport, Pa., whence they were shipped to New York city and Philadelphia for sale. He discontinued this business in 1843.

*Brick Yards.*—In 1837 Robert Tubbs began to manufacture brick for sale. He continued the business at intervals.

The first brick house erected in Tioga county was built at Osceola, by Robert Tubbs, in 1829. Stephen Potter, from Rhode Island, was the master-mason and had charge of its construction. It is still standing.

In 1848 Andrew K. Bosard made brick at his yard in the swamp. He continued the business about twenty-five years, making and selling to the public. He sold his yard and works to Henry Seely, who burned a few kilns and then allowed the concern to fall into disuse about 1880.

*Lime Kiln.*—In 1848 Philip Taylor burned a kiln of limestone upon Holden Brook, just above the site of R. Hammond & Co.'s tannery. The lime was poor in quality, and with this kiln the enterprise was abandoned.

*Tar Kilns.*—In 1838 Isaac Van Zile burned two kilns of tar by the roadside in front of the residence of O. S. Kimball. He hauled his knots and pitch-pine wood from Norway Ridge. He continued the business two or three years, making and selling to the public.

In 1839 Jacob Rowley burned a few kilns of tar upon a large rock on Brier Hill, on the farm now owned by Charles Tubbs.

*Charcoal.*—Charcoal was burned by Israel Bulkley on the flat near the river as early as 1810. As all the blacksmithing was done by its use until after 1830 the pits were generally put up and burned by the blacksmiths. It was usually managed in this way: The blacksmith would procure a few gallons of whiskey and make a "bee." Timber cost nothing. Every farmer was anxious to have a pit burned on his premises. Men owning oxen came to the "bee," hauled the wood into huge piles, and covered it with dirt. The blacksmith himself would then take charge of it and burn the pit. In this way Henry Mott, Bartholomew Thing, Godfrey Bowman, Bela Graves and Lowell Carr supplied their forges with

coal. Several pits were burned near the Tubbs grist-mill.

*Lumbering.*—Since 1830 the energies of the people have in a large degree been devoted to cutting down, sawing and marketing the magnificent trees with which this township was covered. For the first twenty years of this era white and Norway pine and oak only were dealt in, but latterly hemlock, ash and hard wood timber are subjects of traffic. Robert Tubbs, and his sons Hoyt and John after him, were the principal lumbermen for many years. They have been succeeded by Slosson & Culver, Walker & Lathrop, George S. Bonham, Vine Crandall and others. In the height of the lumbering era (1840 to 1850) all the athletic young men in the county were employed in cutting, hewing, hauling and sawing the lumber. Then it was rafted down the river to market. The experiences of the lumber camps and rafting trips furnished themes of unending talk before the great war came to eclipse them with its tales of gore. In those *ante-bellum* days in every chimney corner could be heard stories about running "out of the creek," to "Tiog' Pint," "to Marietta," and "down to tide." The imagination of young boys was greatly inflamed by stories of hair-breadth escapes said to have taken place at Mahantongo bars, Gentie's Notch, Shamokin Dam or Conewago Falls. The river pilot was a great man as he ran off his tongue a list of eddies and riffles, with wayside remarks about Harrisburg Bridge, Highspire and the White House tavern. The losses of lumber by rafting were so great that gradually it fell into disuse as other means of transportation came to hand. The last rafts left Osceola in 1875. They belonged to Hoyt Tubbs and H. Seely.

*Blacksmiths.*—In 1810 Henry Mott built a shop near the present residence of Charles L. Hoyt, and began the business of blacksmithing. This was a trade of great importance in a new settlement. All the nails used in building in those days were forged. Shoeing oxen and making and mending tools furnished the smith's chief employment.

In 1815 Godfrey Bowman\* built a small log shop near the residence of Mrs. Marilla Carr, and in it carried on the trade about three years.

In 1818 Bowman was succeeded by Bela Graves, who went on with the business in a shop located on the bank of the river near Hiram Stevens's residence. The making of cutting tools and trap springs was a specialty with Graves.

In 1822 a new shop was built of logs where Russel Crandall's store is located, and it was first occupied by Bartholomew Thing. He was succeeded by Lewis

Lowell Carr, who occupied the shop and carried on the trade from 1824 to 1830.

In 1822 George Bulkley went to East Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., and learned the trade of blacksmithing. He established his shop on the farm he long owned—now a part of Charles Bulkley's farm—and carried on the trade until 1855.

In 1828 William Barker built a shop, and he carried on the business until 1860, when he was succeeded by his son George. The shop has recently been demolished.

In 1850 Oliver Rice Gifford established himself at Osceola as a blacksmith, and he still carries on the trade.

The other members of the craft at the present time are Sylvester Tierney and L. R. Heath.

*Merchants.*—In 1836 Benson Tubbs purchased a stock of goods and opened the first general store in Osceola. The commercial crisis of 1837 and the hard times which followed made it impossible to do business except by giving long credit. This state of things was not favorable to mercantile pursuits, and in 1840 the business was discontinued. This store was located near George Barker's residence.

In 1841 Clark Kimball opened a store for the sale of dry goods and notions. He had previously kept a small stock of drugs in his harness shop, beginning in 1835. He was in the mercantile business continuously with a few short interruptions until 1880.

In 1841 Russel Crandall began his career as a merchant in Osceola. He is still actively and energetically engaged in the business. During these forty-one years he has had as partners Clark Kimball, Morgan Seely, David Coates and Francis M. Crandall. His son Albert Stennett Crandall is at present associated with him.

In 1848 Slosson & Culver began trade, and they continued in the business until 1854.

Truman Crandall and his sons, Philetus, Charles and Silas, were variously associated in trade under different firm names from 1857 to 1875. Augustus Smith at one time was a partner with them, as was also Vine Crandall. Truman M. Crandall, who began business in 1875, is the successor to these various firms.

In 1852 H. C. Bosworth began a trade in dry goods and drugs, which he continued during his life (till 1870).

In 1854 Samuel Ellison succeeded Messrs. Slosson & Culver, and continued the business about three years.

In 1856 V. C. Phelps began the mercantile business. He carried it on four or five years.

From 1848 to 1862 Hiram Mapes manufactured and sold tin ware. In 1862 he associated Almon P. Martin with him in business, and they added stoves to their stock. This firm soon dissolved, and Martin and George A. Kinney brought in a full assortment of hardware goods. In 1870 Kinney was succeeded by Edward Elmore Bosworth, who in turn sold out the whole business to T. V. Moore in 1878. Henry Aldrich became a partner of Moore, and that firm in 1880 was succeeded by the present dealers, Seely & Duley.

Charles R. Taylor from 1871 to 1876 was engaged in

\* Godfrey Bowman was born in Connecticut, in 1792. In 1802 he emigrated to Kingston, Pa., and in March 1813 enlisted in the Kingston volunteers under Captain Thomas. He was assigned to duty in the shipyard at Erie, and worked upon the ships for Perry's fleet. He was ordered aboard the "Somers" in August 1813, commanded by Captain Amy, and took part in the celebrated naval battle on Lake Erie September 10th 1813, known in history as "Perry's victory." He was wounded in the battle, but after his wound was dressed returned to his post. In testimony of his bravery on this occasion the State of Pennsylvania presented him with a medal, which is now in the possession of his son, the Hon. Charles O. Bowman, of Corry, Erie county, Pa.

trade, for the first few years as a partner of Morgan Seely.

Isaac G. Hoyt entered upon a mercantile career in 1876, and is still engaged in the business; as is also Augustus Cadogan, who opened his store in 1879. Charles H. Bosworth in 1873 began trade in drugs and groceries, and soon enlarged his stock by adding dry goods to the list. He is still in business.

In 1869 Norman Strait opened a general store. His daughter Ella has succeeded to the business and confines it to drugs.

*Banking House.*—In 1870 Morgan Seely opened a banking office in a small building on the corner of Main and Mechanic streets. In 1880 he removed his business to the large and commodious building with vault which he occupies at present, on the corner of Main and Tuscarora streets.

*Oil Wells.*—In 1865 a company composed mainly of land owners along the valley furnished the money and employed Joseph Barker to bore a well in search of oil. The well was sunk to a depth of about 800 feet near the Island Stream, upon lands of Charles Bulkley. No oil was found.

In 1879 a stock company was formed for the purpose of discovering oil in a certain tract of land which had been leased for that purpose. The officers of this company were: Hoyt Tubbs, president; Charles Tubbs, secretary; Morgan Seely, treasurer. Hoyt Tubbs contracted to bore a test well. He erected a derrick near Holden Brook, upon lands of Allen Seely, and 1879 and 1880 sunk the well to a depth of 1,300 feet. Charles Boise did the drilling. No oil was found and the well was abandoned.

*Tanneries.*—In 1852 Messrs. Tubbs and Crandall built a tannery on the bank of the Cowanesque River, opposite the mill pond. In 1857 Crandall disposed of his interest to Lyman P. Hoyt, who conducted the business until 1860. From this time until 1864 it lay idle. In September 1864 Robert Hammond leased the property, and carried on tanning operations until March 1866, when the building was destroyed by fire; it was never rebuilt.

In 1866 R. Hammond & Co. built an extensive tannery upon Holden Brook, one-fourth of a mile from its mouth. It employs about thirty-five men daily, and year by year is enlarging its capacity. At present it turns out 70,000 sides of sole leather annually.

*Cheese Factory.*—In 1872 William Bosard and James F. James built a cheese factory upon Holden Brook and furnished it with improved machinery. In 1875 it was purchased by Hoyt Tubbs and A. F. Rose, by whom the business was conducted two years. Since 1877 it has not been in operation.

*Stone Quarry.*—In 1873 George N. Bulkley opened a quarry of flagging stone upon the "North Hill." Atherton Brothers have leased and worked this quarry for the past three years.

*Sash Factory.*—In 1854 Enoch M. Steen and Eleazer Clark built a factory, and manufactured sash, blinds and doors until 1863, when they sold out to Hoyt Tubbs and

V. C. Phelps. Subsequently this factory was owned in whole or in part by A. K. Bosard, Robert Hammond, I. M. Edgcomb, Timothy S. Coates, William T. Fitzgerald and Levi Skinner. William Wilkins and Henry W. Howland were superintendents. It shut down in 1872 and has not been in operation since.

*Sugar-Mill.*—In 1882 Charles L. Hoyt erected a mill for the purpose of manufacturing syrup and sugar from amber cane. It is now in successful operation, and is largely patronized by the public.

*Stock-raising.*—In 1877 Henry Tubbs purchased and brought into the township the imported Percheron-Norman stallion "Valiant." Since that time the breeding and raising of heavy draught horses has been made a specialty among the farmers.

#### SCHOOLS.

The first teacher in Osceola was Mary Ann Landon. She taught a school in 1812 in an old log house upon the Island Stream, near the residence of the late Abel Hoyt. Some of her scholars were Ira Bulkley, Hiram Bulkley, Horace Hill, Elisha Hill, Benjamin Hill, Edwin Hill, Ann Tubbs, Julia Gleason and Nelson Gleason. The arrangements and furniture of this house were of the most primitive character. Webster's spelling book and the New Testament comprised the list of text books. Little children on their way to school crossed Holden Brook upon a tree that had been felled across it, as there were no bridges. Until 1834 there was no school system in this State. Schools and school-houses previous to that time were entirely voluntary affairs. One old house after another was fitted up by the neighborhood and used for school purposes. An old log shop that was located in front of the residence of Vine Crandall was used as a school-house from 1814 to 1822. A few years later another disused log house, situated west of the residence of John Tubbs, was metamorphosed into a school-house; and still another, located where the Methodist church now stands. Another school was "kept" in the "front room" of the dwelling house of Robert Tubbs, and at another time in the house of William Barker. "The Bulkley school-house," erected in 1822, was the first house built for school purposes within the present limits of the township. It was used for twenty years.

The teachers who taught in the various log cabins enumerated above, and in dwelling houses about the neighborhood and at the Bulkley school-house, were as follows, as near as can be ascertained: 1812, Mary Ann Landon; 1813, John Hammond; 1814, Jonathan Bonney; 1815, Chester Giddings; 1816, Mahala Seelye; 1817, Caroline Gardner; 1818, 1819, Nathaniel Seely; 1820, Martin Stevens; 1821, William T. Gardner; 1822, Amasa Smith; 1823, Elihu Hill; 1824, John Smith; 1825, Polly Howland; 1826, Harriet Byers; 1827, Ira Simpson; 1827, 1828, Chester Giddings; 1828, Lewis B. Cole and John Cilley; 1829, George Dorrance; 1830-34, Joshua R. Goldsmith; 1836, Lyman C. Wheat; 1837, J. C. Whittaker; 1838, Maria Bacon; 1839, Sylvia Bacon; 1840, Ard Hoyt Bacon

The school taught by Jonathan Bonney in 1814 was gathered in an old log cooper shop located near the residence of Mrs. William Barker. The only book used was Webster's speller. The seats were benches made of puncheons with legs in them. The fireplace had a stick chimney and no jambs. Some of the scholars were Henry Starrett, Jonathan Bullin, Matilda Hammond and Simon Snyder Chamberlain.

At the school taught in 1821 by William T. Gardner the following scholars attended: Daniel Riple, Matilda Hammond, Samuel Ryon, Sally Ryon, Lintsford Coates 2nd, Ebenezer Taylor 2nd, Philip Taylor, S. S. Chamberlain.

An eminent physician who received the rudiments of his education in these schools writes as follows:

"It is astonishing what notions the old settlers had in regard to education. They would not have a school-master that taught grammar. Ten dollars a month and 'board round' was the common price. Near the Bulkley school-house was a beech tree that was pruned on the shortening in method. I have a vivid recollection of the fragrance of beech—especially when it was thrust in the fire to reduce its fragility. It was not considered any disgrace to walk up and take a thrashing, but woe to the boy that whimpered—a worse punishment awaited him from his fellows. Joshua R. Goldsmith was retained a long time as teacher on account of his chief merit—military discipline. Now I think these were good schools for boys. It made them sharp, pugnacious and brave, and if they did not become good *spellers* it was because they were inherently stupid."

In 1836 a new school-house was built on the road leading toward Camp Brook, near the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Crandall. It was burned in 1845. It was occupied by the following teachers: Andrew Keller Bosard, Robert H. Tubbs, Lovina Leonard, Elizabeth Tubbs, Mary Stull, Harriet Beebe, Edwin R. Hill, Sally Tubbs.

From 1845 to 1849 the schools at Osceola went shopping around again in old houses. Adelia Lee and Charlotte A. Inscho each taught a term in a house on the bank of Holden Brook, above the tannery. A shop located on the site of the residence of Seely D. Green was then used as a school-house. The teachers at this place were Andrew Keller Bosard, George Rex Barker, — Horton, Jane Elwood and Allen Seely.

In 1849 a new school-house was built by subscription upon the Holden Brook road, in which Edward Eldridge at present resides. November 5th 1859 the subscribers who built this house deeded it to the Osceola school district. It was used as a school-house until 1869, and occupied by the following teachers: 1849, Omar H. Wright; 1850, Ambrose Close; 1851, 1852, Hiram C. Johns; 1853, S. B. Dickinson; 1854, Ezra Williams; 1855, Henry N. Williams; 1856, Asa Spencer; 1857, Abby R. Colburn; 1858, Henry N. Williams; 1859, Asa Spencer; 1860, Charles Tubbs; 1861, Philip Taylor Van Zile; 1862, Permelia Gertrude Taylor; 1863, Inman John Bennet Wright; 1864, Asa Spencer; 1865, Eva M. Benedict; 1866, Esther Cloos; 1867, G. W. Newman; 1868, Gertrude Gleason; 1869, Maria Doan.

In 1870 C. C. Ward taught at the high school chapel.

In 1871 the school-house at present in use was built, at an expense of \$2,000, upon a lot that cost \$200. The principal teachers employed to teach in this building have been: 1871, 1872, Henry Lines Baldwin; 1873-75, Ada Hathaway; 1876, B. B. Slade; 1877, Ira Sayles, Charles Tubbs; 1878-80, H. F. Ludlow; 1881, 1882, P. W. Haring.

In 1845 a school-house was built by H. B. Cilley, in the Brier Hill district. Among the teachers here from 1845 to 1866 were the following: Orpha Gibson, Charlotte Taylor, Harriet Peasley, Esther Cloos, Sarah Jane Peters, Martha Tharp, Mary Weeks, Hannah E. Clark, Alba Robbins, Ann Casbeer, C. O. Toles, Lucy Rice and Henrietta P. Seely. This house was destroyed by fire and a new one built, in which the following persons have taught: Sarah S. Casson, Adell Gleason, Lottie L. Gleason, Eva Smith and Effie Rhinehart.

The following is a list of school directors since the organization of the township:

1857, James Tubbs for three years, Newel L. Reynolds; 1857, Nathan Hill for two years, Philip Vastbinder; 1857, Allen Seely for one year, Hiram Taylor; 1858, Horace B. Cilley, Lyman Pierce Hoyt; 1859, Philip Taylor, Norman Strait; 1860, James Tubbs, John Beecher; 1861, Philip Vastbinder, William Wilkins; 1862, George Tubbs, Hoyt Tubbs; 1863, James Tubbs, Russel Crandall; 1864, John Beecher, Norman Strait; 1865, George Beecher, Russel Crandall; 1866, James Tubbs, Norman Strait; 1867, Mancier Gleason, John Beecher; 1868, Robert Hammond, George Beecher; 1869, James Tubbs, Russel Crandall; 1870, William T. Humphrey, George Beecher; 1871, Orville S. Kimball, John Tubbs; 1872, John W. Hammond, Russel Crandall; 1873, A. J. Heggie, Smith Cornell; 1874, George Tubbs, John W. Hammond; 1875, George Tubbs, John Tubbs; 1876, James Tubbs, Morgan Seely; 1877, Russel Crandall, Henry Seely; 1878, William T. Humphrey, John W. Hammond; 1879, James Tubbs, Morgan Seely; 1880, Augustus Cadogan, Allen Seely; 1881, Charles Bulkley, A. J. Heggie; 1882, George Tubbs, George Barker.

Extract from the school records: "June 7th 1873.—*Resolved*, That the teachers for the coming year be hired and board themselves, and not board around as has been the custom heretofore in this district."

The *Osceola High School* was designed to afford the facilities of procuring an academic education. In the fall of 1860 the leading citizens of Osceola subscribed money and finished the second and third stories of the H. and J. Tubbs block, to be used for the purposes of this school. The second floor was fitted up for chapel and recitation rooms, and the third with apartments for non-resident students. In December 1860 the school began operations, with about 100 students. The faculty was composed of Anderson Robert Wightman, A. B., principal; Samuel R. Thayer, A. B., assistant principal; Jane A. Stanton Wightman, preceptress; Mary Abigail Stanton, assistant preceptress; Prof. Isaac Gunn Hoyt, instructor in music. In 1861 a large boarding house, containing 24 rooms, was built, and \$200 worth of philosophical apparatus purchased, and J. D. Van Dusen took the place of Prof. Thayer in the faculty. The boarding house has been familiarly known as "The

Castle on the Hill." In 1865 an entire change of faculty took place. Charles A. Stone, A. B., and his sister Miss Emma Stone took the place of Mr. and Mrs. Wightman.

Many young men and women from the surrounding country found here opportunities of pursuing higher branches of learning than were taught in the common schools. The curriculum embraced Greek, Latin, the modern languages, the higher mathematics and a full scientific course. Two literary societies were organized and were valuable aids.

The "Osceola High School" formally closed in 1866, but was succeeded by a select school taught in 1867-8 by James Huntington Bosard, and in 1869-70 by Charles C. Ward.

The *Osceola School of Musical Instruction* was opened in 1872, by Prof. Isaac Gunn Hoyt, and continued in operation four years. Both vocal and instrumental music were taught to large classes. At the close of each year a concert was given. To those who completed the full course of instruction a diploma was issued. The following named persons were the graduates: 1873, W. C. Stone, Fanny Elliott; 1874, Minnie Bonney, Del Watterson; 1875, Eppa Strait, Minnie Hammond, Myra Bulkley; 1876, Sarah Elsie Phelps, Augusta Phelps, Clara Granger, Chattie McPhee.

The following statement exhibits the present condition of the schools of Osceola. Number of schools, 4; average number of months taught, 6; number of male teachers, 2; female, 2; average salary of male teachers per month, \$33; of female teachers, \$18.50; number of male pupils, 86; female, 107; tax levied for school purposes, 5½ mills; total tax, \$857.35.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

The *Methodist Episcopal Church* was the pioneer church of Osceola. Captain Ebenezer Taylor was a local preacher of this denomination in the first years of the century. His colaborers in the wilderness were David Jay, Elihu Hill and many pious women. Meetings were held wherever people could be got together—in the cabins of the new settlers, in barns, in the improvised school-houses and in the open air. The early Methodists were partial to this kind of worship, and gathered the scattered population from far and near into huge camp meetings, where they spent days and nights in preaching and prayer, intermingled with shout and song. Three were held in Osceola.

The first one convened on the river bank upon the farm of George Newton Bulkley, in September 1828. A lock-up was built under the pulpit, in which disorderly persons were impounded. About the camp at night a watch was set to see that peace and quiet were maintained. To summon the meeting a dinner horn was sounded, which echoed far and wide through the forests. The meeting was had in charge by Presiding Elder Parker Buell, who did most of the preaching. Rev. Joseph Pearsall, famed for his vocal powers, led in the singing. Rev. Samuel Conant, Peter Sliter and others

were present and assisted in the services. Many conversions attested the extraordinary success of this effort.

In September 1829 another camp meeting was held, upon the farm now owned by Henry Tubbs. The camp was located by a large spring on the flat east of his barns. The meeting began on Wednesday and was continued until Monday of the next week. The guard and guard-house beneath the sacred desk were instituted as a terror to evil-doers. Immense crowds were in attendance. Presiding Elder Abel was in command of the camp, ably assisted by Revs. Asa Orcutt, Amos Cary and John Copeland. They preached with such force and effect that the listening multitude were wrought into an ecstasy of religious excitement. Joseph Bennet and Miss Lamphear while "testifying" fell insensible or were struck down by what is mysteriously called "the power." When sympathetic bystanders would have applied restoratives the presiding elder sternly forbade them—it was a visitation of God. The crowds were very demonstrative, and the fervent "amen" or responsive shout attested their appreciation of every good point scored by the ministering clergymen.

The third camp meeting was held by a large spring on lands of Charles L. Hoyt, north of the Holden Brook road, which are yet covered with timber. It assembled in 1835, and was conducted by Rev. Nathan Fellows, assisted by Rev. Darius Williams and others. Although the attendance was large the interest manifested was not so intense as on the previous occasions. Some however were hopefully converted.

These meetings did not pass without infractions of good order. At the camp on the south side of the river a skunk was thrown into the prayer ground, and the meeting had to be adjourned for the night. On the North Hill a disorderly person felled a small tree upon the worshipers as they were bowed in prayer.

The early Methodists at Osceola were somewhat given to asceticism. At a quarterly meeting held at the school-house "in the Norways" about 1838 Rev. Theodore McElhany stood guard at the door while the presiding elder was conducting love feast within, and refused admission to all who wore the "gaudy attire" of artificial flowers or bows of ribbon upon their bonnets.

Just at what time Methodist ministers began to ride the "circuit" including Osceola is not certain. It was about 1820. The first regular appointments were once in four weeks, and the circuit was seventy miles around. The following is a list of the itinerant preachers—as nearly perfect as it has been possible to make it:

From 1820 to 1830—Revs. Asa Orcutt, Amos Cary, John Copeland, Caleb Kendall and I. J. B. McKinney; 1830-40—Revs. Bell, Dewey, Nathan Fellows, David Fellows, Theodore McElhany and Brooks; 1840-50, Revs. Francis Conable, Milo Scott, Samuel Nichols, John Abbott, J. L. S. Grandin and Turk; 1850-60—Revs. A. D. Edgar, Davison, Duncan, Samuel Nichols, R. L. Stilwell, S. P. Guernsey and Elisha Sweet; 1860-70—Revs. C. Dillenbeck, C. L. F. Howe, W. E. Pindar,



Isaac Everett, O. B. Weaver and Isaac Everett; 1870-82—Revs. John H. Blades, George Chapman Jones, Henry C. Moyer, F. M. Smith and William De Witt Taylor.

The membership has fluctuated very much in numbers. In 1864 the class contained but four male and eleven female members; George S. Bonham was leader. At present there are 120 members. From 1851 to 1868 the society worshipped at the Presbyterian church.

In 1867 the society was organized anew, and a charter of incorporation applied for under the name of "The First Methodist Church of Osceola." A church edifice was erected at a cost of \$3,000, and dedicated February 25th 1868. The trustees at this time were George S. Bonham, Robert Hammond, Henry Seely, J. Beecher and G. Beecher. In 1881 a parsonage was built, at a cost of \$1,500. The Osceola circuit is in the Bath district of the Genesee conference.

*The Presbyterian Church.*—About 1830 Rev. Seth J. Porter began his labors as a Presbyterian minister at Osceola. He occasionally preached at the Bulkley school-house. Elihu Hill and some others who had formerly acted with the Methodists joined with him and formed a church in 1834. Their numbers were increased in 1835 by the arrival of Abel Hoyt and family. The society was incorporated December 26th 1844 by the name of "The Presbyterian Church and Congregation of Elkland," Elkland township at that time covering in whole or in part the territory of the present townships of Osceola and Nelson, and Elkland borough. The charter of this corporation was amended in November 1874, when the name was changed to "The First Presbyterian Church of Elkland and Osceola." This society held its preaching services in school-houses, and prayer meetings at private houses until 1851. In that year at a meeting of citizens A. H. Bacon, Russel Crandall, Enos Slosson, John Tubbs and Chester B. Hoyt were appointed a committee to build a church, and money was subscribed for that purpose. The committee entered into a contract with A. K. Bosard and Charles Toles "for the purpose of building a Presbyterian meeting-house at Pindarville, on the east side of Tuscarora street." The consideration to be paid for the church, including land and bell, was \$1,225. The church was built in 1851 and occupied, but was not dedicated until 1855. Rev. James Nichols, of Genesee, N. Y., made the dedicatory address. The church has been at times repaired, remodelled and enlarged.

This society has employed the following ministers: 1830-42, Seth J. Porter, Fitch, Johnson; 1842, Lewis R. Lockwood; 1845, E. Bronson; 1848, D. Harrower, John Saylor; 1849, B. F. Pratt; 1851, H. E. Woodcock; 1852, Lewis R. Lockwood; 1855, David M. Smith; 1856, Joel Campbell; 1857, Joshua Lane, Thomas S. Dewing; 1858, Edward Kennedy; 1866, Elisha Bly Benedict; 1870, John Cairns; 1879, Solomon H. Moon. Of these Edward Kennedy and Solomon H. Moon have been installed as permanent pastors.

The office-bearers of the church have been as follows: Ruling elders—1834, Elihu Hill, William Barker; 1835,

Abel Hoyt; 1846, A. H. Bacon; 1852, H. C. Bosworth; 1860, Philip Taylor; 1863, Benson Tubbs; 1869, Joel Parkhurst; 1871, Chester B. Hoyt, John Tubbs, A. J. Heggie; 1880, C. H. Bosworth, C. T. Barker. Of these Chester B. Hoyt and A. J. Heggie have resigned their office. Deacons—Henry C. Bosworth, Edwin R. Hill, elected in 1852; Hoyt Tubbs, Julius Scott, elected in 1871. Clerks of the session—1844, William Barker; 1853, Henry C. Bosworth; 1870, Edward Elmore Bosworth; 1879, Charles Henry Bosworth.

The following extracts are taken from the minutes of the proceedings of the session: March 6 1852, "*Resolved*, That as a church we will resume the custom of standing in time of prayer." January 8 1853, "*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this session the plan adopted in the Ref. Dutch Ch. of having a consistory composed of elders and deacons—elders to superintend the spiritual and deacons the temporal affairs of the church—and all forming one ecclesiastical body, is scriptural and purely Presbyterian, and eminently adapted to the circumstances of this church."

Infant baptism is practiced in this church, and such baptisms are properly recorded.

The great revival season of 1859 added 60 new names to the membership of this church, and March 12th 1870 25 were added. The society owns a parsonage. There are at present 86 members.

*Other Religious Efforts.*—From 1856 to 1861 Rev. Newel L. Reynolds, a Baptist clergyman, preached weekly at the Presbyterian church. His meetings were largely attended, but he formed no church organization.

In 1878 the Seventh-day Adventists erected a large tent on the green in front of the M. E. church, and held meetings in it for about two months. From the center pole they flung a streamer to the breeze inscribed with the legend, "What is truth?" As the result of these meetings a small church was gathered. Rev. Mr. Raymond was the chief preacher. They held their services for a time in the upper story of Clark Kimball's concrete store. The meetings were discontinued in about a year.

#### PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE.

*Physicians.*—New settlements are often entirely destitute of medical aid, and in the rough work of clearing off forests they are often in sorest need of it. Then again stirring up the mold of a new country is productive of malarial diseases, which assume new forms according to the circumstances and receive new names. We thus hear of the "cold plague," which attacked the pioneers at Osceola before the advent of physicians among them. It had the symptoms of an influenza, and its attacks were often fatal. The remedies used by the people were hemlock sweats, hemlock tea and whiskey—mainly the latter. Among those who died of the "cold plague" a Mr. Short and wife, Abel Cady and Baker Parce are mentioned.

Reuben Cook was the first settler upon the Cowan-

esque, and lived at one time or another in every one of the present townships. His wife was known far and wide as "Granny Cook," and for many years she was the sole *accouchouse* in the valley. As late as 1825 her obstetrical practice surpassed that of any physician in this part of Pennsylvania. For attending a case of accouchement, no matter how distant the journey nor how long the detention, her price was invariably *one pound of tea*.

Adolphus Allen was the first physician who located at Osceola. He lived with Israel Bulkley, and practiced medicine in the surrounding country from about 1813 to 1816. He is reputed to have been an excellent physician. Aside from that nothing can be learned about him at this time.

Robert H. Tubbs is a son of Robert and Clara (Hoyt) Tubbs. He was born at Osceola, March 25th 1819. He was educated at such schools as were accessible at home in his youth, and in 1837 and 1838 he attended the Wellsboro Academy, of which his father was a trustee. In the spring of 1841 he entered the office of Dr. D. C. Slye as a student of medicine. In 1843 he entered the Vermont Medical College, at Woodstock, from which he graduated in 1844. He has since successfully practiced his profession at Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa.

William W. Day was born at Triangle, Broome county, N. Y., in 1820. In 1843 he was graduated from the homeopathic medical college at Cleveland, O. He practiced his profession at Triangle until the spring of 1855, when he located at Osceola. In the autumn of 1857 he went to Eau Claire, Wis., and subsequently to Walla Walla, Wyoming Territory, where he is at present.

Henry Carter Bosworth was born at Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., March 28th 1811. He was educated in the common schools and at an academy at Le Raysville, Bradford county, Pa. He entered the office of Dr. Barnes of Le Raysville as a student in medicine, and afterward pursued his studies at the Geneva Medical College, from which he graduated March 4th 1835. He began the practice of medicine at Le Raysville in 1837, and in 1838 removed to East Smithfield, Bradford county, where he entered very successfully into his professional labors. In 1850 he removed to Deerfield, Pa., and from thence in 1852 to Osceola, where he resided until his death, December 5th 1870. May 30th 1843 he was united in marriage to Maria Bosard; they had three sons—Edward Elmore, Urbane Andrew and Charles Henry.

Charles Henry Bosworth, a son of Dr. H. C. Bosworth, was born in Deerfield, November 22nd 1851. Besides the common schools he attended the Osceola high school and an academy at Woodhull, N. Y., where he obtained a regents' certificate which entitled him to admittance to any university in the State of New York. He then engaged in business for some years, but always had a taste for medical studies. In 1880 he entered a medical college, and was graduated March 1st 1882. He practices his profession at Osceola.

Adelbert John Heggie was born at Speedsville, Tompkins county, N. Y., December 19th 1838. He was educated in the common schools and at the Coudersport and

Ulysses academies, Potter county, Pa. In 1860-61 he was engaged in teaching school. August 2nd 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company K 149th regiment Pa. volunteers, and served to the end of the war. During most of the time he held the position of hospital steward. In 1862-3 he attended a course of medical lectures at Georgetown, D. C., and in 1865-6 a course at Michigan University, Ann Arbor. In April 1866 he entered upon the practice of his profession at Osceola.

Wilmot Grow Humphrey is a son of William Thomas and Mary P. (Kelsey) Humphrey. He was born at Elkland, December 21st 1856, and removed with his parents to Osceola in 1857. He attended the common schools, and the State normal school at Mansfield, where he graduated in 1877. In 1878 he taught school at Osceola, and in 1879 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., from which he graduated in March 1880. He is in practice at Osceola.

*Civil Engineer.*—Charles L. Hoyt was born at Kingston, Pa., February 3d 1835, and with his parents removed the same year to Osceola. He was educated at the Troupsburg and Genesee academies. He entered Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., and graduated in the civil engineering course in the class of 1856. He has practiced his profession at Chicago, Ill., at Wellsboro, and at Osceola, where he is located at present. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K 149th regiment Pa. volunteers, and served one year as second and first lieutenant. He is at present engaged in farming at Osceola, paying special attention to growing hops, tobacco and sorghum.

*Lawyers.*—James Huntington Bosard was born at Osceola, April 21st 1845. He was educated in the common schools, at Union Academy, the Osceola high school and the State normal school at Mansfield, from which he graduated with the class of 1866. He then engaged in teaching at Osceola, and in the fall of 1866 was elected principal of Addison Academy, at Addison, N. Y., where he remained two years. In 1868 he entered the law office of Hon. M. F. Elliott, at Wellsboro, and in August 1870 was admitted to the bar upon motion of Hon. B. B. Strang. He soon after became associated in the practice of his profession with the Hon. M. F. Elliott, in company with whom he remained five years. He then opened an office on his own account, and continued in the practice of the law at Wellsboro until 1879, when he removed to Grand Forks, Dakota Territory, where he is at present. George B. Clifford is associated with him.

*Ministers of the Gospel.*—William De Witt Taylor was born September 24th 1831, in Yates county, N. Y. He was educated at Franklin Academy, Prattsburg, N. Y., and at Union College, where he graduated in the classical course in the class of 1859. He was principal of the State normal school in 1863-4. He entered the itinerant ministry of the M. E. church in 1865, and has been located at Osceola since 1879.

Solomon Horatio Moon was born December 5th 1839, at East Ashford, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. He was graduated in the classical course at Beloit College, Wisconsin, in July 1863, and at the Auburn Theological

Seminary, in May 1866. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Susquehanna Depot, Pa., 1866-71; of the Presbyterian church at Gilbertsville, N. Y., 1872-8, and has been in charge of the Presbyterian church at Osceola since 1879. His published sermons are "Signs of the Times," delivered July 4th 1869, and "History of the First Presbyterian Church of Gilbertsville, N. Y.," delivered July 9th 1876. He was installed as permanent pastor of the Presbyterian church at Osceola in April 1880.

*Professor of Music.*—Isaac Gunn Hoyt was born at Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa., July 23d 1830, and has devoted his life to the cultivation of the musical art. He was educated by receiving special and private instructions in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from such *maestros* as Charles and Lewis Grubb, Matron and Grover. In his work of preparation he also attended musical institutes and conventions conducted by Profs. Bradbury and Woodbury. He came to Osceola in 1853 and entered upon his life work as a musical instructor. He taught here one year; in 1854 at Ithaca, N. Y.; 1856-9, at Osceola and at Union Academy; 1859-61, at Greensboro Synodical Female College, Ga.; 1861-5, at Osceola high school; 1866-71, at the Mansfield State normal school, and in 1872 he opened the Osceola School of Musical Instruction, to which he devoted all his time and energy for four years. Since 1876 he has resided at Osceola and given private lessons.

#### CELEBRATIONS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

"Sound the fife and beat the drum,  
Independence day has come!  
Bring the banjo and the fiddle,  
To-day we dance ter diddle diddle.  
Jotham, git the great big bottle;  
Your teeth can pull the corn-cob stapple."

The spirit of the old rhyme was the one in which our grandfathers hailed the advent of each anniversary of our birthday as a nation. There was much hilarity, and not much sobriety. As Osceola did not assume the proportions of a village until away down into the fifties, our fathers and grandfathers ate, drank, and were jolly at Knoxville, Lawrenceville, or some more distant point.

The first great outpouring of the people of Osceola which arose to the magnitude of a general movement was to attend the execution of Douglass at Bath, N. Y. It took place in 1825. He had murdered Samuel H. Ives the 23d of August 1824. As was the custom in those days the execution was public. It was treated as a holiday occasion. Men, women and children in great multitudes stood about the scaffold in a drenching rain to see the wretched creature swung off. Several persons from Osceola who were present are yet living.

During the Fremont-Buchanan campaign—August 13th 1856—a mass meeting was held at Osceola by the Republicans. It was attended by about 10,000 people. It was the largest meeting that up to that time had ever assembled in Tioga county. Speaking was conducted from two platforms. David Willmot, L. P. Williston, Newel L. Reynolds, J. C. Smith and others made

speeches, and there was plenty of music by brass bands. Enos Slosson was president of the day. The meeting was held in the "sugar works" on the north bank of the river.

While this meeting was in progress upon the river bank, in the village a "ring" was formed in which John Hoaglin and Jesse Doan fought each other in the presence of many hundred people. This was the last of the great "fights," where two men were allowed to batter each other to their hearts' content in this valley without interference from the bystanders.

The Fourth of July 1857 was celebrated at Osceola. The crowd was assembled upon "Tubbs Island," west of the grist-mill, not far from the present residence of James Costley. Newel L. Reynolds delivered the oration, and Lyman Hurlbut and A. M. Loop did some extemporaneous speaking. "The Declaration" was read, and a dinner served.

April 9th 1865 Gen. Lee surrendered his army to Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court-House, Va. The news reached Osceola at noon Tuesday April 10th. A celebration was improvised upon the instant. Men gave themselves up to the most extravagant expressions of the delight they felt at the good news. Guns were fired, bells rung, and the day and night made vocal with shouts of rejoicing.

There were two celebrations of the centennial anniversary of American independence at Osceola. February 22nd 1876 a centennial tea party was given at "Tubbs Hall," where an exhibit was made of all the antiquated furniture, table ware and other articles that were possessed in the community. "Uncle" Reuben Cook, past 90 years of age, and toothless, sang a stave of "Perry's Victory" for the intellectual part of the celebration.

On the Fourth of July 1876 a public meeting was held at the Presbyterian church in the evening, to celebrate the "return of the day." William T. Humphrey presided, and speeches were made by John Cairns, Henry C. Moyer, Robert Casbeer, Gabriel T. Harrower and Charles Tubbs.

The completion of the Keystone Telegraph from Addison, N. Y., to Osceola was celebrated by a public dinner. It was given by G. W. Rensen and Hoyt Tubbs, Wednesday January 16th 1878, at the Bosard House. After the feast Charles Tubbs was called to the chair by the host, and speeches were made by G. W. Merrick, G. H. Hollis, W. T. Humphrey, Robert Casbeer, and others. Miss Ella Strait recited a poem that had been written for the occasion by H. C. Moyer.

#### MILITIA.

A law was passed by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania April 9th 1807 directing the organization of the militia. No organization was effected under this law in the Cowanesque Valley until about 1812, and then it took a wide area to furnish men enough to form a company. The battalion trainings were usually held at Knoxville or Willardsburg. For many years company trainings only were held in the territory that now is Osceola.

Company training was held the first Monday and battalion training the second Monday in May of each year.

An incident illustrative of the times occurred at a company training\* held at Israel Bulkley's in 1814. Frederick Coates and John Falkner met here. An old grudge existed between them. In a previous fight Coates had bitten off Falkner's nose. A ring was formed and the two men stepped in to fight it out. Each man had his partisans, and all had been drinking freely. Amasa Culver had a stone in his hand, which he intended to give Coates. While he was attempting to do so Falkner wrenched it from his grasp and struck Coates with it upon his head. At this the ring was broken. Robert Tubbs struck James Falkner, and William Falkner knocked John Ryon down, and the fight became general. Crazed with whiskey and excitement there was not much discrimination between friend and foe. After the cessation of hostilities it was found that Coates was seriously hurt by the blow upon the head. He went home, was taken sick, lingered for some months and died. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that his skull was fractured. Falkner left the country before Coates's death.

Positions of command in the militia were much sought after. Two citizens of Osceola attained the rank of colonel. Robert Tubbs's term as colonel expired about 1821. It is impossible to determine the exact date. Philip Taylor was in commission as colonel of the 129th regiment 2nd brigade 9th division Pennsylvania militia from 1828 to 1835. He had served for many years as captain of the Elkland township company.

May 15th 1830 a battalion training was held on the south side of the river, upon the low flat now owned by Henry Tubbs. The field officers on that occasion were: Philip Taylor, colonel; Hiram Freeborn, lieutenant colonel; and Marinus W. Stull, major. The battalion was reviewed by Inspector Horton, who was present from Bradford county. George T. Frazer was captain of the Deerfield company, and Israel P. Kinney of the Middlebury company. Timothy S. Coates was captain of the Elkland company. Truman Crandall blew the fife, and was drum major of the battalion the next year. The day was very cold and snowy. The men came on foot and horseback. They forded the river or crossed it upon a foot bridge. Nathaniel Seely furnished dinner to such as desired it, and other refreshments. The amusements the men indulged in after drill were running races, jumping, and shooting at a mark. This was the only battalion training ever held in Osceola.

All able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years were required to train. We have found but one list of them, and that of comparatively recent date. It is as follows:

"Roll of the Sixth Company, Second Battalion, Third

\* There is some disagreement among the authorities as to the occasion upon which this fight took place. Ebenezer Taylor, who as a boy was present and saw the fight, is still alive and gives it as his recollection that the occasion was a training. Charles Bulkley relates the same as the tradition in the Bulkley family. David Coates of Elmira, N. Y., says it is the tradition in his family that the encounter took place at the time the Bulkley grist-mill was raised,

Regiment, Ninth Division, Pa. Militia. Commanded by James Tubbs, June 2, 1818."

Thomas Allen, P. M., Joseph Barker, William Barker jr., Cornelius Beagle, James Beagle, Stephen Beebe, Henry Bennet jr., Anson Blackman, Abner Blanchard, Malachi D. Bosard, Peter Bosard, Jacob W. Brooks, William Brooks, Samuel A. Buck, Sylvester Bullock, Isaac Bullock, James B. Cady, Miner F. Cady, Robert Campbell, William Campbell, Edward Cary, Timothy Coates, David Coates, John Coates, Alfred W. Congdon, Benjamin Congdon, Russel Crandall, John Culp, Charles Frederick Culp, Amasa Culver, Perry Dail, Vincent A. Daily, John Davenport, L. S. Dolson, Daniel K. Finch, Albert Fowler, Henry Gage, Franklin Gage, William Guernsey, John M. Hammond, John A. Hammond, Lewis Hammond, Philip Harwill, Edgar Harns, Justus Hathaway, Samuel Hazlett, John Hazlett jr., E. W. Helms, William Heyshane, Nathan Hill, Horatio Howe, Jesse Howe, David Hoyt, Lintford Jay, Samuel T. Jenkins, David P. Knapp, David McCann, Ebenezer Mead, William Merritt, Elisha Montgomery, P. Norcross, Charles Onderkirk, Abram Palmer, John Parkhurst, Joel Parkhurst, Beebe Parkhurst, William Peaslee, William Peck, John Ransom, Henry Rathbun, John Rathbun, John Robbins, Milo W. Rose, James Rowley, George L. Ryon, Beager Saxbury, Stephen Scallin, Henry Seely, Allen Seely, D. B. Shoff, Orlando Stutes, Stephen Shutes, George Simons, Henry Smith, Eleazer Smith, Sylvester Smith, Stephen Stacy, Samuel Staples, Hiram Stephens, David Teachman, Harvey Tinney, Hoyt Tubbs, James R. Tubbs, John Tubbs, George Tubbs, E. A. Tuckey, John F. Turner, Stephen Van Zile, Charles Van Zile, Solomon Van Zile, Isaac Van Zile, Samuel R. Westgate, Joseph M. White, P. M., William Whiting, Chauncy Wright.

After the British burned Buffalo in 1814 it was believed by our military authorities that they intended to march southward and invade the country. A call was accordingly made for men to meet the invaders. In response to this call a company of men gathered in February from the Tioga and Cowanesque valleys at Lawrenceville, and elected Harry Baldwin as their captain. They proceeded in sleighs to Dansville, N. Y., and were put in a camp of instruction. As the British had promptly retired after committing their depredations the alarm subsided, and the men were sent home. Those who went from Osceola in Harry Baldwin's company were Samuel Tubbs, David Taylor, Reuben Cook and Andrew Bosard. For this service all of the above were given land warrants by the United States government, and in 1879 Reuben Cook was awarded a pension of \$8 per month.

Osceola was represented in the Mexican war by George H. Gee. He joined General Taylor's army, and was at the battle of Buena Vista and other engagements.

#### WAR OF THE REBELLION.

When the news came of the fall of Fort Sumter the Osceola high school was in progress. A pole was erected upon the cupola of the school building, and a meeting of citizens and students came together as by a common impulse. When the stars and stripes were run up they were greeted with great cheering, and an eloquent and stirring address was made by Prof. Samuel R. Thayer.

The action of this meeting was not confined to oratory and cheers. Before it had disbanded sixteen had signed an enlistment paper and volunteered their services. Among them were Dr. William T. Humphrey, Samuel Stevens, David Bruce, Edward Bruce, William E. Self, John Finch, Henry Odell, William Parsons, H. O. Cole, Hugh J. Magee and others whose names appear in the appended list. It was the expectation of these men to be at once mustered into the service of the United States under the call for 75,000 men for three months. On arriving at Harrisburg it was found that this requisition was already filled, and a long and vexatious delay followed. The men arrived in Harrisburg April 23d, and it was not until June 11th that they were mustered into the service of the United States.

Below is a list of those who served in the federal army as soldiers, and, so far as is known, their record. It is indeed a "roll of honor," and shows the loyalty and devotion of our people to the union of the States and to the cause of republican liberty. Where not otherwise mentioned the men named were private soldiers and enlisted for three years. The date of muster-in follows the name:

William T. Humphrey, surgeon, May 21 '61, 42nd Pa.; promoted from assistant surgeon to surgeon Sept. 5 '62.

Charles Ryon Taylor, captain, Oct. 8 '61, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; promoted from first lieutenant Nov. 1 '62; was wounded at Ream's Station while in command of his regiment; at Gettysburg he was put in command of the field after the battle, and buried the dead; mustered out at expiration of term.

Daniel Bacon, second lieutenant, Oct. 19 '61, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; promoted from hospital steward to second lieutenant Nov. 1 '62; mustered out Oct. 11 '64, at expiration of term.

Orville Breese, musician, Aug. 16 '62, Co. B 136th Pa., 9 months; mustered out with company May 29 '63.

Charles Wesley Barnhart, Feb. 26 '64, 2nd Pa. cav.; honorably discharged.

Uriah Brimmer, June 11 '61, Co. A 42nd Pa.; discharged on surgeon's certificate Dec. 9 '61; re-enlisted Feb. 9 '62 Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; killed in action at Todd's Tavern, Va., May 8 '64.

Edwin T. Bruce, Aug. 21 '61, Co. A 42nd Pa.; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12 '64.

Jacob Bullin, Feb. 26 '64, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; discharged by general order June 15 '65.

Andrew K. Bullin, Sept. 5 '64 Co. H 207th Pa.; wounded at Petersburg, Va., Apr. 2 '65; discharged by general order June 20 '65.

Alonzo G. Bullin, Sept. 5 '64, Co. H 207th Pa.; honorably discharged.

Jackson Butler, Oct. 19 '61, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; transferred to veteran reserve corps in '64 and honorably discharged.

Jerome Bates, Dec. 17 '61, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; captured Nov. '62, paroled and exchanged; wounded at St. Mary's Church, Va., June 24 '64; discharged at expiration of term.

Hiram Cameron, Aug. 16 '62, Co. B 136th Pa., 9 months; mustered out with company, May 29 '63.

Horatio Chisom, Aug. 16 '62, Co. B 136th Pa., 9 months; mustered out with company May 29 '63.

Horace Quincy Cilley, Feb. 27 '64, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; transferred to 1st pro. cav. June 17 '65, and honorably discharged.

William Eugene Cilley, '61, Co. E 86th N. Y.; killed in the Wilderness.

H. O. Cole, Oct. 19 '61, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; captured Nov. 29 '63; died at Andersonville.

James Conner, Feb. 26 '64, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; honorably discharged.

Egbert Cook, Feb. 26 '64, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; transferred to Co. L 1st pro. cav. June 17 '65, and honorably discharged.

John Finch, Dec. 17 '63, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; transferred to Co. L 1st pro. cav. June 17 '65, and honorably discharged.

Aaron Finch, Feb. 26 '64, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; transferred to Co. L 1st pro. cav. June 17 '65, and honorably discharged.

Alexander Finch, substitute for George Barker.

Arthur Flanders, Aug. 16 '62, Co. B 136th Pa., 9 months; mustered out with company May 29 '63.

George H. Gee, June 11 '61, Co. A 42nd Pa.; killed at Charles City Cross Roads June 30 '62.

Almon Gifford, Oct. 19 '61, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; died in camp at Harrisburg Feb. '62.

Curtis Gleason, Aug. 16 '62, Co. A 149th Pa.; killed at Gettysburg July 1 '63.

Andrew Godfrey, sergeant, June 11 '61, Co. A 149th Pa.; transferred to 190th regiment May 31 '64; captured in spring of '65, and died at Salisbury, N. C.

John Hawe, sergeant, June 11 '61, Co. A 42nd Pa.; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 18 '62; re-enlisted July 1 '62, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; captured Nov. '62, paroled and exchanged; discharged by general order May 31 '65.

George Hesham, Oct. 19 '61, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; captured Nov. '62, paroled and exchanged; discharged on surgeon's certificate for injury.

Thomas Jenkins, Aug. 16 '62, Co. B 136th Pa., 9 months; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13 '62; prisoner from Dec. 13 '62 to May 28 '63; mustered out with company May 29 '63; re-enlisted Feb. 26 '64, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; honorably discharged at close of war.

Thomas Johnson, corporal, Oct. 19 '61, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; through all campaigns; discharged at close of war.

Leonard Laverne Kimball, July '61, Co. E 34th N. Y., 2 years; discharged on surgeon's certificate Feb. '62.

Orville Samuel Kimball, orderly sergeant, Feb. '62, Co. I 103d N. Y.; re-enlisted, and honorably discharged Dec. '65.

Harlan Page Kimball, Feb. '62, Co. I 103d N. Y.; discharged on surgeon's certificate July '63.

Lewis C. Lewis, June 11 '61, Co. A 42nd Pa.; killed at Bull Run Aug. 29 '62.

Robert Long, Feb. 26 '64, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; died in hospital Apr. 9 '64.

Hugh J. Magee, June 11 '61, Co. A 42nd Pa.; transferred to 190th regiment P. V. May 31 '64; wounded June 24 '64; mustered out with company June 28 '65.

Simcon McCarlin, Aug. 16 '62, Co. B 136th Pa., 9 months; mustered out with company May 29 '63.

Eli Mead, Oct. 19 '61, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.

George W. Newman, Dec. 17 '63, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; transferred to Co. L 1st pro. cav. June 16 '65; honorably discharged.

John Newman, Oct. 19 '61, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; honorably discharged.

George W. Newman jr., Feb. '64, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; honorably discharged.

Johial Norton, Aug. 16 '62, Co. B 136th Pa., 9 months; discharged on surgeon's certificate Feb. 13 '63.

Thomas O'Connor, Feb. 27 '64, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; transferred to Co. L 1st pro. cav. June 17 '65; honorably discharged.



Richard Odell, Feb. 26 '64, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; honorably discharged at close of war.

Henry Odell, Aug. 21 '61, Co. A 42nd Pa.; wounded in action while temporarily serving with Co. L 2nd Pa. cav. at St. Mary's Ch., Va., and died at Philadelphia Oct. 31 '64.

William E. Pierson, Oct. 19 '61, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; transferred to 1st pro. cav. June 17 '65; through all campaigns; honorably discharged.

A. B. Porter, hospital steward, Oct. 19 '61, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; through all campaigns; honorably discharged.

George Reeves, Oct. 19 '61, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; lost his voice; discharged Oct. '62.

Luke Winfield Scott, Dec. 17 '63, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; through all campaigns; honorably discharged.

William Edward Self, June 11 '61, Co. A 42nd Pa.; through all campaigns; transferred to 190th regiment May 31 '64; mustered out June 28 '65.

Asa Spencer, Aug. 16 '62, Co. B 136th Pa., 9 months; mustered out with company May 29 '63.

Samuel Stevens, June 11 '61, Co. A 42nd Pa.; discharged on surgeon's certificate; came home and died.

James Riley Stone, Aug. 16 '62, Co. B 136th Pa., 9 months; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13 '62 and died of wounds.

Norman Strait, corporal, Aug. 16 '62, Co. B 136th Pa., 9 months; mustered out with company May 29 '63.

Theodore Stewart, Feb. 27 '64, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; transferred to 1st pro. cav. and honorably discharged.

A. A. Van Orsdale, sergeant, June 11 '61, Co. A 42nd Pa.; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 1 '62.

Thomas Van Sire, Feb. 26 '64, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; honorably discharged.

Solomon Van Zile, Aug. 16 '62, Co. B 136th Pa., 9 months; mustered out with company May 29 '63; re-listed Feb. 26 '64, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; transferred to 1st pro. cav. and mustered out with company.

Frank Vastbinder, Aug. 16 '62, Co. B 136th Pa., 9 months; mustered out with company May 29 '63.

William K. Wells, Mar. 7 '64, Co. L 2nd Pa. cav.; discharged by general order June 23 '65.

John C. Whittaker jr., Mar. '65, substitute for John W. Teachman; honorably discharged.

Clark V. Worden, Aug. 16 '62, Co. B 136th Pa., 9 months; discharged on surgeon's certificate Feb. 13 '63.

When Pennsylvania was invaded by General Lee in 1863, at the time of the battle of Gettysburg, a company of militia went from the Cowanesque Valley to the defense of the State. In this company from Osceola there were Enos Slosson Culver, Thomas Jenkins, Andrew K. Bullin, Jacob Bullin, Horace Quincy Cilley, Francis Marion Crandall, Leonard Laverne Kimball, Enoch M. Steere, and Charles H. Stubbs. These men were mustered in at Harrisburg July 2nd 1863, and discharged August 7th 1863.

The following men were drafted from Osceola February 25th 1865: Geo. Barker (furnished substitute), H. B. Cameron, Oliver Chase, Eleazer Clark, Rev. C. Dillenbeck, Mancier Gleason, M. Ham, Geo. A. Kinney, L. L. Kimball, John O'Conner, Hiram Taylor, J. W. Teachman (furnished substitute), Isaac Packson Van Zile, J. Wagner. These men were ordered to report at Williamsport in March 1865, but a great flood in the rivers prevented their getting there on the day designated in the order. Another day was named, but before it arrived Lee had surrendered to Grant and the war was virtually at an end.

The regiment designated in the above list as the 42nd regiment Pa. volunteers was also known as the First Rifles, the Kane Rifle regiment, 13th regiment Pa. Reserve Corps, and as the Bucktail regiment. It was probably best known by the latter designation. The 2nd Pa. cavalry was also the 59th regiment in the line.

In June 1863 Nelson G. Ray enrolled all persons liable to a draft in Osceola. He was the officer having charge of the business for this sub-district. He made a list of all men not manifestly cripples who would be between the ages of 20 and 45 on the first day of July 1863. Osceola had been liberal in volunteering at the outbreak of the war. She received some credit for this, and her quota was declared full for all the calls for men until 1864. For the call which had to be filled by March 1st 1864 her quota was 14, and to these a town bounty of \$100 each was paid. Three hundred dollars were raised by subscription and the balance was raised by tax, of which the following minute is found in the township records:

"Supervisors met April 25th 1864 at Crandall & Seely's store, and voted to levy ten hundred and sixty dollars to pay local township bounty for fourteen volunteers for the late calls from the president."

"Men and boys are plenty to go for the pay" was a statement of the situation made by a citizen of the township under date of March 1st 1864.

The quota required of the township in September 1864 was filled by paying liberal bounties. The county of Tioga paid a bounty of \$300. The Legislature was in session, and it passed an act August 25th 1864, the material section of which was as follows:

"SEC. 1.—Be it enacted that it shall be lawful for the supervisors of the several townships in the county of Tioga to offer and pay bounties to volunteers to fill the quota of said townships under the calls of the president of the United States not exceeding three hundred dollars each; and they are hereby authorized to borrow money and issue bonds therefor."

Liberal use was made of the provisions of this law, which applied especially to this county. These provisions when applied to the utmost did not readily entice men to volunteer in the spring of 1865, and as has been heretofore seen a draft was made before the quota was full. But happily the war closed and the men did not have to go. When it closed strenuous exertions were being made to obtain volunteers, with prospects of success. From first to last no drafted man served in the ranks from Osceola. Andrew K. Bosard and John Tubbs were agents for the township at Harrisburg, Williamsport and Carlisle. They attended to mustering in the men and seeing that they were properly accredited.

All these things were done "that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people should not perish from the earth."

#### PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

The new township of Osceola, having been erected out of one of the pieces of Elkland, had some difficulty

in getting itself into running order. There was no statute or order of court directing the manner in which officers should be elected in the new town. Elkland had been destroyed; there was no enabling act to build up anything in its stead. In this dilemma the voters assembled January 30th 1857 at the hotel of James Atherton, informally chose a board of election from those present, elected township officers, and petitioned the court of common pleas to confirm and validate the proceeding. The court dismissed the petition, on the ground that it had no jurisdiction in the matter. The Legislature was next appealed to. It furnished the desired relief by passing the following law, April 14th 1857:

"SEC. 1.—*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the last township election held in the township of Osceola, in the county of Tioga, be and it is hereby declared a good and valid election, and all the official acts of the officers then elected are and they are hereby declared legal and valid."

The following lists show the names of the men into whose hands the interests of the township have been committed:

*Supervisors.*—1857, George Beecher, Lyman Pierce Hoyt; 1858, Mancier Gleason, William Barker; 1859, Morgan Seely, Clark Kimball; 1860, John Tubbs, Clark Kimball; 1861, George Beecher, Clark Kimball; 1862, George Beecher, John Tubbs; 1863, William Barker, George Tubbs; 1864, Alvin Bosard, George Tubbs; 1865, Julius Scott, George Beecher; 1866, 1867, George Tubbs, Oliver Rice Gifford; 1868, Robert Hammond, James Atherton; 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, Robert Hammond, Morgan Seely; 1873, James Tubbs, Morgan Seely; 1874-78, James Tubbs, Robert Hammond; 1879, Allen Seely, Myron Lee Bonham; 1880, 1881, Myron Lee Bonham, James Egbert Taylor; 1882, John Tubbs, James Egbert Taylor.

*Town Clerks.*—1857, Enos Slosson; 1858, 1859, Volent C. Phelps; 1860, 1861, David Coates; 1862, M. H. Abbey; 1863, Joseph Barker; 1864-66, A. K. Bosard; 1867, Chester D. Kinney; 1868-72, Adelbert J. Heggie; 1873-81, Charles Tubbs; 1882, Wilmot Grow Humphrey.

*Auditors.*—1857, Truman Crandall, V. C. Phelps, Samuel Ellison; 1858, Joseph Weaver; 1859, Russel Crandall; 1860, Benson Tubbs; 1861, Truman Crandall; 1862, Clark Kimball; 1863, E. M. Steere; 1864, Allen Seely; 1865, Morgan Seely; 1866, Clark Kimball; 1867, Russel Crandall; 1868, Henry Seely; 1869, A. K. Bosard; 1870, Smith Cornell; 1871, Isaac Packson Van Zile; 1872, A. K. Bosard; 1873, Gaylord Griswold Colvin; 1874, Edward Elmore Bosworth; 1875, Hoyt Tubbs; 1876, Gaylord Griswold Colvin; 1877, Henry Seely; 1878, Edward Elmore Bosworth; 1879, Gaylord Griswold Colvin; 1880, Charles Henry Bosworth; 1881, John Wells Hammond; 1882, G. G. Colvin.

*Constables.*—1857, Justus Hathaway; 1858, William Weeks; 1859, James M. Mapes; 1860, 1861, Joseph Culver; 1862, Augustus Smith; 1865-67, Sheldon Ocorr; 1868, A. O. Preston; 1869-71, John O'Connor; 1872-74, Edward Weaver; 1875, Charles Henry Bosworth; 1876-82, Charles Ryon Taylor.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1857, Isaac B. Taft; 1858, Lyman Pierce Hoyt; 1860, 1865, 1875, Andrew Keller Bosard; 1861, 1866, 1871, Norman Strait; 1870, Edward Elmore Bosworth; 1872, Charles L. Hoyt; 1876, 1882, Morgan Seely; 1877, Merville F. Hammond; 1878, John Wells Hammond; 1880, Orville Samuel Kimball.

A poor-house was erected for the county of Tioga under the act of March 12th 1866. Previous to that time the poor were a township charge, and the supervisors were *ex officio* overseers of the poor. A vigilant overseer would not permit an indigent person or family to gain a legal settlement in the township, thereby making the township liable for their support. We therefore find it a matter of record that previous to 1866 many persons were notified to move on. We extract the following:

June 6th 1858.—Notice called for by the supervisors to notify Seth J. Brewer and family to leave this township. S'd notice issued & meeting adjourned *sine die*.

(Signed) V. C. PHELPS, Town Clerk.

December 10th 1858.—Notice called for by s'd supervisors to notify William Bryant to leave this town, as they fear he will become a town charge.

(Signed) V. C. PHELPS, Town Clerk.

A post-office was established at Osceola February 16th 1852. The postmasters, with dates of commission, have been as follows: Enos Slosson, April 3d 1852; James M. Mapes, September 20th 1856; Joseph Barker, March 28th 1859; Henry Carter Bosworth, August 7th 1861; Edward Elmore Bosworth, January 6th 1871; Charles Henry Bosworth, April 21st 1879.

The following named citizens of Osceola have been elected to serve as county officers: Robert Tubbs, county treasurer, 1820; sheriff, 1827. Elihu Hill, county treasurer, 1829. Charles Frederick Culver, county commissioner, 1856. Newel L. Reynolds, county superintendent of common schools, 1857. William Thomas Humphrey, representative, 1865, 1874. Andrew Keller Bosard, county auditor, 1875. Vinc Crandall, county auditor, 1878. Charles Tubbs, representative, 1880, 1882.

#### MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The first road up the Cowanesque Valley followed the river closely and crossed it many times. The State took notice of it. To correct its erratic course the Legislature passed an act March 28th 1820 appointing Arnold Hunter and others commissioners "to lay out a road beginning where the road from Newtown in New York crosses the State line on Seely's Creek, in Bradford county; to deposit a draft of it; to receive a compensation and money for expense," etc. This commission performed its duty by locating the "river road" along the valley substantially where it runs to-day.

"The Old State road," which crosses the territory of Osceola, was built in pursuance of the following statute:

"Whereas many respectable inhabitants of the county of Lycoming have presented their petition to the Legislature, stating that the present road from the town of Newberry, near the mouth of Lycoming Creek, to the Genesee country is extremely bad, so as to be passed with great difficulty, and praying that a road might be opened by a new course, and it is reasonable that the prayer to their petition should be granted upon the terms hereinafter mentioned; therefore

"SEC. 1.—*Be it enacted, &c.,* that the governor be and he is hereby authorized to receive proposals for laying out and opening a road, not less than twenty feet

wide, from the town of Newburg in the county of Lycoming to Morris's mills; from thence by the best and most direct route to the northeast corner of Strawberry's Marsh, or as near to that as may be; and from thence by the nearest and best route to the one hundred and ninth mile stone on the line dividing this State from the State of New York, or as near as may be; which road, when surveyed, laid out and opened as aforesaid is hereby declared to be a public highway.

"SEC. 2.—That the expense of said road shall in the first instance be paid by such of the citizens of Lycoming county as may think proper to subscribe for that purpose.

"SEC. 3.—That after the said road shall have been opened the governor shall appoint a suitable person to view the same and make report to him; and if it shall appear that a road or cartway is actually opened between the town of Newburg and the one hundred and ninth mile stone in the State line, the governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the State treasurer for the sum of three thousand dollars to reimburse the persons who were the subscribers for opening the said road."

This act became a law April 8th 1799, and under its provisions the road was constructed. Calvin Chamberlain and Reuben Cook, residents of this valley at the time, helped chop the timber out upon its course, sleeping in the woods wherever night overtook them.

This road enters the township near the Block House upon the farm of Charles Tubbs, approaches the Windfall Brook, and follows its course to the river. It crossed the river near the mouth of Windfall Brook, upon lands of Henry Tubbs, and pursued its winding way across the flats to the residence of Chester B. Hoyt; thence to the North Hill in the rear of the residence of Charles Bulkley, and thus out of the township. From the town line it pursued its way to Knoxville, and thence up Troup's Creek to Austinburg, which is "as near as may be" to the "one hundred and ninth mile stone" \* mentioned in the act and on the route to the "Genesee country." Thus the first two roads in Osceola, and the principal ones to this day, were built by the State. The general direction of one is east and west; of the other north and south. The old State road was built before Tioga county was set off from Lycoming, and its existence had much to do with the early development of this county and the location of the county seat. All the other roads of the township are tributary to these two.

"The Cowanesque Creek in the county of Tioga" was declared a public highway for the passage of boats, rafts and other vessels March 26th 1813, by an act of the Legislature.

The navigation of the Cowanesque has been the subject of considerable legislation. March 4th 1854 it was enacted that it should not be lawful for any person "to float upon its waters any loose logs, as great damage has been done to the owners of property located on said creek, as well as to arks, boats, timber and board rafts navigating the same." April 13th the same year this was

repealed so far as to allow owners of logs to float them four miles to a saw-mill.

The Cowanesque River was forded at Osceola until 1849, teams from the south entering the water at the south end of the bridge and emerging therefrom where Hiram Stevens now resides, as the street from the north end of the bridge to Russel Crandall's store had not been opened at that time. Foot passengers crossed upon a foot bridge—of which there were several—or were ferried over in a "dugout" which Squire Seely for many years maintained near the ford. Sixpence was the usual price for "setting" a passenger across the river.

In 1849 the county built a bridge 200 feet long across the river, on the site of the present structure. Messrs. Culver & Slosson were the builders. This bridge fell down in 1865, and in 1866 the county built a new one 266 feet long to replace it. John Howland was the contractor and builder. Robert Casbeer has recently repaired it for the county.

Abel Hoyt built a bridge across the Cowanesque upon his farm. It was swept away in the flood of 1861, and has never been rebuilt.

In 1850 the Cowanesque Plank Road Company was incorporated, and graded several places upon the route of the main road from Lawrenceville to Osceola. This was done preparatory to laying down the plank. A crew of men employed by this company cut down the hills at George Barker's and near the Fair View cemetery. The men quit work at the latter place, and the project was abandoned because the company failed to pay the contractor.

"The Osceola Plank Road Company" was incorporated by act of the Legislature March 25th 1852. Enos Slosson, Morgan Seely, Benson Tubbs and others were authorized in the charter to build a plank road from Osceola to Potter's Hotel in Middlebury. This company did not build the road, and its charter expired according to its terms in three years from its date.

The Cowanesque Valley Railroad Company was incorporated in 1869 by act of the Legislature, with power "to construct a railroad from Lawrenceville, Pa., by way of the Cowanesque Valley, to a connection in the counties of Potter or McKean with the Buffalo and Washington Railroad." Under the authority of this act ten miles of the road were built and put in operation in 1873, terminating at Elkland. For operating purposes it was consolidated with the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railway, of which it is a branch. In 1882 this road was extended to Osceola, an excursion train leaving that place with passengers September 2nd, and regular trains running on and after October 23d. It is in process of construction to Westfield (November 1882).

"The Addison and Northern Pennsylvania Railroad Company" procured a charter of incorporation from the office of the secretary of the commonwealth under the provisions of the corporation act in July 1882, authorizing it to build a railroad from Addison, N. Y., to Gaines, Tioga county, Pa.

This road has been built from Addison to Westfield,

\*Austinburg.—The road from Austinburg, Pennsylvania, to South Troupsburg, N. Y., is 3,162 feet west of mile stone 100.—Report for the year 1880 of the Pennsylvania Board of Commissioners on the Northern Boundary, p. 77.

and is in process of construction throughout its whole extent. It passes through Osceola to the north of, and on a line nearly parallel to, the route of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railway. Upon this road regular trains are not yet running.

In January 1868 the Keystone Telegraph Company erected its line of wires and established its offices from Addison, N. Y., to Osceola, and from thence to Westfield. G. W. Remsen and Hoyt Tubbs were the main promoters of this enterprise. In 1881 this company sold its line to the "Tioga County Telephone Company," which is now in operation, having two offices in Osceola.

The Postal Telegraph, a main line from New York to Chicago, is now in process of construction through this township. The poles are set ready for the reception of the wires.

Until about the year 1822 no mail route passed through Osceola. Previous to 1814 letters intended for residents of this valley were directed to "Delmar, to be left at the post-office village of Wellsborough, State of Pennsylvania."\* About 1822 the first mail route through the valley was established, having Bath, N. Y., as its initial point. Colonel Whiting of that place was the contractor, and he employed Simon Snyder Chamberlain to carry the mail the first year. The route was from Bath to Cameron, N. Y., 11 miles; from Cameron to Mayberry's, and from thence to Addison, N. Y.; from Addison to the Log Tavern at the mouth of the Canisteo River; from the Log Tavern to Lawrenceville, 9 miles; from Lawrenceville to Elkland, 10 miles; from Elkland to Knoxville, 8 miles; from Knoxville up Troup's Creek to Jasper; from Jasper to Cameron, and from Cameron to Bath, the place of beginning. The service required was to pass over this route once a week, which was done upon horseback and took three days' time. The carrier forded all the rivers, as there were no bridges. He passed through Osceola every Tuesday. Besides carrying mail the post boy delivered in boxes erected upon the highway letters and papers for people living along the route, for a compensation. Upon approaching a post-office or one of these boxes where he left mail matter he was required to blow a horn. The post-masters upon this route were: James Brownell, at Cameron; Thomas Mayberry, at Mayberry's; Bassett Jones, at Addison; Hiram Beebe, at Lawrenceville; John Ryan, at Elkland; Aaron Alba, at Knoxville, and William T. Gardner, at Jasper.

From 1828 to 1833 Joel Crandall carried the mail *twice* a week from Lawrenceville to Whitesville, N. Y., the route having been changed and the service doubled in the interval. He also carried it upon horseback. In the last year of his service he occasionally drove a wagon.

In 1848 the advantages of a daily mail were first obtained by the establishment of a new route to Addison. Over this route Edward Wescott carried the mail from

1848 to 1874, and with him came in the era of the stage coach. During these years Wescott's weather-beaten face was a familiar sight along the valley. He had a peculiar physiognomy and a cynical way of expressing himself. As his stage coach rumbled up to the post-office he answered the inquiries of the loungers in terms more brief and humorous than polite. He could be trusted, was honest and attentive to business. His son J. E. Wescott succeeded him, and carried the mail from 1874 to 1881.

#### FIRES, FLOODS AND TORNADOES.

The village of Osceola, though compactly built, of wood, has never been visited by a sweeping conflagration, destroying at one time any considerable portion of the village. There have however been a number of fires destroying single structures and entailing individual or corporate loss. Some of these have been as follows:

School-house in the Norways, February 1845; caught fire from stove. Dwelling, Andrew K. Bosard, July 4th 1854; struck by lightning; unoccupied. Dwelling, Horace B. Cilley, March 7th 1857; caught fire from chimney. Saw-mill, Charles Frederick Culver, August 1860; of incendiary origin. Brier Hill school-house, May 1866; of incendiary origin. Tannery, H. & J. Tubbs owners, R. Hammond & Co. lessees, March 1866; believed to have been accidental. Dwelling house, A. O. Preston, January 20th 1867; accidental in its origin. Tannery, R. Hammond & Co., August 1868; accidental. Hotel, Eugene O. Martin, May 1870. Dwelling house, George W. Newman, March 1871. Barn, Henry Seely, September 1871; set on fire by an incendiary. Lumber in mill yard, George S. Bonham, September 23d 1871; incendiary. Barn, Morgan Seely, January 17th 1873; incendiary. M. E. church, February 1873; damaged, not destroyed; incendiary fire. Barns and sheds, Clark Kimball, October 10th 1876; incendiary. Cooper shop, George Beecher, July 17th 1878; incendiary. Dwelling upon house, Grant Gleason, January 10th 1878; accidental. Dwelling house, Ira French, January 10th 1882; accidental.

The fire in Bonham's mill yard destroyed about two and a half million feet of lumber in September 1872. In the month of December following R. Hammond & Co. purchased a second hand fire engine. The citizens of Osceola raised \$600 and purchased hose and formed a fire company of 54 members, of which R. Hammond was chief engineer, Charles L. Hoyt foreman, E. E. Bosworth secretary, and Charles Tubbs treasurer. The company realized for its funds \$200 from a public supper, and from a dramatic entertainment entitled "The Serious Family." It attended two or three fires, and in 1873 the organization was allowed to die out for lack of interest in its object.

Two floods have visited the Cowanesque Valley that have been specially destructive of property—that of May 1833, and that of September 23d 1861. The "May flood" undermined and swept away a log house standing on the east bank of Holden Brook, which had been but

\*The writer has in his possession three letters thus directed to Paul Gleason: after 1814 other letters, that were directed "Elkland, to be left at the post-office village of Wellsborough," etc. Paul Gleason at that time lived near the mouth of the Island Stream and in Delmar township.

recently occupied by L. L. Carr. As many bridges as there were across the Cowanesque were taken off, and much property was destroyed.

Of the destruction wrought by the great flood of September 23d 1861 we present two contemporaneous accounts:

"Osceola was damaged most from Holden Brook. It took Cameron's house and lot off, and undermined William Week's house. It took off Freeborn's tannery and Timothy Pringle's cooper shop and all his tools, and also the shop and tools of M. H. Abbey and John Beecher. H. and J. Tubbs have lost heavily. The docking and dams about their mills, their logs and sawed lumber, and three houses with all the furniture in them have been swept away. The families got into the grist-mill. The main part of the Cowanesque bridge is left standing, but both ends are washed away. The Windfall Brook washed Ed. Burch's garden and house off, and then burst its banks and ran down the road to the river. It dug holes four to six feet deep in the road, and in other places filled it full of stones and gravel. All the corn and buckwheat that were cut went off—such as was not cut was washed down and covered with sand. The farms are stripped of their fences. The losses in land, houses, lumber, cattle, sheep and hogs are shared by each in proportion to his property. It is a hard looking valley."

Chester B. Hoyt's house was taken off and transported bodily about half a mile from its original standing place. The voyage is thus described by one who was on the inside:

"The water began coming in at the door. We put books, hats, satchels, &c., on lounges and beds, thinking that 18 inches from the floor would clear anything but a Noah's flood. We then bolted the doors and fled to the stairs. We watched the progress of the water until it oozed through the key holes. We then retreated to the head of the stairs, when bump, bump, went something, like the starting of cars from a depot. 'We are going,' says I, 'and had better get away from near the chimney.' We went into the parlor chamber. There we stood watching each others' anxious faces and waiting for the hand of Providence to decide our fate. We rode on smoothly, the house sinking nearly to the top of the doors. We had floated probably a minute when bump, again it went, followed by a crash. The ship plunged and tottered backward and forward. The woodshed had broken loose from the main part and had been shivered to atoms. I said, 'I think our time may be very short for this world.' 'I think so too,' said Mr. Gray. After a few plunges she righted and proceeded on her voyage, with no rudder or sails—to what port we knew not. Soon, to the joy of our little crew, we came to a stand in the midst of driftwood, whole trees and stumps. The night was so dark we could see nothing but the raging waters. When the moon came up we saw an apple tree, and by a little calculation I told them we were in Bosard's corn field; not to steal his corn, but by right of squatter sovereignty. We watched anxiously for the morning light. Daylight finally came, and with it the salutation from Mrs. Bosard: 'Good morning! I am glad we have such near neighbors. Why don't you call and see us?' I replied, 'It is not fashionable for new comers to make the first call.' Men came up from Osceola and helped us clean out the house. I shall never forget their kindness."

In 1837 a furious storm of wind accompanied with rain proceeded out of Troup's Creek and down the Cowan-

esque Valley, unroofing buildings and demolishing forests in its track. The flat east of Henry Tubbs's dwelling house was at that time covered with heavy hemlock and maple timber. This tornado demolished the forest, uprooting in its course, among others, trees four feet in diameter. At this one point it swept down twelve acres of trees.

November 6th 1880 another tornado crossed the valley of the Cowanesque in Osceola. Its direction was from southwest to northeast. Its track was about eighty rods wide. It completely demolished Charles L. Hoyt's tobacco shed, containing eight tons of leaf tobacco upon the poles. It wrought a similar destruction upon the sheds of Hoyt Tubbs, having six tons of leaf tobacco upon the poles. It unroofed C. H. Bosworth's barn and Henry Tubbs's barn, wrenched up apple trees by the roots, and threw down nearly every chimney in the village. Fences and outbuildings innumerable were overthrown. It occurred at 11 o'clock at night.

#### CEMETERIES.

The burying ground of the pioneers was located on the west bank of Holden Brook, near its mouth, and on the site of Augustus Cadogan's garden. It was triangular in shape, having one side resting on the bank of the brook and the sharp end of the wedge pointing westward. Here, among the tall pines that covered the landscape, the pioneers buried their dead. They all belonged to that class of early settlers, already mentioned, that have left no descendants in the valley. On that account very little can be told about them.

The burials were all made between 1795 and 1815. The only monuments erected were rude stones from the hillsides, with no inscription upon them, and many graves were altogether unmarked. Such stones as were set up were swept down while the ground was occupied as Culver & Slosson's mill yard (1848-60). Some of the graves have been undermined by the brook, thereby exposing the remains 1845-55. So much of the ground as remains is now under the plow.

Among those buried here were: Cooper Cady's wife; — Smith who settled near where John Tubbs resides; Caleb Griggs and wife; Baker Parce (who died in 1815), first settler on the Ryon farm, Elkland; three children of Daniel Philips. In all there were about twenty interments at this place. It is a matter of regret that they were not left undisturbed, "under the sod and the dew, waiting the judgment day."

The *Osceola Cemetery Association* has its grounds on an eminence west of the village and north of the Cowanesque road. They are kept free from briars and weeds, and are enclosed by a neat and tasteful picket fence. Over the ornamental gateway at the entrance is inscribed the legend "Man goeth to his long home." The association was incorporated by an order of the court of common pleas of Tioga county April 21st 1876. Its officers are: Robert Hammond, president; Charles Tubbs, secretary; Russel Crandall, treasurer. The association owns 220 perches of land, one-third of which



is occupied by the indiscriminate and unregulated burials of the past seventy years, and the remainder is divided into symmetrical family burial lots. In the old part of the ground are many unmarked graves, some of which deserve a passing notice.

The first person buried here was Abner Gleason, whose unchiseled tombstone stands to the left of the main entrance. He was buried about 1812. He owned the ground at the time he died, and requested to be buried upon this spot. His choice determined the site of this cemetery. Other graves gathered about his, and from time to time additions were made to the grounds. He came, in his old age, from Dudley, Mass., with his son Paul Gleason. In another unmarked grave lies buried Nathaniel P. Moody, a soldier of the Revolutionary war and a graduate of Yale College. Also another Revolutionary soldier, about whom some facts are known, as follows:

Reuben Cook,\* born at Old Hartford, West Division, August 25th 1747, died at Osceola, Pa., June 25th 1829. Sarah Cole, wife of Reuben Cook, born at Flat Brook, N. J., June 1757, died at Osceola, Pa., March 25th 1833. Reuben Cook, born at Harper's Patent, on the Susquehanna below Owego, July 10th 1782, died in Brookfield, Tioga county, Pa., October 5th 1881. Philind, wife of Reuben Cook, died March 22nd 1864, aged 76 years and two months.

Permelia, Philip and Mitchell Taylor are buried here. Permelia Taylor was the mother of Philip and Mitchell. All of them died before 1810 and were buried in a pioneer cemetery upon Barney Hill, in Elkland borough. When the A. & N. P. Railroad Company in 1882 built its grade across Barney Hill, the line entered this old-time burial ground and disturbed the resting place of its occupants. On being apprized of this fact Capt. C. B. Taylor and Charles Tubbs—descendants in the fourth generation of Permelia Taylor—gathered up the remains of their ancestor and re-interred them in this place. Philip and Mitchell were brothers of Captain Ebenezer Taylor.

The following are the inscriptions upon some of the monuments:

Paul Gleason died June 28th 1842, aged 63 years, 5 months and 16 days.

\* Reuben Cook drew a pension from the State of Pennsylvania by virtue of the following law, approved by Joseph Heister, governor, June 16th 1823:

"Sec. 3.—Be it enacted, etc., That the State Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and required to pay to Reuben Cook of Tioga county, a Revolutionary soldier, on order, Forty Dollars immediately, and an annuity of Forty Dollars during life; to be paid half yearly; to commence on the first day of January 1823."

Reuben Cook was without doubt the first white settler in the Cowanesque Valley west of Lawrenceville. In May 1792 or 1793 he moved into Nelson township, locating on a little flat north of the present residence of Harris Ryan. He lived in a bark cabin all summer, and planted an Indian girdling to corn and turnips. In the fall of that year he built a log house, and lived in it three years. An Indian erected his wigwam near by, and they hunted and fished in company in the greatest friendship. The river was full of trout, and it was no trouble to kill a deer. He never lived long in a place. At different times he owned valuable farms in Deerfield, Westfield, Osceola, and Elkland borough. In 1814 he went to Marietta, Ohio, but returned to this valley in 1830, living at Osceola until he died. He possessed the true pioneer spirit—was always willing to sell out and move west. He was the father of Polly, wife of Ebenezer Taylor.

Judy, wife of Paul Gleason, died Aug. 19 1839, in the 57th year of her age.

Nathaniel Seely died Oct. 15 1866, aged 77 years and 11 months.

Ebenezer Taylor died Nov. 14 1850, aged 82 years, 11 months and 29 days.

Samuel Tubbs, born Dec. 15 1794, died May 15 1870.

Permelia, wife of Samuel Tubbs, born Nov. 12 1798, died July 21 1850.

Stennett Crandall died Nov. 13 1853, aged 86 years and 13 days.

Truman Crandall died March 23 1882, in his 86th year.

Andrew Bozzard died Aug. 20 1858, aged 76 years, 7 months, 6 days.

Nancy, wife of Andrew Bozzard, died Nov. 24 1839, aged 55 years, 7 months and 20 days.

"Thus fade our sweetest comforts here,  
Our dearest friends they disappear  
When the loud call of God is given;  
They sleep in death to wake in heaven."

Emma, daughter of Andrew and Nancy Bozzard, died Jan. 6 1831, A. E. 18 years, 1 month and 14 days.

My glass is out,  
My race is run,  
My work on earth  
Completely done.

George G. Seely died April 9 1874, in his 60th year.

Julia A. wife of George G. Seely died in her 27th year.

Our father and mother are gone,  
They lay beneath the sod.  
Dear parents, tho' we miss you much  
We know you rest with God.

Alonzo B. Bullin died September 22nd 1865, aged 29 years.

In early life my country called,  
And I its voice obeyed;  
By disease my body was enthralled,  
And now in dust is laid.

Sarepta, wife of Philip Tubbs, died July 6th 1851, aged 29 years, 1 month and 24 days.

Clarissa H., wife of Clark Kimball, died May 20th 1839, aged 27 years, 11 months and 9 days.

Adieu, dear companion, for yield thee I must,  
Thy spirit to God, thy flesh to the dust;  
But when a few seasons with me shall be o'er  
I trust I shall meet thee where parting's no more.

Elijah Smith died January 29th 1858, aged 50 years, 5 months, 2 days.

Return, alas, he shall return no more  
To bless his own sweet home.

Thomas J., son of O. R. and Mary Gifford, died November 17th 1863, aged 20 years, 9 months, 13 days.

James Blackman died March 4th 1855, aged 89 years, 6 months, 10 days.

Elizabeth, his wife, died December 14th 1855, aged 85 years.

David Taylor died May 29th 1861, aged 71 years.

My children dear, assembled here  
A father's grave to see,  
Not long ago I dwelt with you,  
But soon you'll dwell with me.

Robert Tubbs died August 9th 1865,  $\text{Æ}$  85 years, 4 months and 15 days.

Clara, wife of Robert Tubbs, died September 1st 1860,  $\text{Æ}$  78 years, 8 months and 15 days.

Benson Tubbs died May 8th 1864, in the 54th year of his age. "Mark the perfect man and behold the up-right, for the end of that man is peace."

Charles Tubbs died April 25th 1842, aged 28 years, 5 months, 2 days.

Elizabeth Tubbs died December 21st 1867, aged 55 years, 8 months, 6 days. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

Maria, wife of Hoyt Tubbs, died September 22nd 1877, aged 57 years, 4 months, 24 days. She was a kind and affectionate wife, a fond mother and a friend to all.

Rebecca, wife of John Tubbs, died June 3d 1872, aged 37 years.

A. H. Bacon died September 8th 1864, aged 51 years, 5 months and 21 days.

Benjamin Tubbs died August 19th 1873, aged 87 years, 8 months.

Ann, wife of James Tubbs, born December 19th 1819, died April 29th 1879.

*Holden Brook Cemetery.*—In 1855 Silas Overfield Taylor died, at the age of 74 years, and was buried on the farm now owned by his son Philip S. Taylor. About an acre of ground was enclosed about this grave, and since that time the public have had the privilege of using it as a place of burial free of charge. There are about 20 interments at this place.

*Fair View Cemetery.*—In the spring of 1882 Albert Dearman and Morgan Seely fitted up in excellent taste an area of land adjoining the grounds of the Osceola Cemetery Association, and they have applied to the court of common pleas of Tioga county for a charter of incorporation to be granted unto them, under the name, style and title of The Fair View Cemetery Association.

#### CASUALTY AND CRIME.

Charles Bulkley, a son of Israel Bulkley, about ten years of age, choked to death while eating bread and milk.

Ralph, another son of Israel, went to Painted Post in June 1815 to purchase his wedding outfit. He was engaged to marry a daughter of Dr. Eddy Howland. The river at the Post was swollen, and when swimming his horse across he was swept down by the current, and drowned.

Elijah Smith was employed as a miller at Davenport's mill. January 29th 1858 his clothes got caught in the gearing of a revolving shaft and he was whipped about it until dead.

November 18th 1863 Jerome Gifford was setting traps for muskrats along the Island Stream not far from its mouth. It was toward evening, and in the dusk Benjamin Casbeer, who was out gunning, saw the motion of his bended body, and thought it a muskrat. He fired at the supposed muskrat, and killed Gifford.

In March 1865 George G. Seely was driving across

the Cowanesque River bridge with a span of horses and lumber wagon, and having Miss Nettie Seely with him. While they were passing over the second bent from the south end it fell, and they were precipitated to the gravel bar beneath. Mr. Seely brought suit against the county of Tioga and recovered a judgment of \$350 for the injuries he received.

November 12th 1866 Jeremiah De Land was felling a tree upon the lumber job of George S. Bonham, in the "Red House Hollow." The tree fell against a dry chestnut stub, rebounded and struck De Land upon the head and shoulders, killing him instantly.

In July 1879 James Freeland jr. lived in a small tenant house on the farm of George Tubbs. His wife had previously left him, taking their children with her. On her return he charged her with infidelity to the marriage vows. An altercation followed, in which Freeland struck her upon the head with an ax, exposing the brain through a cut four inches in length. He also chopped off several of her fingers. He then struck himself half a dozen times upon the top of the head, making as many slight flesh wounds. Both recovered from their injuries. Freeland was confined a few months in jail. Upon his release he resumed domestic relations with his wife.

#### FRATERNITIES AND BANDS.

*Free and Accepted Masons.*—Lodge No. 421 was organized July 22nd 1868, with ten charter members. James Huntington Bosard was W. M., Andrew Keller Bosard secretary, and Henry Seely treasurer. At present the lodge has nineteen members. Charles Ryon Taylor is W. M., Israel Boyer secretary, and Allen Seely treasurer. The masonic hall is on the fourth floor of the Tubbs and Strait block, and the lodge meets Saturday evening before each full moon.

*Grand Army of the Republic.*—Alfred J. Sofield post, No. 49 Department of Pennsylvania, was organized January 18th 1876, with thirteen comrades, Norman Strait as commander and Orville Samuel Kimball adjutant. In 1882 the post had a membership of twenty-two comrades, and Luke Winfield Scott was commander and Orville Samuel Kimball adjutant. The post meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in Masonic Hall.

*Knights of Honor.*—Lodge No. 843 was organized January 8th 1877, with twelve charter members and the following officers: Charles Ryon Taylor, dictator; Edward Elmore Bosworth, reporter; Charles H. Bosworth, treasurer. In 1882 the lodge had thirty-one members. Charles Ryon Taylor was dictator, Albert Stennett Crandall reporter, and Andrew J. Doan treasurer. The lodge meets every alternate Monday night in its own hall.

*Knights and Ladies of Honor.*—Vidette Lodge, No. 115, was organized December 20th 1878, with twenty-six charter members. Leroy Phineas Davis was dictator, Mary E. Hurlbut secretary, and Merville F. Hammond treasurer. In 1882 the membership was thirty. Albert Stennett Crandall was protector, Leroy Phineas Davis secretary, and Surrenda M. Davis treasurer. This lodge

meets every alternate Monday night, in Knights of Honor Hall.

*Equitable Aid Union* No. 219 was organized January 18th 1881, with twelve charter members, and the following officers: John Randolph Hurlbut, president; Augustus Smith, secretary; L. C. Tinney, treasurer. In 1882 the membership was fifteen. L. S. Heath was president, Albert C. Duley secretary, and Henry Seely treasurer. The lodge meets every alternate Wednesday evening.

*Temperance Societies.*—In 1874 the woman's temperance crusade struck Osceola. Two societies—male and female—were organized for temperance work. Mrs. Hoyt Tubbs presided over the female society, John Tubbs over the male. No licenses have been granted to sell liquor in Osceola since their organization.

*Musical Societies.*—In 1844 a Jaw-Bone Band was organized and performed at political meetings. The instruments used were jaw-bones and deer antlers, with bells, cymbals, violin, tambourine, drum and bones. The members of the band were Peter Bosard, D. M. Van Zile, Allen Seely, M. D. Bosard, George Tubbs, Alonzo G. Cilley, Mancier Gleason and Philip Tubbs. They attended mass meetings at Westfield and Addison.

In 1855 "the Osceola Brass Band" was organized, instructed and led by Prof. I. G. Hoyt. The members of the band were Norman Strait, H. B. Cilley, Timothy Pringle, Harvey Tiffany, Isaac B. Taft, W. W. Day, William Whiting, William Guernsey, George Beecher and John Beecher.

In 1874 "the Osceola Cornet Band" was organized, and it is still in existence. Its members have been and are Merville F. Hammond, O. S. Kimball, A. S. Crandall, L. P. Davis, John W. Hammond, E. M. Seely, W. H. Lewis, V. Dailey, A. S. Babcock, E. A. Mack, Frank Tubbs, A. J. Miller, A. M. Van Zile, J. Cook, W. D. Stoddard, Andrew Baker, E. Stevens and C. A. Stoddard.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### WILLIAM THOMAS HUMPHREY,

of Osceola, was born in Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York, December 22nd 1824. In his youth he attended the common schools in the neighborhood of his home and made commendable progress in his studies. While not in school his time was employed in the chores and labors incident to farm life.

Considering his opportunities too limited at home he struck out for himself at 18 years of age. The first season after leaving home he labored by the month on a farm to obtain means with which to procure an education. In the winter of 1842-3 he taught school near Hornellsville, N. Y. He then attended the Franklin Academy at Prattsburg, N. Y., under Profs. Gaylord and Porter. He was here during the summer and fall terms of 1843. At the close of his academic studies he returned to the district where he had previously been employed and taught a second term. At the expiration of this term of school he returned home.

At this time he determined to study medicine and make the practice of the healing art the business of his life. He accordingly was entered as a student in the office of Messrs. "Sill & Corbin, physicians and surgeons, Bainbridge, N. Y.," in April 1844. He continued his reading in the office of these gentlemen until he was qualified to enter the Albany Medical College, in which institution he completed his course in the spring of 1848. During those years the Albany Medical College had the services of such distinguished men as Professors March, Amsby, Hunn, Beck and others. To somewhat replenish his purse during these four years of study he taught a term of school at Dimmock's Corners, Susquehanna County, Pa.

May 11th 1848 he was married to Mary P. Kelsey, daughter of Heman Kelsey, of Bainbridge, N. Y.

In June 1848 he located at Addison, N. Y., and in January 1849 removed to Elkland, Pa., where by assiduous attention to the duties of his profession he overcame the obstacles with which a young physician has to contend, and built up a large and prosperous practice in the Cowanesque Valley and the adjoining towns. In April 1857 he removed to Osceola, where he has since resided.

At the opening of the war for the Union he was among the first to respond to the call for troops. The United States could not accept the services, under the first call, of all who offered. Governor Andrew G. Curtin was equal to the emergency. He saw that every patriot was needed for the defense of the country. He recommended the immediate organization of at least fifteen regiments, exclusive of those already called into the service of the United States. His recommendation was acted upon and the fifteen regiments known as the "Pennsylvania reserve corps" were put into the field. Dr. Humphrey was mustered into the 13th regiment of the reserves as assistant surgeon, May 21st 1861. This regiment was variously designated and popularly known as "the Kane Rifles," "the Bucktails," "First Rifles," and the 42nd regiment Pennsylvania volunteers. Dr. Humphrey shared the fortunes of this regiment during the winter of 1861-2 and the following summer, and by his attention to his duties very much endeared himself to the men under his care. We reproduce a contemporaneous estimate from the "COL. CROCKETT" letters to the *Agitator*, written by Orderly Sergeant Orrin M. Stebbins, of Company A. It is as follows:

"CAMP PIERREFONT, VA., Nov. 17, 1861.

"Dr. Humphrey, from Osceola, is now sick in hospital with typhoid fever. His illness is very much regretted by this regiment, for he is kind to all and has nobly done his duty. His position is one of importance, and no one in the regiment will be more missed."

In due time he recovered his health, and continued with the "Bucktails" until September 12th 1862, when he was promoted to the rank of surgeon and assigned to the 149th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, which was largely made up of men recruited in Tioga county. This regiment was designated the "New Bucktails." At the battle of Chancellorsville, in May 1863, Dr. Humphrey





*Charles Tubbs.*



*Wm. L. Humphrey.*



was assigned as brigade surgeon of 2nd brigade 3d division 1st army corps. He served in that capacity about two months. He was then assigned as surgeon in chief of the 3d division, which position placed him on the staff of Major General Abner Doubleday. After the death of General Reynolds at Gettysburg General Doubleday succeeded to the command of the first corps. During the time that he held this command Dr. Humphrey was acting medical director of that corps. During the battle of Gettysburg Dr. Humphrey had his hospital in the Catholic church, and when the town was captured by the rebels, on the first day of the battle, he with his sick and wounded was taken prisoner of war. The rebels despoiled him of his horse and saddle, his operating case of instruments and medical stores. While the wounded soldiers under his charge did not occupy his time he watched the varying fortunes of the battle from the belfry of his church-hospital. As he was a prisoner the continued slaughter gave him no additional labor. On the afternoon of the third day of the battle, in company with a rebel major, from his tower of observation he beheld the terrible cannonade and the charge of Pickett's division—the last blow from the concentrated might of the rebel army. He saw the rebels hurled back in confusion from the Union lines. It was hard for him to conceal his exultation. The rebel major did not attempt to conceal *his* chagrin, but poured out volleys of oaths and maledictions upon the heads of the despised Yankee conquerors. The doctor was recaptured the next day, when the town was reoccupied by our troops.

His regiment was actively engaged in all subsequent campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. He was with it, caring for the sick and wounded, in the battles of the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania Court-House, upon the North Anna Creek, at Bethesda Church and Mechanicsville Road. Later it took part in the siege of Petersburg, the battle of Hatcher's Run and the raid along the Weldon Railroad. January 17th 1865 he resigned his commission on account of ill health, having served in the army three years and seven months. He at once returned home, and entered upon the practice of his profession as soon as his health would permit.

In 1865 he was elected to the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, and re-elected in 1866. During the last session he served on the committees on Railroads, Municipal Corporations, Counties and Townships, and was chairman of the committee on Election Districts. In 1874 he was again elected a representative of the people, and served during the sessions of 1875 and 1876. During these two years he was a member of the committees on Appropriations, Education and Counties and Townships.

Since the expiration of his official term he has resumed the practice of his profession, with the same zeal and vigor that he exhibited in his earlier years. At the present writing (1882) he has a family of three children—a son and two daughters.

## CHARLES TUBBS

is a son of James and Ann (Gleason) Tubbs. He was born in Elkland township (now Osceola), Tioga county, Pennsylvania, July 11th 1843.

His paternal ancestor, Samuel Tubbs, who arrived at New London, Connecticut, in 1663 and died in 1696, was the founder of the family in America. His grandfather Samuel Tubbs emigrated from Connecticut in 1762 to the Wyoming Valley, Penn.; was a Revolutionary soldier under Captain Robert Durkee; was engaged in the battles of Germantown and Brandywine; participated in Sullivan's expedition against the Indians, and continued in the service until the end of the war. His grandfather Samuel Tubbs settled upon the Cowanesque in 1811. His father was a successful farmer. His maternal grandfather, Paul Gleason, immigrated to the Cowanesque Valley from Dudley, Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1809.

Descended thus from New England ancestors he early developed a taste for learning, which in his youth was gratified at the common schools of the neighborhood where he was born. When 13 years of age he was sent to Union Academy; S. B. Price principal. He subsequently studied two years at that institution under Prof. A. R. Wightman. In 1860 he taught school at Osceola; at Union Academy as assistant; at Mill Creek, in Tioga township, and for a few weeks in 1861 at Wellsboro Academy, after the resignation of Prof. M. N. Allen. He then entered Alfred University, which at that time was presided over by Prof. William C. Kenyon. In 1863 he was admitted to Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., from which he was graduated in the classical course in July 1864. He was awarded by the faculty the college honor of a place upon the Commencement programme. In 1865 he entered the law department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in March 1867. At school he was always a member of some literary society: at Union Academy, the Amphictyone; at Alfred, the Orophilian; at Union College, the Philomathean, and at Ann Arbor was one of the founders of the Omega Club. He took an active part in the debates and literary exercises.

His health failed while at Michigan University. He returned home and abstained from his studies. In the summer of 1867 he visited Washington and traveled in the south with a view of improving his declining strength. He gained slowly but perceptibly, and was advised by medical authorities not to enter upon the practice of the profession he had chosen. A more active and out-of-door life than the routine of a lawyer's office was deemed essential to his health. He then engaged in agricultural and other business pursuits, at home, upon his father's farm.

In 1869 he served as transcribing clerk of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg.

From the time he attained his majority he has taken an active interest in public and political affairs—always

attending elections and the caucuses and conventions of the Republican party, of which he is a member. In 1876 and in 1878 he was the presiding officer of the Republican county convention. In 1878 and in 1880 he advocated the principles of the party of his choice from the stump, making a tour of the county.

In 1880 he was nominated without opposition for one of the representatives of Tioga county in the Legislature. He was elected, and during the session of 1881 served upon the Judiciary (local) Elections, Federal Relations and Judicial Apportionment Committees. During the session he was appointed by Governor Hoyt a member of the commission upon prisons. In the protracted senatorial contest of that session he was one of the fifty-six Republican members who refused to join the caucus that nominated Henry W. Oliver for U. S. senator and to vote for him in the joint convention of the two Houses. He carried out the instructions of his constituents to vote for G. A. Grow as long as he was a candi-

date. Upon the retirement of Mr. Grow from the contest he voted for Thomas M. Bayne, and then heartily joined in the movement to unite the warring factions which resulted in the election of Hon. John I. Mitchell to the United States Senate.

His votes as a legislator are uniformly recorded against the schemes of the oil, telegraph and railroad monopolies which burden the industrial and material resources of the State. On the other hand they are recorded in favor of the rights of labor and the interests of education.

In 1882 he was renominated without opposition and re-elected as a representative.

He was married October 22nd 1879, to Sylvina, daughter of Ard Hoyt and Lucinda Bacon. They have one son, Warren, born June 29th 1882.

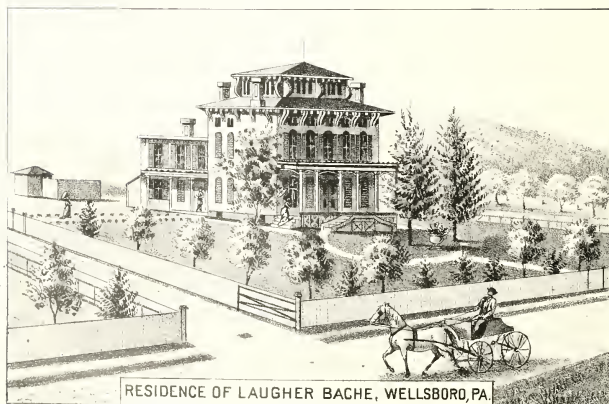
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NOTE.—In the history of Deerfield George Strawbridge, brother of James, was erroneously mentioned as the latter's nephew, and Jane, sister of George, was spoken of as his daughter. John S. laid no land warrants in Deerfield. The account of the Strawbridge family in the foregoing history of Osceola is the correct one.





WM BACHE



RESIDENCE OF LAUGHER BACHE, WELLSBORO, PA.



JOHN B. HENRY





## WELLSBORO BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## WILLIAM BACHE.

William Bache, son of William and Bridget Laughner Bache, was born in Bromsgrove, Worcester county, England, December 22nd 1771, and emigrated to America in 1793, locating in Philadelphia May 3d. He was engaged thereafter for a time in cutting profiles and traveled extensively in the United States and the West India islands. He was married in Philadelphia, November 28th 1811, to Miss Anna Page, Rev. Dr. Pillmore officiating. Their children were: William, Laughner, Sarah (wife of the late Judge R. G. White), John, Harriet (wife of Charles Miner, of Honesdale, Pa.), and Anna (wife of the late A. P. Cone). Mr. Bache came to Wellsboro in 1811, on a visit to his friend John Norris, and in 1812 made that place his permanent residence.

He immediately purchased town lots in Wellsboro, and lands in the township of Delmar, and erected a storehouse. He was the first merchant in Wellsboro. His store and dwelling stood on the southwest side of the present public square. His goods were purchased in Philadelphia, and were usually drawn by Eben Murray, a colored man, who had been manumitted by William Wells, one of the first settlers of Wellsboro or Delmar. Uncle Eben, as he was familiarly called, had been given by his master a team of four horses and a large Conestoga wagon, and was a trustworthy teamster, whom Mr. Bache could trust to haul safely from Philadelphia his stock of merchandise for his little store in the wilderness of Tioga county. Mr. Bache was an active and energetic business man, and quite prosperous. While he was doing a benevolent act in assisting a neighbor to cut a winter's supply of wood a tree fell on him, whereby he lost his right arm. He however recovered from this accident, learned to write with his left hand, and continued his business. He gave his children advantages of education which were liberal under the circumstances, and they became men and women of character and position. He died in 1845, and was buried in the cemetery on Academy Hill; but his remains were subsequently removed to the present beautiful city of the dead west of Wellsboro.

## WILLIAM BACHE JR.

William Bache jr. was born in Wellsboro, October 26th 1812, and is a son of William and Anna Page Bache. He received his education in the schools of his native town and learned the profession of land surveying, and when about 26 years of age he became the agent of several large landed estates. For many years he was an active surveyor and a dealer in farming and timbered lands.

He was first married December 25th 1839, to Miss Elizabeth Nichols, daughter of Archibald Nichols and

sister of the late Judge Nichols. By her he had one daughter, Sarah, who became the wife of Alfred Nichols. His wife Elizabeth died in January 1845, and in 1849 he married Adaline Robinson, sister of Chester and J. L. Robinson. Of his two children by his second wife but one is living, namely Mary Adaline, wife of William Kress. His wife Adaline died October 11th 1852, and he was subsequently married to Mrs. Lydia Maria Davison, daughter of Palmer Nichols. She bore him no children.

Mr. Bache has ever been an active and energetic business man. He was treasurer of the Wellsboro Academy many years, borough treasurer, manager of the Lawrenceville and Wellsboro Plank Road Company, the first president of the First National Bank of Wellsboro, and about forty years a vestryman in the Episcopal church. He also took an active part in securing the building of the Lawrenceville and Wellsboro railroad, and all other enterprises calculated to build up the material interests of Wellsboro and the surrounding country.

Mr. Bache has continuously resided in Wellsboro since his birth, and is the oldest citizen of the borough who was born in it. When he was born Wellsboro was a mere hamlet, and the county of Tioga a wilderness, save here and there a settlement. His boyhood and early manhood were spent among the stirring scenes of pioneer life, and in his profession he has traversed the hills and valleys of Tioga county, and knows every section or warrant of land. Fortune has smiled upon him and rewarded him for his toil and industry, and he is now, in the evening of his age, in his beautiful home, enjoying all the comforts which a competence of this world's goods can bestow. He is still active, in the full possession of his mental faculties, and blessed with good health—a type of the hardy, industrious and intelligent pioneers of Tioga county.

## ALONZO B. EASTMAN.

A. B. Eastman was born in a log cabin in the wilderness of Danby, Tompkins county, N. Y., April 13th 1843, and is of English and German descent. His father, who was a farmer, settled on a high hill (which was afterward called Eastman Hill) in the dense forest, three miles from Willseyville, and there cleared an opening and built a log house. Hence Alonzo's early life was hedged in with many disadvantages. From his early life he desired to follow some profession, but circumstances obliged him to delay his cherished plan, and several years were devoted to other pursuits.

In March 1858 his parents, with a family of four boys and two girls, moved to Pennsylvania and settled on the farm first taken up about the year 1804 by Hon. William Hill Wells, from Delaware, from whose family Wellsboro

derived its name. After a three days' journey on foot Alonzo and his father arrived at the new home, with a small herd of cattle and sheep. At this place years of hard labor were spent, in removing stones, splitting rails, building fences and erecting new buildings, together with general farm work, which gave our subject opportunity only for winter schools.

From the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, and the enlistment of an elder brother, Alonzo bore an increased burden of home labor, until the summer of 1863, when he entered the army and went to the front, at a time when the army was marching night and day, through mud and rain. By lying on the wet ground he became sick, and on the 23d day of November 1863 was taken to the field hospital (a tent) near Bristoe Station, Va.; he was moved December 13th to the division hospital near Mountain Run. The December winds were too cold for the sick to dwell in cloth houses, so on the 26th he and about 300 others were moved to Culpepper, Va., and sheltered in a brick church. After partially recovering from a severe illness Mr. Eastman was honorably discharged, and returned home.

As he regained his health he took up the study of dentistry and pursued it under the instructions of Dr. P. Newell, of Mansfield, and Dr. R. C. Kendell, of Troy, Pa. He visited Wellsboro and was earnestly solicited to open an office there. Accordingly in March 1866 he located at Wellsboro, and by prompt attention to the wants of his patients and skillful practice in all branches of his profession, built up an extensive practice.

In 1867 he introduced and brought into general use the vitalized air or nitrous oxide gas to relieve pain, which has proved to be a blessed boon to suffering humanity; and by daily administrations of it he has gained thousands of testimonials as to its happy effects. In November 1869 he introduced the first dental engine ever used in the county, and he has continually added inventions and improvements; but while devoting so much time and study for the removal or restoration to usefulness of defective teeth, he emphatically recognizes the truth of the old adage that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," and has made the preservation of the natural teeth a specialty, keeping pace with the advancements of the art.

At the age of eleven he was converted and united with the church, and he was ever after seeking and desiring to promote the cause of Christ and humanity. He was one of the leaders who August 9th 1868 organized the first Baptist Sunday-school in Wellsboro, and served as superintendent for many years. In the summer of 1877 he instituted a union aid society, and as time would permit went out on the mission of organizing and establishing free circulating libraries, giving stereopticon entertainments, and thereby sending out thousands of volumes to make happy many firesides. In December 1880 he took an active part in the organization of the First Baptist Church of Marsh Creek, the first church organization in that settlement. It commenced with a membership of 27. Dr. Eastman has won a prominent position, but at

40 years of age he may be said to have but entered upon his professional career. His past success justifies the hope of his friends that his future will be brilliant and of still greater usefulness to his fellow men.

#### DELOS H. WALKER.

Delos H. Walker was born in Covington, November 25th 1835, and June 9th 1860 he married Julia A. Frost, a native of the same township.

He is a farmer by occupation, his farm being located three miles southwest from Covington borough. From 1863 to 1873 he was an employe of the Morris Run Coal Company in the several capacities of weigh-master, bookkeeper, etc. During the years 1874, 1875 and 1876 he was deputy sheriff, and for three years thereafter he was high sheriff of the county, residing during the time at Wellsboro.

#### JAMES S. COLES.

James S. Coles, of Wellsboro, was born in Chemung county, N. Y., in 1833, and in 1853 married Miss Charlotte L. Moore, of Chenango county, N. Y. In 1858 Mr. Coles came to Stony Forks, Delmar township, and engaged in the mercantile business, and in 1871 he came to Wellsboro and embarked in the drug business, which he still continues. In 1876 in company with W. R. Coles, he purchased the "Coles Hotel" which under their judicious management has become deservedly popular with the traveling public.

#### TIOGA AND ELMIRA STATE LINE RAILROAD.

The Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad, together with the coal mines at Arnot, and the Arnot and Pine Creek Railroad, was purchased by the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company in January 1882, and on the 6th of May a transfer of the property was made. The officers now are: President of the Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad Company, Hugh J. Jewett; vice-president, J. C. Guthrie; superintendent, L. H. Shattuck; general passenger and freight agent, C. C. Drake. Since the property has passed into the hands of its present owners it has been put in thorough repair. The company is preparing to use locomotives for hauling out coal from the mines, and has made extensive preparations in the way of blasting down the top of the gangways and introducing a complete and certain mode of ventilation by means of a large and expensive fan. The vice-president, Mr. Guthrie, is giving his especial attention to all matters pertaining to the mines and the railroad. Mr. Shattuck, the veteran superintendent, is still in charge. Mr. Drake, who has since the building of the road in 1876 been the passenger and freight agent, still continues at his post. There is no more thoroughly equipped railroad in this section than the Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad under its present management.

The Arnot and Pine Creek Railroad is finished to Hoyt Bros.' tannery, and will be continued to Pine Creek, a distance of five miles, in the near future.



*A. B. Eastman.*





# BIOGRAPHICAL APPENDIX.

## BRIEF SKETCHES OF PIONEERS AND LEADING CITIZENS.\*

### BLOSS, COVINGTON AND HAMILTON TOWNSHIPS, BLOSSBURG, COVINGTON AND FALL BROOK BOROUGHES.

FRANK D. ANDREWS came to Blossburg July 4th 1872, from Attica, Wyoming county, N. Y., where he was born February 18th 1837. His wife was Miss Eliza Walsh, of Warsaw, N. Y. Mr. Andrews is a wholesale dealer in liquors.

DELEVAN F. AYLESWORTH, the younger of the firm of Aylesworth Bros., was born in 1853, in Rutland, Tioga county. He married Miss Martha Evans, of Blossburg. In 1878 he and his brother John formed a copartnership and they have since carried on the Blossburg Meat Market.

JOHN AYLESWORTH is the elder of the firm of Aylesworth Bros. He was born in Maryland, Otsego county, N. Y. His wife was Miss Anna Davis, of Morris Run, Pa. In 1873 he came to Blossburg and commenced business as proprietor of the Blossburg meat market, which is now carried on by him and his brother Delevan. The firm does a large business and employs several men.

WILLIAM G. AYLESWORTH was born in 1825, in Otsego county, N. Y. In 1848 he married Miss Lucy Bailey, of Richmond, Tioga county, Pa., and removed to Blossburg in 1873.

CLARENCE HUGHSON BAXTER is the editor of the *Blossburg Register*. He was born in New York city, October 28th 1857. Having graduated from the New Jersey State High School in June 1873, in the following January he visited the United States of Colombia, and was there nearly three years in the office of the U. S. consul at Barranquilla. On his return he was engaged on several newspapers in Hornellsville and Elmira, and in October 1881 he assumed the position of editor and business manager of the *Blossburg Register*, owned by S. N. Havens.

ALBERT M. BENNETT, born at Canoe Camp, September 13th 1839, came in 1849 to Covington, where he has been in business since 1867. He was in partnership with his father, J. C. Bennett, up to 1878, when the latter retired. Mr. B. married Miss Fannie Smith, of Covington.

N. E. BOTCHFORD, the principal bookkeeper for the firm of Hoyt Bros., Blossburg, was born November 3d 1856, in Woodland, Ulster county, N. Y.

STEPHEN BOWEN, manufacturer of coke, Blossburg, has been a resident of Tioga county 42 years, and has been sheriff of the county. He was born May 1st 1829, and is a native of Wales, as also his wife, formerly Miss Maria Williams.

ANDREW J. BROWN's native place is Hector, Tompkins county, N. Y., and 1828 the year of his birth. He married Miss M. M. Bartell, of Sullivan, Tioga county. In 1864 he enlisted in Company H 7th Pa. cavalry, and served to the close of the war. He came to Blossburg in 1872, and has been engaged in the grocery business since 1879. He is also a carpenter.

GEORGE H. BROWN was born in 1843, in Mansfield, Tioga county, Pa. He enlisted in 1863 in Company C 5th N. Y. heavy artillery, and was honorably discharged July 19th 1865. In 1868 he located again at Mansfield, but removed to Blossburg in 1870, and in 1881 established himself as a dealer in hardware and manufacturer of tin, copper and sheet iron ware.

MRS. SARAH E. CALDWELL.—Her native place was Newton, Sussex county, N. J. She was married in 1852 to Frederick J. Caldwell, of Covington, Tioga county, Pa., who died in 1871, aged nearly 40 years. Since that time Mrs. Caldwell has been proprietor of a store at Blossburg for the sale of groceries and fancy goods, with a restaurant in connection therewith.

W. V. CALKINS.—This gentleman occupies the responsible position of train dispatcher at Blossburg. He was born January 31st 1857, in Charleston township, and is unmarried.

FRANK CHURCH is a resident of Morris Run, and foreman in the machinery rooms of the company there. He was born in 1847, in Berkshire, Tioga county, N. Y., and married Miss Emma Bogart, of Addison, Steuben county, N. Y. In 1878 and 1880 he was elected supervisor of the township of Morris.

WILLIAM CODNEY, son of Samuel and Dorcas Codney, was born in 1836, in Luzerne, Warren county, N. Y., and moved with his parents in 1846 to Mill Creek, Tioga county, Pa. He married Dorcas E. Warner, of Lyonsville, Crawford county. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H 146th regiment Pa. volunteers, and served through the war. Soon afterward he entered the service of the Tioga Railroad Company, and he has been a conductor since 1879, residing at Blossburg.

JOHN COOK was born at Stockton-on-Tees, in the county of Durham, England, in 1831. He came to America in 1841; located at Reading, Pa., and removed thence to Blossburg in 1848. He married Miss Mary Harris in 1851, by whom he has six children. His business is that of a mason. He has been inspector of election, and treasurer of Blossburg borough five years.

\*Many other biographical sketches, embraced in the body of the work, may be found by reference to the Table of Contents.

GEORGE D. CRANDAL, M. D.—Dr. Crandal's birth occurred February 20th 1843, in Pike, Bradford county, Pa. His wife was Miss Anna Hoyt, of Nelson. Dr. Crandal lives at Blossburg, and his practice is large and increasing.

F. C. CUNNINGHAM is the proprietor of the Seymour House, Blossburg. Born near Baltimore, Md., in 1815, he came north and married Miss Betsey Appling, of Massachusetts, and settled in Blossburg in 1875. Under his management the Seymour House has been well patronized and prosperous.

JOHN J. DANIELS was born in 1828, in South Wales. His wife was Miss Anna S. Jones of the same country. He came to the United States in 1850, and located in Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1852 he settled in Blossburg.

R. W. DAVIS.—His parents, John and Mary Davis, were born in Wales, in 1835 and 1836 respectively. Coming to this country they settled in Blossburg, and afterward removed to Mansfield. Their son R. W. was born April 22nd 1863, at Corning, N. Y., and is now bookkeeper in the office of the Fall Brook Coal Company at Fall Brook; was formerly weighmaster.

WILLIAM B. DAVIS, who is keeping a hotel at Covington, was formerly a miner. He was born in Montour county, Pa., May 10th 1843, and married Mary J. Herman, of Morris Run.

MARTIN DEITSCH's birthplace was in Baden, Germany, and the year of his birth 1825. Shortly after his marriage there to Theresa Hasp, in 1851, he came to America, and located at Syracuse, N. Y. In 1861 he was in the west and enlisted in the 51st Ohio volunteers, Company G. He served two years; was wounded three times in one day at Murfreesboro. He came to Blossburg in 1866, and has served as police officer two years.

WILLIAM DODDS was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in England, in 1839. Coming to the United States in 1863 he first located at Winslow, N. J., and in 1867 at Blossburg. He is a glass flattener. He first married Miss Sarah Mather, of St. Ellen's, Lancashire, England, and afterward Miss Anna Lydiatt, also a native of England.

JOHN F. DWYER has been overseer of the schutes at Fall Brook since February 18th 1881. He was born at Morris Run, November 6th 1854, and married Catharine Hain, of Painted Post, N. Y.

CHARLES H. ELY's birthplace was Montreal, Canada, and 1851 the year of his birth. He removed to Pennsylvania and engaged in the business of glass blowing. He married Miss Viola Nitrowr, of Covington, Tioga county, and now resides in Blossburg.

HUGH PLATT ERWIN, merchant tailor at Blossburg, and for the last fifteen years a justice of the peace, was born at Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, May 10th 1826. Mary M. Sofield, whom he married, was a lady of Wellsboro. Mr. E. was a musician in the 70th N. Y. during the Rebellion.

EVAN F. EVANS, as his name implies, is of Welsh blood. He was born in Wales, in 1846. He married Miss Mary Jane Phillips, and came to the United States in 1874. He first located at Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pa., and afterward removed to Blossburg.

CHARLES FISH resides at Arnot. He was born in 1829, in Cornwall, England, and in 1850 married Susannah Pasmore, of the same county. In 1869 they came to this country and settled at Arnot. Mr. Fish was a miner there ten years, and then engaged in the hotel and livery business, which he still follows. He has seven children living.

EDWARD GAVIGAN, born in county Westmeath, Ireland, in 1831, married Bridget Kinsella, of county Meath, and came to America in 1849. He first settled at Utica, N. Y., then at Corning, and in 1866 removed to Blossburg. By occupation he is a supervisor of the Tioga railroad track.

ALEXANDER H. GAYLORD, Blossburg, is the son of Elijah and Love Gaylord, formerly of Vermont, where Alexander was born in 1816. They removed to Tioga county in 1818, and lived in Sullivan and afterward in Covington. Elijah Gaylord was a soldier in the war of 1812, and lived until 1872. Alexander Gaylord's wife was Diana Hinson; they were married in 1845. He is proprietor of the Coal Run mine, employs five men, and produces 2,000 tons annually. He was postmaster 12 years, commencing in 1846; has also been Burgess and supervisor.

WILLIAM R. GILMOUR,—Lanarkshire, Scotland, is his native place, and 1828 was the year of his birth. He there married Miss Jane Densmore. He removed to this country and settled in Blossburg in 1852, and in 1854 removed to Morris Run, where he is a superintendent of mines. He has been school director in Morris Run five years. His parents were James and Jane Gilmour, who died in Lanarkshire.

BREWSTER J. GUERNSEY was born in 1827, at Montrose, Susquehanna county. In 1853 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary D. Donaldson, of Dover, Ill. He has been station agent of the Tioga Railroad Company at Blossburg since 1866. He has two sons, Peter B. and Lucius W., in responsible places in the company's employ. His father was Joseph W. Guernsey, of Chenango county, N. Y., and his mother Anna Brewster Guernsey, who settled in Tioga in 1828, where Joseph W. and Jonah Brewster established the first store in the village.

JOHN P. HARRINGTON is by occupation a printer. His residence is at Elmira, where he was born December 10th 1863. He is at present pursuing his avocation in Blossburg.

W. A. HICKS resides in Morris Run. Elmira is the place, and 1840 the year of his birth. His wife was Sarah Fuller, of Elmira. In 1878 he came to Morris Run and engaged in mining. His parents were Hiram and Mary Hicks. His father, who was a builder in Elmira, died December 10th 1875.

ASA D. HUSTED is a resident of Blossburg, though born in Canton, Bradford county, in 1826. He married Miss Rebecca Richter, of Blossburg, in 1847, and they have five children. He is a prominent member of lodge No. 489 I. O. O. F.

JAMES H. JOHNSON resides at Morris Run. He was born in Corning, N. Y., in 1844. His wife was Mary Reef, of Mansfield, Pa. His parents, John M. and Jane Johnson, moved in 1840 from Binghamton to Corning, where his father was a merchant 16 years and died in 1870.

JACOB JONES is the proprietor of the old Blossburg coal mine, and employs five men, with an average annual production of 1,500 tons. He has been a member of the common council and a school director. Wales was his birthplace, and the year of his birth 1832. He married Miss Rachel Jones in 1856, at Blossburg.

PARKER M. JONES follows the business of mining at Morris Run. He was born in 1849, at Syracuse, N. Y., where his father, Charles Jones, manufactured salt for the Onondaga Salt Company. His mother was Rebecca Jones. His wife was Miss Anna Montgomery, of Morris Run.

MICHAEL KELLY, born in 1830, in county Kerry, Ireland, married Bridget Healy, of the same county. He came to America in 1851, and located at Corning, N. Y., in the grocery business. Losing heavily by fire in 1866 he moved to Blossburg and engaged in the same business. In 1870 the business passed into the hands of his wife, and it is now carried on for her by their sons John W. and Michael Kelly, who are building up an enviable trade.

LYMAN W. KIFF resides in Blossburg. He was born in Bradford county, in 1839, and married Melvina D. Townsend, of Tyrone, Steuben county, N. Y., in 1864. He entered the employ of the Tioga Railroad Company in 1864 as brakeman, and still remains in the company's service.

HENRY KILBOURNE, M. D.—This esteemed physician is a native of Shrewsbury, Vt., and was born in 1802. He received a good common school education, and when 23 commenced the study of medicine, graduating from Castleton Medical College in 1828. He settled first at Langdon, N. H.; afterward at Covington, Pa., and in 1863 at Blossburg, where he now resides. He first married Fanny Briggs, of Shrewsbury, Vt., by whom he had six children. She died in 1854 and he married Lucy Dike, of Covington, Pa., who died in 1872. In 1874 he married Miss Fanny Andrus, of Covington, Pa.

JAMES S. KIRKWOOD, formerly a miner, is now a store clerk at Blossburg. He was born in Holytown, Lanarkshire, Scotland, April 3d 1855. Hannah Cook, of Blossburg, became his wife. Mr. K. came to Blossburg a year ago, after living nine years in Arnot.

MARTIN G. LEWIS, son of Dr. E. W. Lewis, was born at Watkins, N. Y., August 29th 1844, and married Josephine J. Magee, daughter of James Magee, of Toronto, Canada. Mr. Lewis located in Morris Run in 1869, and was assistant bookkeeper and engineer of the Morris Run Coal Company four years. In 1873 he removed to Blossburg, where he is weighmaster and bookkeeper for the Tioga Railroad Company. He was the first town clerk of Hamilton township; member and secretary of the Blossburg school board; is chief engineer of the fire department, and has taken an active interest in political matters.

LETSON LOWNSBERRY is the son of Letson and Cynthia Lownsberry, formerly of Canoe Camp Creek, where he was born in 1837. His wife was Miss Roxana Gillette, of the same place. Mr. Lownsberry is a railroad engineer by occupation, and lives at Blossburg.

JAMES W. MAHER was born November 22nd 1852, in Tioga, Pa., and married Katie E. Kerwan, of Blossburg, where they now reside. He is a railroad engineer.

JOSEPH H. MARTIN.—This enterprising druggist is a native of England, born in the year 1852. Having emigrated to the United States he located in Blossburg, and is actively engaged in the pursuit of his business.

W. H. McCARTY.—Addison, N. Y., was Mr. McCarty's birthplace, and April 7th 1855 the date of his birth. He removed to Blossburg in 1864, and commenced business July 24th 1877 as a grocer and provision dealer, which he has successfully prosecuted until the present time.

D. O. MERRICK, dentist, has been living in Blossburg fourteen years. He is a native of Delmar township, and was born August 12th 1854.

JOHN H. MILLER is one of the firm of Miller & Flynn, proprietors of the Blossburg Marble Works. In the township of Liberty, where he was born in 1835, he married Miss Mary Jane Rathbone, in 1855. He purchased his present business in 1876 of C. Rathbone.

JAMES H. MOLD is the superintendent of the Bloss-

burg Company's saw-mill, having charge of 16 men. In 1866 he came to Tioga county from Northampton, Fulton county, N. Y., where he was born in 1847. His wife was Miss Lucy A. Dugan, of Bradford county, Pa.

THOMAS J. MOORE is the proprietor of the Blossburg Foundry, which employs some ten men and turns out about 200 tons of castings annually. Mr. Moore is a native of Tompkins county, N. Y., and was born in 1828. He married Miss Sarah L. Coles, of Luzerne county. He was elected Burgess in 1876 and served nine months.

GEORGE W. MORGAN is a native of West Winfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., and removed to Blossburg some years ago.

NEIL MUNRO, born in Pottsville, Pa., April 1st 1838, married Elizabeth Whamand, from Forfarshire, Scotland. His occupation is mining, and his residence Morris Run. His parents were Alexander and Janet Munro, who came from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1830 to Nova Scotia, and thence to Pottsville in 1835. His father afterward removed to Farnessville, Clinton county, where he engaged in the manufacture of fire-brick, and where he died at the age of 62.

JOHN C. MUNRO is a native of Scotland, born in Glasgow, May 9th 1830. His parents were Alexander and Janet Munro, who are mentioned in the sketch of Neil Munro. John C. Munro resided in Pottsville from 1832 to 1865, when he removed to Morris Run. He married Anna Blush, of Lock Haven, Pa. He has served as school director since 1879. He follows the occupation of mining.

B. A. MURRAY, the proprietor of the Murray House, Blossburg, was born in 1839, at Lowell, Mass. His parents removed to Lycoming county when he was in his childhood, and he came to Blossburg in 1842. His wife was Miss Maggie Fitzgerald, of Syracuse, N. Y.

PATRICK F. O'DONNELL was born at Burnt Court, county Tipperary, Ireland, in November 1838. Burnt Court was so called from the fact of the owner of a local castle, named Everett, having burned the castle to prevent its falling into the hands of Cromwell's troopers, who were then overrunning the south of Ireland. Young O'Donnell attended the national or common school of the village from the age of 5, and at the age of 14 had acquired a pretty fair English education, with a liberal knowledge of the higher mathematics. At 16 he entered the counting house of Edward Rice's dyeing establishment, Clogheen, county Tipperary, as book-keeper, where he remained until the spring of 1863, when he emigrated to the United States. After being for a short time out of work in New York, he secured employment as accountant in the glass cutting establishment kept by William N. Walton, at 58 John street, which he left in June 1864, to enter the office of the Morris Run Coal Company at Blossburg as assistant book-keeper. He was married November 10th 1865, to Maria Fitzgerald, who was born in 1842 in Clogheen, county Tipperary, Ireland. After the removal of the company's office to Morris Run, in June 1866, he continued in the same capacity until March 1868, when he was promoted to the office of chief accountant, cashier and paymaster, all of which offices he still holds. He has never sought nor held any political office, except the position of tax collector for Hamilton township for State, county and local taxes. Mr. O'Donnell and wife have a family of six children living (four boys and two girls), and have lost a boy and a girl.

JOHN B. PHILBRICK, now a merchant in Blossburg, was born June 16th 1830, in Allentown, N. H. He married Miss Susan E. Cass, of Epsom, N. H. He has been for some years in the mercantile business.

DANIEL OSCAR PUTMAN was born March 26th 1854, at Mansfield, Pa. Early showing a talent for music he entered Prof. J. S. Green's class in 1864, and attended Prof. I. G. Hay's musical school at Mansfield from 1868 to 1871, when he removed to Blossburg and commenced teaching music as his profession.

FREDERICK W. RAUSCHER is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. He was born in 1845, and came with his parents, John and Anna Rauscher, to America in 1851. They settled in Union, Tioga county. There Frederick married Mary E. Masters, and they removed to Blossburg in 1873, where he established himself in the manufacture of carriages, wagons and sleighs in 1880.

JAMES RICHARDS was born in Staffordshire, England, May 6th 1828. He married Sarah Round, of Worcester-shire. He emigrated to this country and settled in Morris Run in 1863, and is a miner by occupation. He was elected school director September 11th 1881, and still holds the office. His parents were James and Nancy Richards. His father was a miner, and lost his life in a mine. His mother died in England in 1875.

WILLIAM L. RICHARDS is a native of Liverpool, Eng-land, born in 1833. His parents, David and Mary Richards, came to this country in 1837, settled at Phila-delphia first, and in 1840 in Blossburg, where David died in 1841. His wife died in 1874, at the residence of her son William. Mr. Richards follows the profession of mining engineering. His wife was Miss Amelia R. Dartt, of Wellsboro. He settled at Morris Run in 1855. He was inspector of mines for the 3d district of Penn-sylvania from 1874 to 1878. He was appointed by Gov-ernor Geary the first magistrate of Morris Run, and held the office five years. He was elected an active member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1880.

EDWARD L. RUSSELL came to Blossburg in 1874, and opened photographer's rooms in the following year. He is now located in Caldwell's block. He was born in Honesdale, Pa., in 1855. He is enterprising, and keeps up with the advance of his profession.

WILLIAM SAGE was born in 1839, in Pottsville, Pa., and married Ruth Williams, of Blossburg. He enlisted in 1861 in Company D 84th Pa. volunteers; was trans-ferred to Company G of the 57th June 29th 1865, and was soon after mustered out with his regiment, having been in 27 engagements during his service. He opened the Stage House at Blossburg, opposite the railroad sta-tion, of which he is still proprietor.

E. SHELTON SCHOFIELD was born in Chili, N. Y., in 1826, and married Miss Martha Mosher, of Dalton, Mass. He went from Dunbar, N. Y., in 1862 to Tioga county; was first engaged in the glass works at Bloss-burg, and afterward in the store of the Salt Company of Onondaga at Blossburg and Morris Run. In 1867 he was appointed first general superintendent of the Bloss-burg glass works, and he held that position at the time of his death, in 1881. His widow resides in Blossburg.

JOHN SLINGERLAND was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, N. Y., in 1822. In 1852 he married Miss Susan Brown, daughter of Simeon and Frances Brown, of Mansfield, Pa. He located in Mansfield in 1847 and in Blossburg in 1864. He is a blacksmith.

A. L. SMITH, now of Blossburg, formerly of Tioga, was born at the latter place, May 16th 1855. He at one time studied law in New York city, and then with his father, F. E. Smith, at Tioga. He is now cashier of the banking house of Pomeroy Brothers & F. E. Smith, at Blossburg.

CARL L. STEINMANN was born in Basle, Switzerland, in 1841; came to America in 1864; landed in New York in October, and the next month enlisted in Company E 6th N. Y. cavalry, and served to the close of the war. After living in various towns he located in Blossburg in 1874. His wife was Miss Louise Stackman, of Germa-nia, Pa., a native of Hamburg, Germany. His calling is fresco painting, and he employs a number of men in his business.

BENJAMIN M. STURDEVANT was born in Jackson township, in 1848. His wife was Mary Van Gorder, of Tioga. He moved from Mansfield in 1880 to Blossburg, where he carries on blacksmithing.

MATTHEW WADDELL is a native of Devonshire, Eng-land, and was born February 18th 1825. He married Agnes Densmore, of Lanarkshire, Scotland. Coming to this country he settled in Morris Run, where he has been overseer of the mines for ten years. He was elected jus-tice of the peace in 1875. His parents were John and Elizabeth Waddell, of Lanarkshire, Scotland.

DAVID C. WATERS, M. D.—Dr. Waters's birth occurred in Cortland, N. Y., in 1842. He married Miss Sue Brown, of Knoxville, Pa. In 1862 he enlisted in Com-pany E 157th N. Y.; was soon transferred to Mount Pleasant Hospital, Washington, as assistant surgeon, and served in that capacity during the war. He was graduated from the medical department of the George-town University, D. C., in 1867; commenced practice in Cortland county, N. Y., and in 1870 removed to Arnot.

A. R. WILLIAMS is a bookkeeper for the Fall Brook Coal Company at Fall Brook. He is a native of the kingdom of Denmark, born in 1847. His wife is Eliz-abeth J. Brewer, of Blossburg.

EDWIN A. WILLIAMS, a native of South Wales, was born in 1843. He came to America in 1868 (to Troy, N. Y.), and in 1869 to Blossburg. He married Miss Rhoda Broonbaugh, of Bloomsburg, Pa. He is a brakeman on the Tioga Railroad, and is a member of the Conductors' Brotherhood.

CHARLES C. WINSOR, M. D., Arnot, was born at Jamestown, N. Y., in 1859, and is the son of Daniel and Marcela Winsor. He studied medicine with Dr. H. P. Hall, of Jamestown, and was graduated from the Univer-sity of the City of Buffalo, medical department, in 1881. He married Miss Jennie L. Giles, of Jamestown.

COLONEL JOSEPH YONKIN was born in Fairfield town-ship, Lyscoming county, in 1818. In 1839 he married Miss Hannah Gray, daughter of Timothy Gray, a soldier of 1812. They have had eight children, of whom only one is now living. Mr. Yonkin was appointed colonel of the 156th regiment State militia, which office he held five years. In 1840 he built the hotel in Blossburg now known as the Yonkin House, of which he is still propri-eter.

#### BROOKFIELD TOWNSHIP.

REV. HIRAM BACON.—One of the oldest and most re-spected residents of Brookfield is Rev. Hiram Bacon, for 53 years pastor of the Free-Will Baptist church. He was born July 18th 1808, in Rutland, Tioga county, and mar-

ried Mary Stebbins, of Potter county. His father was Alvin Bacon, who came from Vermont to Rutland in 1800. His family is of English descent, his great-grand-father having been stolen from England and sold in Con-



necticut, to a man named Derby, to pay his passage money. Mr. Bacon's ministry has been successful and of advantage to the church.

SCHUYLER MELVIN BAKER has resided all his life in Brookfield, where he carries on a farm and is also a dealer in agricultural implements. He is a native of this township, born June 13th 1849. Mrs. Baker was Miss Satie Kibbe, of Harrison, Butler county, Pa.

STEPHEN P. CHASE has for 28 years been a resident of Brookfield township, in which his farm is located. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., November 29th 1840, and married Roxanna S. Hurst, of Brookfield. Mr. Chase served through the war of the Rebellion, carrying the colors of the 86th N. Y. veteran volunteers; was appointed color sergeant May 13th 1864; was wounded June 18th 1864 in the head and left ear and disabled, but staid in the service until the close of the war. The commandant of his regiment speaks in the highest terms of his moral character, soldierly conduct and helpful spirit toward his comrades. Mr. C. has been superintendent of the M. E. Sunday-school since the war, excepting one year, and has made the school a success.

MRS. ESTHER EGECONB is the daughter of George and Esther Wood, the former from Providence, R. I., and the latter from New Haven, Conn. Mr. Wood was at sea three and a half years in his younger days. He and his wife removed to Tioga county in 1830, when the county was new and there was no mill nearer than Williamsport, 70 miles away. They have four children living, viz., Mary Ann, Henry, Esther and Horton. The subject of this sketch was born September 17th 1840, in the old homestead, and was married to Mr. Edgecomb August 4th 1872.

JOHN GARDNER.—Probably the oldest resident of Brookfield is John Gardner, whose birth occurred March 8th 1790, in New Galway, Montgomery county, N. Y. He was the son of Benjamin Gardner, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His life has been mostly occupied with farming. He has been chosen school director for three years, and elected supervisor of Brookfield for the same length of time. He married Wealthy Grant, of Osego county, N. Y., April 23d 1817. She died October 7th 1819, and he afterward married Abigail Capwell, daughter of Benajah and Mary Capwell. The second Mrs. Gardner died December 29th 1869. Mr. Grant's children are Sylvanus, Daniel, John Nelson, Charles and Milo; five of his children have died, viz.: Elvira Ann, Chloe G., Fanny, Lydia and Harvey. His son Milo married Sarah Leyton, December 29th 1869, and they have two children living—Dora and Lydia.

JULIUS GRANTIER is the son of Jacob Grantier, who came into Tioga county from Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1848, and was the first dairyman in the township of Brookfield. Julius was born June 11th 1837, and married Miss Mary Bowman. He has been a prosperous farmer. His grandfather was a surgeon in the war of the Revolution until its close. Eunice Grantier was the daughter of Julius Johannes Seely, of Deerfield. They are of English descent. Mrs. Mary Grantier's father was born in Wyoming county, Pa., in 1812, and was the son of Godfrey Bowman, who served under Commodore Perry in his victory on Lake Erie.

W. C. GRIFFIN was born in Bainbridge, Berrian county, Mich., April 23d 1838. Besides his occupation of farming he has acted as collector and constable four years in succession, as school director five years, and school treasurer two years. He married Abigail E. Gibbs, of Clymer, Tioga county, who is the daughter of Edward P. and Eliza A. Gibbs, formerly of Newark, N. J. They have three children now living, viz. Lucy E., Clara and

Ellsworth. Mr. Griffin's father, J. C. Griffin, built the first frame house on the homestead farm, the one now occupied by his son. His mother, Mrs. Lucy E. Griffin, was born September 22nd 1809, and died May 9th 1873. His wife's mother, Mrs. Eliza Gibbs, was born May 20th 1808, and died March 7th 1880.

HARVEY H. MASCHO is the son of Charles and Sarah Mascho, of Brookfield, formerly of Elkland. He was born April 19th 1854, in Brookfield, and in 1878 married Ellie Burdick, of the same township. He is a successful farmer, and occupies a portion of the fine farm on which his parents still live. He has been school director, assessor, town collector and supervisor. The Mascho family are descendants of David Mascho, formerly of Connecticut.

WILLIAM A. McLEAN came from Fowlerville, Livingston county, N. Y. (where he was born August 27th 1857), to Brookfield, and settled on the farm where he still resides. His father, A. McLean, was a native of Scotland, and his mother, Catherine, was from Orange county, N. Y. He married Fannie B. Hood, daughter of John and Rebecca Hood, of Farmington, formerly of New York State. Mr. McLean has two children living, Allen A. and Frank.

MOSES H. METCALF.—Mr. Metcalf's birthplace was Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., and the date of his birth October 29th 1812. In early life he removed to Brookfield, where he married Lucy Hamblin. After her death he married Polly Ann Baker, on the 14th of December 1835. They have five children now living, viz. Hannah M., Janette R., Rosilla M., Mary E., Ira H. and Murray B. Mr. Metcalf was one of the pioneers of the township, and built the first house on the farm where he resides. He has been supervisor three years. Naturally ingenious, he is a farmer, a carpenter and a shoemaker. His father, Isaac Metcalf, was the first postmaster in the township of Brookfield, a soldier in the war of 1812, a justice of the peace many years, and lived to the age of 82. Mrs. Metcalf's parents, Ira and Sarah Baker, were respectively from Connecticut and Delaware. Her grandfather, John H. Brown, was a Revolutionary soldier, and was pensioned for a wound received in service.

DARIUS W. NOBLES has lived in Brookfield since his birth, August 5th 1823. His father, Asahel Nobles, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his grandfather, Azel Nobles, served in the Revolutionary war, for which service he received a pension until the time of his death. Azel Nobles was one of the pioneers of Brookfield, and built the first log house on the homestead farm. D. W. Nobles married Cornelia Leonard, of Westfield, July 5th 1848. They have four children now living—George R., Walter L., Emma P., and Cora S.—all married. Mr. Nobles is a thorough farmer, and has been supervisor, township clerk and treasurer, and school director.

ISAAC P. PARKER.—Many years ago Ambrose Parker and his wife Ruby removed from New York State to Brookfield, where on the 4th of December 1830 the subject of our sketch was born. He married Ruth Kelley, also of Brookfield. They have five children living—Nettie, Dollie, Phema E., Blanche, and Ambrose L. Two, Almira and Viola, are dead. Mr. Parker built the first frame house on the farm where he now resides. He has been supervisor and assessor in his native township. His father was born February 5th 1798; married Ruby Metcalf July 29th 1823; and died July 19th 1876.

SPENCER B. PLANK, of Sylvester, Tioga county, was born in Brookfield, June 25th 1851. He married Sarah McLean, of Brookfield. He carries on a farm and is also a merchant. He has two children now living, Willie and



Katie. He has been school director two years. His father, Charles H. Plank, a resident of Brookfield, was born January 19th 1820. His mother, Mrs. Lurana Plank, was born in Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., February 7th 1815. The family is of English descent, and early settled in Connecticut. H. Plank was supervisor of Brookfield four years.

GEORGE RIETTER is the son of Michael and Frederika Rietter, and was born December 15th 1830, while his parents were residents of Wurtemberg, Germany. They came to America while he was young. His mother died in 1838. His wife is Rosa Bertch, of Smethport, McKean county. Mr. Rietter settled upon a farm in Brookfield and is a thriving man. He has five children, whose names are Christina, John, Ernest, Frank, and Delano. He has been a school director. He has crossed the Atlantic three times.

C. G. SEELEY.—This well-to-do farmer was born in Deerfield, Tioga county, April 30th 1817. His wife was Polly Alvord, of Canisteo, Steuben county, N. Y. His father, Horace Seeley, of English descent, was one of the early settlers in Tioga county. He came from Connecticut and built the first log house on the homestead farm, where he resided until his death at the age of 64. C. G. Seeley has been school director and town treasurer. His wife's father, Lyman Alvord, was a pensioner of the war of 1812.

WILLIAM G. SEELY JR.—The parents of Mr. Seely are W. G. Seely sen., born February 12th 1822, in Brookfield, and Mrs. Matilda Seely (born February 2nd 1820, in Otsego county, N. Y.). They settled at an early day in Brookfield, where the subject of this sketch was born March 31st 1853. He is known as an enterprising farmer. His father has been supervisor and school director. He enlisted August 21st 1861 in Company K 1st regiment

Pennsylvania reserve, and was honorably discharged August 22nd 1864 for wounds received in service.

ANDREW J. SIMMONS is a native of Brookfield, and was born December 12th 1835. He is the son of William and Mary Ann Simmons, the first of whom was one of the pioneers in the township and erected the first log house on the homestead farm; he was 76 years old when he died. Mrs. Mary Ann Simmons was the daughter of John H. Brown, who was wounded in the siege of Yorktown in the Revolutionary war and received a pension. Andrew J. Simmons married Martha Hunt, of Brookfield. They have eight children living, viz.: Gaylord, Frederick, Rosa, Mary, George, Amanda, Willie, and Lena. Mr. Simmons, though now a farmer by occupation, was formerly a merchant, and postmaster for 20 years.

JOHN SIMMONS, another life-long resident of Brookfield, was born there in 1820, March 9th. He married there Miss Anna Bacon. He is a farmer. He has been justice of the peace 21 years. His only son, William Ethel Simmons, married Laura Warren, of Farmington; he died May 16th 1871, aged 26. William Simmons, father of John, was formerly of Wyoming county, Pa., and died at the age of 76 years. His wife's father, Dr. Ethel B. Bacon, was born January 22nd 1772, and died April 15th 1841. Anna Bacon was born April 6th 1783, and died January 15th 1855, aged 73 years.

SOLOMON THOMAS.—Among the prominent farmers of Brookfield is Solomon Thomas. He was born December 3d 1823, in Addison, Steuben county, N. Y., where his parents, Ezekiel and Amy Thomas, were residents. He removed to Brookfield, where he married Charlotte Joseph. Her father, John Joseph jr., was a soldier in the war of 1812. Her grandfather, John Joseph sen., was in the Revolutionary war, as was also Ezekiel Thomas, the grandfather of Solomon Thomas.

## CHARLESTON TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE W. AVERY was the son of George and Ruth Avery, and was born in Salisbury, Herkimer county, N. Y., August 12th 1825. January 20th 1853 he married Miss Martha A., daughter of Luther and Eunice Keyes, of Deerfield, N. Y., who was born May 10th 1832. He was a farmer, and settled in 1854 in Charleston, where he died November 9th 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Avery had two children, Cora J. and George W.

O. D. BLY was born in Norway, N. Y., in 1831. When a young man he removed to Pennsylvania, and in 1857 married Miss Susan Miller, of Millerton. He engaged for a time in farming and teaching; was elected a magistrate of Jackson township in 1857, and served 16 years. In 1880 he was chosen superintendent of the county poor, which office he still holds.

THOMAS R. BOWEN is the son of David and Sarah Bowen, natives of Wales, who came to America before the birth of their son, which occurred in 1847, in Charleston. In 1870 Mr. Bowen married Miss Martha Barty, of Sullivan. Their children are Sadie, Bessie and Lottie. Mr. B. is a farmer. He has always been identified with the temperance cause, and is a member of the M. E. church.

ALONZO BREWSTER was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1831, and came to Tioga county in childhood with his parents. He married in 1852 Miss Delana Culver, of Charleston. They had one son, Arthur. Mr. B. went into the army in 1864, and died in the service in 1865. His widow was married in 1866 to Ira Newhall, of Charleston, who died in 1880.

WILLIAM H. CLARK.—The place of his birth was Richmond, Pa., and the year 1844. He married Miss Phebe Warters, of Richmond. He owns a farm, and is one of the firm of Warters & Clark, owners of a large steam saw-mill at Willard's Station, where they built in 1873. They employ 12 men, and cut 4,000,000 feet of lumber annually. There is also a feed grinding attachment to their mill.

CHARLES CLOSE, of Round Top, was born in Chatham, Pa., in 1826. In 1847 he married Miss Ann Owlett, of Chatham, a native of England. They have five children living. Mr. C. is a merchant, the postmaster, and proprietor of the Round Top cheese factory. He came to Round Top in 1857, from Westfield. He has been a magistrate ten years. His father, Newbury Cloos, settled in the Cowanesque Valley in 1804; was a large land owner, and a magistrate many years.

CHARLES COOLIDGE was born in 1809, in Canada, whither his father had removed from Massachusetts. After the breaking out of the war of 1812 he returned to the States, and located in Wellsboro in 1815, in the mercantile and lumbering business. Mr. Coolidge is a printer, and served an apprenticeship in the office of the *Phoenix* at Wellsboro. In 1852 he purchased a large tract of land at Round Top and removed there.

IRVING S. HARKNESS, son of Joel and Almira Harkness, was born in Covington, Pa., in 1825. In 1852 he married Miss Ann B. Elliot, who died in 1857. In 1860 he married Clarinda J. Rockwell, whose death took place

in 1866. In 1867 he was married to Mrs. Henrietta Webster. He has six children now living. He is a tanner and currier, and is also a farmer. Early in 1865 he enlisted in Company D 16th Pa. cavalry, and served to the close of the civil war.

AERAM HART was born in 1811, in Herkimer county, N. Y. In 1831 he married Miss Lucinda Klock. In 1834 he removed with his father and mother to Charleston, and took up 56 acres of land, upon which he has since resided. He has lost two sons—Lyman at Petersburg during the civil war, and James by an accident while lumbering.

JOHN HART JR. was born in Manheim, N. Y., in 1810. He removed to Tioga county in 1836, and located in Charleston. In 1837 he married Miss Eliza Peak. He took up 110 acres of land, and remained thereon until his death. His widow and son Hiram J. still reside on the farm which he located.

JOHN C. JENNINGS, son of Joseph and Lucy Jennings, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., July 2nd 1811. He removed to Charleston in 1837. He first married Laura, daughter of Robert Pratt, in 1836. Their children, four in number, are all dead. October 10th 1847 he married Sarah A., daughter of Michael and Catherine Sloat, of Richmond. Their children are Alfred D., Orson V., Henry C., Susan C. and Charles M. Mr. J. has followed farming and lumbering through life.

ELI JOHNSON.—Delmar was Mr. Johnson's birthplace, and the year 1818. His father, Luther Johnson, settled in Tioga county in 1866, and married Zilpha Shumway. They had nine children. Luther Johnson died in 1866. Eli Johnson married Miss Harriet Barlow in 1842. He has always been a farmer.

IRA JOHNSTON, born in 1810, in Danby, N. Y., in 1832 married Miss Betsey Griffin, of the same place. They have two children. He removed to Tioga county in 1857, and purchased 142 acres of land in Charleston, where he now resides. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ANDREW KLOCK, son of Adam H. and Nancy C. Klock, was born in Charleston, June 11th 1839. He enlisted August 24th 1861 in the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry for three years; re-enlisted in December 1864; was honorably discharged in 1865. He was taken prisoner in June 1864, and was at Andersonville, Camp Lawton, Libby and other prisons. He escaped while being transported, and, reaching New Brunswick, made a raft and floated out upon the ocean, where he was picked up by Unionists. October 10th 1865 he married Esther M., daughter of Frederick D. Avery, of Salisbury, N. Y. She died June 30th 1876, leaving three children. In 1877 Mr. K. married Mrs. Frances C. Johnson, daughter of George S. Collins.

HIRAM KLOCK was born in Charleston, in 1842. His father, Adam A. Klock, married Peggy Hart and removed from Herkimer county, N. Y., to Charleston at an early date, where he remained until he died, in 1875, leaving a widow and nine children. Hiram Klock enlisted in 1864 in Company K 207th Pa. volunteers; was wounded April 2nd 1865, and honorably discharged. He was first married in 1866, to Miss Mary E. Davis, of Manheim, N. Y., who died in 1879, leaving two children. In 1880 he married Miss Eliza Parks, of Elmira.

NELSON V. KLOCK, son of Jeremiah and Phebe M. Klock, was born in this township, in 1848. In 1871 he married Miss Addie G. Bush, daughter of Tunis and Amanda P. Bush, of Wellsboro. He is a farmer.

NATHAN LESTER, son of John W. and Eleanor Lester, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., in 1825. When he was

12 years of age his parents removed to Tioga county. Since the age of 19 he has been a successful farmer, and for 38 years has operated threshing machines. When 18 he married Lucy, daughter of Gideon Dewey, of Covington, who died in 1872, leaving four children. In 1873 he married Mrs. Zilpha Scott, daughter of Lyman Whitmore, of Charleston.

SAMUEL LUDLAM, son of George and Elizabeth Ludlam, was born in 1809, in Derbyshire, England, where he married Miss Martha Barbour in 1834. In 1835 he came to America and settled in Middlefield, Otsego county, N. Y., and remained there until 1867, when he removed to Charleston. He has seven children living. Henry enlisted in 1861 in a New York regiment; was wounded at Gettysburg and died in hospital in 1864. Samuel Jr. resides on the homestead farm.

THOMAS D. MARSH is the son of Levi H. and Keziah Marsh, and was born at Colesville, Broome county, N. Y., May 1st 1837. He carried on a farm till 1870, when he engaged in the mercantile business in East Charleston. He enlisted September 21st 1861 in the 45th Pa. infantry, for three years; re-enlisted and served through the war. August 20th 1867 he married Alice A., daughter of Lucius L. and Eliza Russell, of Gaines. Their children are William H. and Hattie N.

WARREN L. MILLER was born in 1829, in Richmond, Pa. His wife was Miss Ann Webster, of Sullivan, Pa. They have four children now living. Mr. Miller has a farm of 160 acres, on which he located in 1865. His father was Leonard Miller, who married Mehitable Elliott, of Covington. His grandfather was David Miller, from Burlington, Pa., and his grandmother Mehitable Miller. His parents and grandparents settled in Richmond, Tioga county, in 1810.

FRANK C. PEAKE, son of Elijah and Nancy Peake, was born in Charleston, in 1855. He is a farmer. He married Miss Ella Close, of Chatham, in 1878. His father was a native of Onondaga county, N. Y., and settled in Charleston in 1836. Has three children living.

LEONARD J. PREBLE is from Lincoln county, Me., where he was born in 1826. He removed in 1849 to Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, and there married Miss Marion Barlow. In 1860 he located in Tioga county, on a part of the original farm taken up by his wife's father, Lucius Barlow, who in 1821 had settled on a farm in Charleston, where he died in 1875, at the age of 85, having been a magistrate 25 years, and a soldier in the war of 1812.

GEORGE W. SHUMWAY is a son of William P. and Mary Shumway, and was born in Charleston, in 1850. His wife was Miss Catherine Bacon, of Delmar, Pa. He has a farm of 80 acres in Charleston.

LUTHER H. SHUMWAY, son of Solomon and Desdemona Shumway, born in Charleston in 1821, is a grandson of one of the earliest settlers of Tioga county, Peter Shumway, who came to the county in 1806. Luther Shumway married Miss Clorinda Merrick, of Charleston, and they have four children. He has been treasurer and supervisor. He owns a farm of 112 acres.

WILLIAM P. SHUMWAY.—His native place is Charleston, where in 1847 he married Miss Mary Bacon. They have six children. His occupation is farming, and his farm covers 200 acres. His father, Sileman Shumway, was born in Massachusetts, and came to Tioga county in 1806. He married Desdemona Wetmore, of Vermont, and died in 1864, aged 67, leaving five sons. William P.'s grandfather, Peter Shumway, was a Revolutionary soldier; came from Massachusetts to Tioga county in 1806; located first in the Tioga Valley, and two years

later took up 250 acres on what has since been known as Shumway Hill, where he died in 1833.

JASON E. SMITH, born in 1831 in Mansfield, Pa., in 1858 married Miss Mary A. Wilbur, of Potter county. He lives upon his farm, and owns 350 acres. His father, James H. Smith, of Delaware county, N. Y., married Sally Button, of Otsego county, and came to Tioga county in 1825. After a short stay on Pine Creek and in Wellsboro he bought a farm in Charleston in 1827. He died in 1878, and his wife in 1877.

DARWIN THOMPSON, son of Alden and Lucretia Thompson, was born in Charleston, in 1829. His father came from Otsego county, N. Y., to Tioga county in 1813, locating first at Wellsboro, and in 1820 on Shumway Hill, in Charleston, where he resided until his death, in 1872. His mother was a daughter of Peter and Dolly Shumway. Darwin Thompson first married Miss Adeline Warner, in 1864; she lived but a year, and he then married Mrs. Ellen Kriner. They have two children. He is a large farmer, owning 425 acres, and resides on the old homestead.

ANDREW J. TIPPLE is a native of Verona, N. Y., born in 1828. At the age of 21 he settled in Charleston, on a farm of 100 acres, the gift of his father, and in 1867 pur-

chased the farm of 167 acres where he now resides. He married Miss Sarah Lent; they have two sons.

ELIAS TIPPLE, son of Abram T. and Almira Tipple, was born in Peterboro, N. Y., December 26th 1820. He came to Charleston in 1845, and five years afterward bought 40 acres; then purchased the farm now owned by Henry Card, where he lived 20 years. He was a merchant at East Charleston two and a half years, and was postmaster six years. He then removed to his present farm of 100 acres in East Charleston. He has been twice married; to Anna, daughter of John Kingsbury, of Oneida county, N. Y., and to Mrs. Caroline A. West, of St. Lawrence county, N. Y. He has three sons and two daughters.

PHINEAS VAN HORN was born at Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, in 1817, and came to Wellsboro in 1838, where he was engaged in the boot and shoe trade until 1847, when he purchased the farm on Shumway Hill where he has since resided. In 1842 he married Miss Lydia Lock, of Wellsboro. They have five children.

BENJAMIN WALKER, born in 1857 at Round Top, married Miss Della Best, of the same place, which is still his post-office address. His occupation is farming, and his residence Charleston.

#### CHATHAM AND CLYMER TOWNSHIPS, WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH.

LUCIUS O. BEACH was born in Knoxville borough, March 10th 1832. He married Mary L. Bowen, of Tompkins county, N. Y. He is a farmer in Chatham township, and has been constable 16 years. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' and Masonic orders and of the Knights of Honor.

WINTHROP W. BEACH was born in Knoxville, this county, September 30th 1830, and married Margaret Curran, of Steuben county, N. Y. He is a farmer; has been supervisor of Chatham township; and is a member of the Knights of Honor.

WILLIAM E. CALKINS, farmer in Chatham, is a native of Oneida county, N. Y., and was born April 5th 1836. He married Eliza M. Cooper, of Chatham. In the civil war he was a member of Company G 6th Ohio volunteers and in charge of a company of scouts two years. During the last year of the war he was in the 24th N. Y. cavalry.

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL was born April 22nd 1828, at Ithaca, N. Y. His wife was Fanny Close, of Chatham. Mr. Churchill is a farmer, living in Chatham.

ERASTUS COOPER was born in Vernon, N. Y., October 21st 1827, and married Amanda Sedam, of Steuben county, N. Y., in which State he formerly lived. He has a farm in Westfield township.

GEORGE W. DOUGLASS was born March 8th 1843, at Sabinville, where he is now a merchant. He married Violette Roberts, of the same place. He has been postmaster four years, town clerk and school director.

ANNING ELLIS, farmer, Westfield, is a native of Allegany county, N. Y., and was born February 28th 1819. September 30th 1849 he married Martha Pritchard, of Lawrenceville.

PHILIP ERWAY was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., September 14th 1823, and married Mary King, of Chatham, in which township he has his farm.

HENRY MATTESON is a native of Knoxville borough,

and was born July 8th 1832. Mrs. Matteson was Betsey Cooper, of Chatham. Mr. M. is a farmer; has been supervisor of Chatham three terms, and tax collector one year.

BENJAMIN OWLETT is one of the foremost farmers of Chatham township, of which he is a native. He was born May 26th 1842, and married Miss W. Beeman, of Middlebury Center.

THOMAS OWLETT, farmer, came in 1831 from England, where he was born September 23d 1823. In 1839 he came to Chatham township. He married Mary West in 1847. She died in 1866, and in December 1868 he married Martha J. Avery.

W. H. PARSONS is a native of Columbia county, N. Y. He was born July 4th 1824. The first Mrs. Parsons was Miss Emma E. Baker. They were married in 1851. In 1868 Mr. P. married Miss A. W. Flint, of Unadilla, N. Y. He has followed tailoring for the last four years. He is a justice of the peace at Westfield borough.

E. F. RADEKER, blacksmith at Sabinville, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., September 11th 1836. Mrs. Radeker was Miss O. M. Knowles, of Westfield, this county.

JOSEPH A. TUBBS, farmer, Westfield, was born in Woodhull, N. Y., in 1835. His wife, Mary Malloroy, was a lady of Westfield.

GEORGE WASS was born in Tioga county, N. Y., August 7th 1819, and in 1837 came with his parents to Chatham, which was then a wilderness. He married Jane Faulkner, of Deerfield. He is a farmer.

WILLIAM WASS JR. was born September 25th 1832, and in 1857 married Mary Lee, of Chatham township. He is a farmer and speculator.

A. YALE, farmer, Sabinville, was born at Utica, N. Y., April 16th 1824, and married Sarah A. Ackley, of Gorton, N. Y.

## DEERFIELD, NELSON AND OSCEOLA TOWNSHIPS, ELKLAND AND KNOXVILLE BOROUGHES.

AUGUSTUS ALBA is a retired mercant living in Knoxville. He was born there, March 17th 1829, and married Lucy M. Bulkley, of Deerfield.

OLIVER P. BABCOCK, a prosperous farmer of Elkland, was born in 1840, in Farmington. He enlisted and served through the war of the Rebellion, receiving a wound at Petersburg. July 5th 1863 he married Mary, daughter of Colonel Lemuel Davenport, and they have one son living. Colonel Davenport, born in 1762, in Vermont, served in the war of 1812, and in 1814 settled in Elkland, where he resided until his death.

WILLIAM H. BAXTER is a native of Delaware county, N. Y., born in 1832. He married Philena Johnson, of Charleston, Pa. He is an insurance agent, and owns a farm of 200 acres in Nelson township. He is one of the charter members of Nelson Lodge, No. 434, I. O. of O. F. His father, William Baxter, who was an old resident of Farmington, and an influential worker in the M. E. church, died in 1871.

CHARLES F. BILLINGS is a native and resident of Knoxville, and an extensive landholder. He was born February 16th 1831. Mrs. B. was Helena Sweet, of Knoxville.

EMERY W. BLEND, son of Adoniram and Clarissa Blend, born in 1844 in Addison, N. Y., enlisted in 1862 in Company G 141st N. Y. He was wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 15th 1864, and was honorably discharged at Elmira in 1865. He married in 1868 Miss Rosetta Rathbone, of Nelson. They have five children. Mr. Blend owns a farm of 50 acres in Nelson township.

SAMUEL BOGART JR. is a son of Samuel and Lucinda Bogart, and a native of Lawrenceville. He was born in 1835. His wife was Miss S. H. Hollis, of Tuscarora, N. Y. He is a member of Osceola Lodge F. A. M. His former occupation was blacksmithing; he is now engaged in manufacturing lumber in Nelson.

CLARK W. BROOKS is a native and resident of Nelson, born in 1846. His father, Jacob Brooks, came to Tioga county from Cohocton, N. Y., in 1842. His mother was Sophronia Bottom. Mr. Brooks married Miss Adell Wilbur, of Addison, N. Y., in 1870; is now a farmer, owning 150 acres.

LEVI B. BROWN, Elkland, was born December 12th 1838, in Maryland, Otsego county, N. Y. March 11th 1869 he married Sarah M., daughter of Colonel Marinus W. Stull, of Elkland, who was one of the first settlers in the Cowanesque Valley, and a soldier in the war of 1812, and organized the first school in Elkland. Mr. Brown's parents, David and Polly Brown, came from New York State. David was a lawyer by profession. L. B. Brown is a farmer. He has three sons—David M., Frank B., and Leroy W.

JOHN BROWN was born April 14th 1847, in Sweden, of which country his wife, Christine, is also a native. They came to this country in 1871, and after a time settled in Fall Brook, Tioga county, and later on the farm at Elkland where he now resides. They have two children living. Mr. B. was formerly a farmer.

HENRY H. CADY, son of Michael and Hannah Cady, was born in 1826, in Middlebury, Tioga county. In 1853 he married Miss Jerusha Eaton, daughter of Nathaniel and Betsey Eaton, of Middlebury, by whom he had four children. Mr. Cady enlisted in 1864 in Company K 207th Pa. volunteers; was wounded at Petersburg April 2nd 1865, and died at City Point. His widow removed in 1865 to a farm in Nelson, where she still resides.

JOHN CAMPBELL, a native of Ireland, came to America about the year 1800. He was first a land agent in Philadelphia, then a merchant tailor. In 1810 he located at Beecher's Island 'now Nelson,' in the Cowanesque Valley, and he was the first merchant in the place. He built the first permanent grist-mill, in 1820. He married Mrs. Sarah Blackwell, of Jersey Shore, Lycoming county. At the time of his death, in 1854, he possessed 500 acres of land, of which 100 were under cultivation.

JOHN H. CAMPBELL, son of Joseph and Ann Campbell, was born in 1836, at Nelson, where he now lives. His wife was Miss Calphurnia J. Bottom, of Farmington. He enlisted in 1864 in Company H 207th Pennsylvania volunteers, and was discharged in 1865. He has been once elected magistrate and once constable, but in both instances declined to serve. His business is general insurance, and he is a member of the firm of J. H. Campbell & Son.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL JR. was born in Ireland, in 1793, and came to America in 1810, with his parents. They located at Beecher's Island, where he and his brother James took up 250 acres of wild land. In 1822 he married Miss Ann Clinch, a native of England. They had twelve children, of whom eight are living. He was an ardent worker for the Presbyterian church, of which he was a deacon many years, and representative in church assemblies. He died in Nelson, in 1864; his wife in 1868.

M. F. CASS was born at Farmington Centre, October 26th 1850. His wife was Miss Susie M. Baxter, of Nelson, which is their place of residence. He is a teacher by profession, and has taught 15 years. He was elected county superintendent May 3d 1881.

HENRY E. CHAMBERLAIN is a prosperous farmer at Elkland. He was born in Maryland, Otsego county, N. Y., March 14th 1827, and married Maria Gleason, of Chatham, Pa., April 8th 1849. They have two daughters and one son living. He enlisted September 13th 1864 in Company C 99th regiment; was transferred to the 199th; was in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Clover-Hill, Appomattox and others, and was honorably discharged. Mrs. C.'s father, Nelson Gleason, was a pioneer in Tioga county.

B. F. COLVIN is a native of Herkimer county, N. Y., and was born January 10th 1826. His wife was Jennie C. Chrisman, of Indiana county, Pa. From Spring Mills, N. Y., Mr. C. removed to Osceola, November 1st 1881. He enlisted January 31st 1862 in the 111th Pennsylvania volunteers; was wounded at Winchester, Va., and after three years' service was honorably discharged. He is now a farmer.

JAMES COOK was born at Lindley, Steuben county, N. Y., in 1804. In 1826 he came with his parents to Tioga county. He married Miss Rachel Hazlett, of Nelson, Pa.; is a farmer, owning 120 acres in Nelson. His father, Captain Levi Cook, at an early day came from Long Island to Tioga county, thence removing to Lindley, N. Y., and returning in 1806 to the Cowanesque Valley, near the present village of Knoxville. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Caulkins, of Steuben county, N. Y. They had eight children, three of whom are living. Mr. Cook was captain of militia in the valley, and took his company to the frontier at the burning of Buffalo. He died at Lawrenceville, in 1847.

SILAS G. CRANDALL is a native of Deerfield, Pa., and



was born in 1827. In 1858 he married Miss Mary M. Weeks, of Westfield; they have two children. He was for fifteen years in the mercantile firm of P. Crandall & Bro., at Osceola, and in 1861 came to Nelson, where he has a farm of 200 acres. He has been assessor many years. His father, Truman Crandall, of Rensselaer county, N. Y., married Miss Nancy Card, of Madison county, and located at Osceola in 1822, taking up 130 acres of land. After 1850 he followed mercantile business many years, and died in 1882, aged 85 years.

**ALBERT AND JUSTUS DEARMAN.**—Albert and Justus Dearman, of Knoxville, were sons of George and Olive (Beach) Dearman. They were born at Groton, Tompkins county, N. Y.—Albert October 12th 1824, and Justus September 8th 1829. Their mother died while they were quite young. Albert followed the trade of house-painting with his father until he was 20 years of age. In 1844 he came to Knoxville and was employed as clerk in the store of O. P. Beach. Mr. Beach was his uncle, and at the end of the first year took the young man into partnership with himself under the firm name of Beach & Dearman. Justus at the age of 16 years entered the employ of Robert Howell, Ithaca, N. Y., where he remained four years. In 1849 the firm of Beach & Dearman dissolved; Justus came to Knoxville, and the two brothers formed a partnership for the sale of merchandise. Their combined effects at that time did not exceed \$1,000. They were fair in their dealings, attended strictly to business, and prospered greatly. The firm of A. & J. Dearman continued fifteen years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, Justus remaining at the old stand and continuing the business. In 1871 his store was destroyed by fire. In 1873 he built the elegant place of business which he occupied until the time of his death—December 14th 1880. He was never married. He admired beautiful surroundings, and the correctness of his taste was exhibited in his store and grounds, which were arranged and ornamented under his personal supervision. As a citizen he was liberal in contributing to any project for the benefit of his adopted town, and as a creditor he was exceedingly lenient toward those indebted to him. He is buried in Fairview cemetery, at Osceola, in a lot which has been elegantly fitted up and is cared for with all the attention that brotherly affection could suggest. Albert Dearman remains—as he has been for many years—one of the leading merchants of Knoxville.—C. T.

**LESTER DORRANCE**, Osceola, is a native of Elkland, and was born June 11th 1843. His wife was Hannah M. Bottom, of the same place. They have one child, Susan C. His wife's parents were Walter C. and Content Bottom, of Connecticut, and her grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Dorrance's occupation is farming.

**HIRAM FLANDERS** was born February 13th 1832, at Ballston Springs, N. Y. July 2nd 1852 he married Mary Jane, daughter of Ransom Smith, of Woodhull, N. Y. Their children are John and Luna Z. He was formerly a millwright, but is now farming at Woodhull, Steuben county, N. Y. His parents, Hiram and Sarah Flanders, were from Vermont and New York. His father died November 28th 1857.

**JONAS B. GLEASON** is a native of Newtown, now Southport, N. Y., born March 17th 1810. He was one of the early settlers in Osceola, married Hannah Van Dusen, and settled on the farm in Osceola where he now resides. He has six children. His parents, Nathan and Lucy (Seeley, from Chenango county, N. Y., were pioneers in Tioga county. He was a justice of the peace for many years.

M. GLEASON, son of Paul and Mrs. J. Gleason, was born

in Osceola, July 14th 1824. November 9th 1851 he married Mary Vanzile, daughter of Isaac Vanzile, a pioneer in Tioga county formerly from New Jersey. They have three children—Ezra, James T. and Metta. Mr. G. is a farmer, and lives on the old homestead in Osceola. He is a descendant of General Warren who fell at Bunker Hill.

**WINDSOR GLEASON**, farmer, Elkland, is a native of Vermont, and was born in 1829. He married Angelia, daughter of Hon. David Hardwick, of Massachusetts, who afterward removed to Tioga county, where he now resides. Mr. G. was a soldier in the civil war; was wounded at Cold Harbor, and was honorably discharged in June 1864. He has three children.

**CHARLES B. GOODRICH** was born in Delaware county, N. Y., in 1837, and in 1859 married Miss Lottie Stewart, of Woodhull, Steuben county, N. Y. His occupation is farming, and his place of residence Nelson. He was constable nine years, beginning in 1861; has also been collector, assessor, etc., and was elected magistrate in 1882.

**JOHN HAZLETT** is a native of Nelson, and was born in 1823. He married Miss Lucy Dunham, of Farmington, in 1855. He is a prosperous farmer, and owns 230 acres in Nelson. He is a member of Nelson Lodge, No. 434, I. O. of O. F. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church.

**SAMUEL HAZLETT**, son of John and Jane Hazlett, was born in Nelson, in 1816. His wife was Miss Catharine Knapp, of Wells, Pa. He is a well-to-do farmer. His father, John Hazlett, was born in Scotland, about 1787, and came to America when young. The family settled in Stroudsburg, Pa., whence in 1810 John and his brother Samuel came to the Cowanesque Valley, and took up 300 acres of land below the village of Nelson. John married Jane Campbell. They had nine children; seven are living. He died in 1850, when he owned 300 acres of land.

**WILLIAM HEYSHAM** was born in Chemung county, N. Y., in 1821, and married Miss Eliza Rathbone, of Nelson, Pa. His parents settled in 1824 in Canisteo, N. Y., whence he moved to Tioga county, Pa., in 1840, and commenced work for himself. His highest wages were \$13 per month. By industry and frugality he accumulated a competence, and he now owns 200 acres of land in Nelson.

**CHARLES HOYT** was born in Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa., and resided there until 1835, when he removed to Osceola, where he now lives. September 29th 1858 he married Mary Colvin, of Bingham, Pa., daughter of Hon. G. G. Colvin, of Potter county, Pa. They have three children living. He enlisted August 16th 1861 in Company K 149th Pennsylvania; entered as second lieutenant; was promoted to be first lieutenant; was in the battle of Chancellorsville, and was honorably discharged in 1863; was a justice of the peace three years, and resigned. He is a farmer, raising tobacco, hops and Chinese amber cane in large quantities.

**CLARK KIMBALL** was born in Weare, N. H., April 21st 1802. He married Clarissa H. Cilley April 27th 1830, for his first wife, and Hannah Whitmore May 19th 1841 for the second. He has three sons and one daughter. He was one of the first dry goods merchants in Osceola, but is now a farmer in that township.

**O. S. KIMBALL**, farmer, is a native and resident of Osceola, born August 4th 1842. His wife was Mary L. Cameron, of the same place. He enlisted February 11th 1862; served three years with the army of the Potomac and was honorably discharged. He has been a justice of the peace in Osceola, and was attached to the police:



force on the grounds of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

BURTON E. LEWIS is a farmer in Deerfield township. He was born in Wyalusing, Bradford county, November 16th 1828.

SAMUEL W. LINCOLN, M. D., is a native of Plainfield, Mass., born July 13th 1855. His wife was Miss Verona Webb, of Nelson. Dr. Lincoln was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., in 1879, and in the same year located at Nelson and engaged in the practice of his profession. He has already won a good reputation.

JAMES T. LOSEY was born in Nelson, in 1843, and is the son of Artemas and Emily Losey, who settled in Nelson in 1832, where for many years Mr. L. was engaged in trade, lumbering, etc. He died in 1869 and his wife in 1865. James T. married Miss Jennie M. Merritt, of Farmington, in 1869. He is proprietor of the Nelson saw and planing mills, and manufactures lumber.

HIRAM MERRITT is a native of Delaware county, N. Y., and was born in 1808. In 1836 he located in Farmington, Tioga county, on 150 acres of wild land. Without money or team at first, by energy and economy he has paid for 400 acres. In 1869 he went into the mercantile business in Nelson, which is his principal occupation at present. In 1836 he married Miss Mary Ann Foster, of Saratoga. Of their ten children three are living. She died in 1876, and in 1878 he married Miss Mary McDonald, of Canada. They have one child.

WILLIAM MERRITT, son of Peter and Susan Merritt, is a native of Delaware county, N. Y., born in 1821. He married Miss Eliza A. Hazlett in 1848; they have four children. He came to Tioga county in 1835, and in 1848 purchased the farm of 100 acres in Nelson where he now resides.

HENRY MOUREY was born in 1827, in Montour county, Pa.; came to Tioga county in childhood; passed the business part of his life in Farmington, and settled in Nelson in 1877, on a farm. In 1851 he married Miss Adeline Baxter; they had six children, of whom only one survives. Mr. Mourey's father, Peter Mourey, born in Montour county, in 1791, of German parentage, married Miss Betsey Saunders. They had ten children, seven of whom are living. In 1830 Mr. Mourey took up 234 acres of land in Farmington, and he afterward acquired 900 acres. He was supervisor many years. He died in 1866; his wife in 1873. Both were members of the Lutheran church.

WELLINGTON A. NEWCOMB, a native of Hamburg, Erie county, N. Y., was born in 1838, and came to Tioga county when a child. He married Miss Jerusha Keeney. They have one daughter. He was a harness maker at Wellsboro ten years. In 1878 he purchased the hotel at Nelson, refitted and refurbished it, and he has made for it an enviable reputation as an excellent hotel.

JOSEPH OAKDEN is a native of England, born in Derbyshire, in 1803. He came to this country in 1829; lived for a time at Albany, Utica, Hammondsport, and Addison, N. Y., and came to Nelson in 1869, where he owns 550 acres of land. In 1833 he married Maria Hollis, of Otsego county, N. Y. She and their son died in 1879.

CHARLES L. PATTISON has lived since 1870 in Elkland, where he is engaged in banking, railroading and farming, and is interested in several manufacturing. Prior to 1870 he was cashier for the Fall Brook Coal Company at Fall Brook. During the construction of the Cowanesque Valley Railroad (nearly three years) he was secretary and treasurer of the company, the president of which was Joel Parkhurst, whose daughter, Anna S., be-

came Mrs. C. L. Pattison. Mr. Pattison is now president of the company which is building the Addison and Northern Pennsylvania Railway from Addison, N. Y., to Gaines 140 miles. He was born in Chestertown, Warren county, N. Y., February 16th 1842.

ALLEN H. PERRY, son of E. H. and Hannah T. Perry, was born June 9th 1833, at Mt. Morris, N. Y., and married Miss Sarah Herrington, of Woodhull. He has resided in Michigan and in New York. He has two children—Minnie S., and Earl H. He enlisted April 18th 1861, under the first call for volunteers, and re-enlisted, August 24th 1861, in Company F 11th Pa. cavalry, for three years. His farm is in Osceola.

WILLIAM PIERCE, born in Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1824, is a son of John B. and Fannie Pierce, who removed from Erwin, N. Y., to Farmington, Pa., in 1843, where they died in 1870 and 1878 respectively. William enlisted in 1864 in Company H 207th Pennsylvania volunteers, and served till the close of the war. His wife was Miss Adeline Grover, of Chatham. In 1876 he settled on a farm of 140 acres in Nelson.

JAMES W. PUTMAN has been a school director in Knoxville. He was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., October 4th 1823, and married Julia Ann Mellon, of that county.

MRS. WILLIAM M. RICHARDS was born in Lawrenceville, Pa., March 8th 1856. Her father was Hon. J. W. Ryon, of Schuylkill county. She was married December 15th 1880 to William M. Richards, of Pottsville, who is now a prosperous farmer in Elkland.

HARRIS S. RYON, son of Judge John and Susanna Ryon, was born in 1816, in Elkland. He owns a farm of 100 acres in Nelson. In 1837 he married Miss M. H. Congdon, of Long Island, who died in 1842, leaving three children. In 1843 he married Miss Elizabeth Sherwood, of Orleans county, N. Y. She died in 1882, leaving one child.

ALLEN SEELY was born October 22nd 1826, in Osceola. His father, who was born in 1788 and died in 1866, was a pioneer in Tioga county; his mother, Lucy, daughter of Abner Kelsey, was born in 1791 and died in 1873. Allen Seely married Ann Campbell, of Nelson. They have three children—M. B., Judd D. and Ada C. Mr. S. is a farmer in Osceola.

FRANK J. SEELY, son of Morgan and Harriet Seely, was born in 1854, in Osceola. In 1875 he located in Nelson as one of the firm of Seely & Richards, general merchants. He has been town clerk and treasurer since 1879. In 1880 he married Miss Augusta Phelps, of Osceola.

JONAS BELLWOS SEELY was born in Southport, Chemung county, N. Y., March 17th 1810, and has lived 70 years in Osceola, in the southern part of which township he has a farm. He married Hannah Van Dusen, of Farmington, and they had eight children, of whom six are living. Mr. S. was assistant assessor one year.

PHILO STEVENS, born in Greenville Center, N. Y., in 1825, married Miss Susan D. Plank in 1846. They have five children. In 1847 Mr. Stevens located in Middlebury; in 1860 removed to Farmington, and in 1874 came to Nelson, where he resides on a farm. He has always been an active temperance worker.

WILLIAM W. STEWART was born in 1828, in Sullivan county, N. Y. He is a son of Sylvester and Mindwell Stewart, who settled at Beecher's Island in 1838, but about 1846 removed to Woodhull, N. Y. William W. married Miss Sally A. Brown, of Woodhull, in 1850, and settled in Nelson in 1866, on the farm of 140 acres where he now lives. He has held the office of assessor.

DAVID W. STULL, a native of Elkland, born in 1835, is a son of Marinus W. Stull, formerly of Southport, N. Y., who was in the war of 1812, and whose wife still lives, aged 77 years. David W. married Mary Thomas, of Tuscarora, N. Y. He is a prosperous farmer, living at Elkland.

D. H. TAFT, born in Tuscarora, N. Y., in 1849, is a son of Daniel and Amanda Taft, who came from Tuscarora to Nelson in 1875. He married in 1878 Josephine, daughter of William and Eliza Merritt, of Nelson. He is one of the firm of Baxter & Taft, dealers in agricultural implements; also of the firm of Taft & Albee, dealers in pianos, organs and sewing machines, both in Nelson.

PHILIP S. TAYLOR was born at Elkland, September 24th 1823, and is a son of Silas O. Taylor, who was a pioneer in Tioga county. Philip S. married Pamela, daughter of Benjamin and Polly Tubbs, of Elkland, March 10th 1846. Their children are Mark and Annie. He is engaged in farming and lumbering in Osceola.

GEORGE TUBBS was born January 12th 1829, at Elkland. His father, Samuel Tubbs, was an early settler and a soldier of 1812. George Tubbs married Jane Campbell April 10th 1852. Their children are Frank, Annie and Minnie. He is a farmer, and has been supervisor and school director in Osceola.

HENRY TUBBS, farmer, was born January 4th 1845, in the township of Osceola, where he now resides. He is a son of James Tubbs and his wife Ann Gleason. He was educated in the common schools, and in 1862-63 attended the Osceola high school, of which Prof. A. R. Wightman was principal. He owns the flat farm on the south side of the Cowanesque River opposite the village of Osceola, and the "Windfall." He is engaged largely in stock farming, and has done much to improve the breed of horses in the surrounding country. In April 1877 he purchased "Valiant," an imported Percheron Norman stallion, weighing 1,700 pounds, and has since that time kept him upon his farm. In January 1880 Mr. Tubbs was married to Myra, oldest daughter of Charles Bulkley.

EBENEZER WARREN, born in Delaware county, N. Y., in 1826, in 1841 married Gertrude A., daughter of Jacob and Sally Shaver, of the same place. They have five children. He settled in Farmington in 1854, and in 1857 purchased the farm in Nelson where he now resides. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H 207th Pa. volunteers; was wounded April 2nd 1865, and discharged from the hospital. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade.

JAMES WARREN, Nelson, son of Hiram and Mary Hart Warren, of Herkimer county, N. Y., was born there, in 1825. His parents removed to Charleston, Tioga county, in 1843. He married in 1846 Miss Laura Gibson, of Farmington. His second wife was Miss Polly A. Weeks; his third marriage was to Miss Cora E. Lent, of Rochester. His family comprised five children.

REV. CHARLES WEEKS, son of John and Polly Weeks, was born in Hancock, N. Y., in 1824. In 1848 he married Miss Lucretia Babcock, of Farmington, who died in 1875, having borne him eight children. In 1877 he married Miss Mary J. Black, of Forksville, Pa. In 1860 he entered the ministry of the M. E. church, and for 16 years pursued his calling, returning to Nelson in 1876. His father, John Weeks, born in Hancock in 1791, married Polly Baxter; they had five children. In 1838 he engaged in lumbering at Nelson. In 1841 he took up 140 acres in Farmington, where he died in 1858. He was in the war of 1812.

LEANDER C. WOOD is ticket agent for the N. Y., L. E. and W. Railroad Company at Elkland. By profession he is a civil engineer, and he was county surveyor of Bon Homme county, Dakota territory. He was born October 4th 1855, and married Kittie Clark, of Dansville, N. Y.

W. W. WRIGHT, M. D., is a native of Cairo, Greene county, N. Y., and was born March 31st 1830. His parents, Asabel and Temperance Wright, formerly from Connecticut, had eight children. Dr. W. married Alice Hammond. He has been a practicing physician in Elkland 35 years.

#### DELMAR TOWNSHIP AND WELLSBORO.

##### MARY EMILY JACKSON.

The younger of the two ladies mentioned on page 198, and whose fame as a charming poetess was well established—more particularly at the period between the years 1830 and 1840—under her literary and maiden name, was Miss Mary Emily Jackson, who became the wife of Mr. Isaac Cleaver, formerly a resident of Philadelphia, but engaged at the time of his marriage in some building enterprises in conjunction with the newly completed Corning and Blossburg Railroad.

Miss Jackson was born in Wellsboro, in 1821, and received her education chiefly at the Wellsboro Academy. She early evinced a talent for poetry, and frequently contributed her compositions to the *Wellsboro Phoenix*, and subsequently to the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*, and the literary *New Yorker*, obtaining for them a popular appreciation and esteem that induced Horace Greeley, the principal editor and one of the three proprietors of the latter journal, to extend to Miss Jackson an invitation to reside in his household, and become a regular contributor to the columns of his paper; this, however, she declined.

Her poetry is marked by much harmony of expression, versatility of thought, and delicacy of sentiment, combined with a calm, gentle and appreciative love of nature; and imbued with that spirit of sadness instinctive in and

characteristic of the true poet. She was possessed of more than ordinary personal charm and beauty, which, joined to her amiable disposition and adorned by her literary talent, made her society esteemed, and won for her many admiring friends. She was of medium height, with hair and eyes dark, complexion pale and delicate, and manner of exceeding grace. In 1842 she was married, at Covington, to Isaac Cleaver. She then discontinued her contributions to the press, and published no collection of her poems. She died at the residence of her son Isaac, at Troy, Bradford county, in 1869, and is buried beside her husband, previously deceased, at Covington, this county. Their children are—Isaac, born in 1843; Samuel (now in Nebraska), born in 1845; and Mary, Mrs. H. F. Long, now of Troy, Pa., born in 1848.

Mrs. Cleaver was so popularly known in this county for her literary merit forty years ago, and so distinctively identified with its history in the memory of the older inhabitants, that to omit from the pages of a work of this kind a proper tribute to her memory and virtues would be an inexcusable error. The writer therefore feels gratified that in this brief notice he has done what conveniently lay in his power to prevent such an error; and that the publishers of the work have desired it as giving an increased credit to the volume.

HENRY H. GOODRICH.

ROBERT R. AUSTIN was born in Broome county, N. Y., September 14th 1833. His parents were natives of New England, and first came to Tioga county to locate in 1854. Neither is now living. Mr. Austin is a farmer.

DANIEL BACON, M. D., Wellsboro, was born in Delmar, May 21st 1836, and married S. Florence Greene, of the same township. He served during the civil war as lieutenant, and as acting assistant surgeon of his regiment two and a half years.

OLIVER BACON, son of Daniel and Lydia Bacon, was born at Candor, Tioga county, N. Y., in 1801. He married Miss Catharine Houghton, daughter of Simeon and Rachael Houghton, natives of Massachusetts, who came here from Otsego county, N. Y., in 1818. Mr. Bacon's farm of 290 acres was "taken up" in 1820 by his father, who came from Tioga county, N. Y., in 1815.

SIMEON BACON, son of Oliver and Catharine Bacon, is a native of Delmar township, in which lies his farm of 300 acres. He was born in 1830, and married Miss Frances Skelton, daughter of George and Elizabeth Skelton. He enlisted in 1864 in Company K 20th Pennsylvania volunteers, and served till June 1865.

JOHN W. BAILEY was born November 27th 1824, in Charleston township, and now lives at Wellsboro, engaged in farming. Mrs. Bailey was Margaret Lewis, of Charleston.

VINE H. BALDWIN is a native of Bradford county, Pa., and was born in 1815. He owns a farm of 364 acres in Delmar. He married Miss Cynthia D. Boyden, of the same township. His father, Vine Baldwin, was born in 1784 (the second white child born near Athens, Bradford county), and married Sarah Burt, of Chemung county, N. Y. They had eight children, of whom five are now living. They located in this county in 1834, Mr. Bacon buying "Big Marsh." A few years later he removed to Chemung county, N. Y., where he died in 1872.

MARY ELIZABETH BALDWIN, daughter of Moses S. Baldwin, was born in Lawrenceville. She was graduated in medicine at the Bellevue Medical College, in New York city, in 1874, and located in Wellsboro three years later.

EDMUND BARKER, carpenter and joiner, Wellsboro, was born in 1825, at Landisfield, Mass. His first wife, Rhoda A. Lathrop, of Parkersburg, W. Va., died in 1865, and he married Miss Lizzie Walker, of Fredonia, N. Y. He came to Wellsboro in 1874.

D. H. BELCHER was born in Elkland, in 1845, and married Miss M. A. Spencer, of Wellsboro. He began business in Wellsboro in 1873, making tin, copper and sheet iron ware, and now averages an annual business of from \$15,000 to \$20,000 in hardware and agricultural implements. He served through the civil war, enlisting in the 45th Pa.; was a prisoner during the last year at Richmond and at Salisbury, N. C.; was made sergeant in 1865.

N. J. BENNETT, jeweler, Wellsboro, was born at Bainbridge, Chenango county, N. Y., and married Miss Fannie Hogle, of Niagara Falls, Ontario.

MATTHEW BLATNER, of the firm of Blatner & Gisen, cabinet makers and dealers in furniture, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1823, and came from that country to Wellsboro in 1852. In 1857 he married Henrietta McGarrif, of Wellsboro.

ISAAC A. BORDEN is a manufacturer of sash, blinds, doors, etc., at Wellsboro. He was born in Tompkins, Delaware county, N. Y., in 1850. His first wife was Olive A. Gibson, of Wellsboro, and his second Ellen L. Smith, of Mainsburg.

GEORGE C. BOWEN is serving his third term as register

and recorder of the county, having been elected in 1875, 1878 and 1881. He was nominated in 1878 without opposition. He is a native of Deerfield township, and was born November 11th 1838. He married Anna P. Stebbins, of Dayton, Ohio.

ADDISON BOYDEN was born in 1805, in Royalton, Vt. The family lived in Montreal from 1811 to 1833. Mr. Boyden then married and removed to Chenango county, N. Y., and in 1837 came to Marsh Creek, Tioga county. In 1842 he bought his present farm of 110 acres. His wife died in 1823, aged 60. Nine of their children are living.

NATHAN C. BRADLEY, son of Nathan and Mary Bradley, was born in Colchester, Delaware county, N. Y., in 1843, and married Miss Helen Rowe, of Greene county, N. Y. He served the last three years of the civil war in Company B 157th N. Y. He came to this county in 1879 from Wisconsin and bought his farm of 61 acres near Stokesdale. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade.

ALEXANDER S. BREWSTER was born in 1813, near Montrose, Pa., and married Miss Mary Smith, of Allegheny county, N. Y. He removed to Tioga village in 1828 and opened a store. In 1831 he removed to Wellsboro. He was a clerk in the Legislature from 1846 to 1857 excepting one year. He was district attorney 1835-38, and has been a magistrate over 20 years, always elected without opposition.

ALMON BROOKS came in 1843 from Oswego county, N. Y., and in 1845 bought his present farm in Delmar. He was born in 1823, in Castleton, Vt., and married Miss Helena Miller, of Delmar.

JOHN BROWN, tanner and currier, Wellsboro, was born in 1846. He enlisted November 14th 1861, and served in the Union armies until his discharge in 1864.

MERRITT B. BROWN, farmer, Stokesdale, was born in 1843, in Cayuga county, N. Y. The next year his parents, Miletus and Caroline Brown, removed to Chatham township, this county, where they now live. In 1872 M. B. Brown married Miss Sarah Paddock, of New Jersey.

EDWARD A. BRYDEN, born in 1851, is a surveyor by profession, and a member of the firm of Bryden & Crowl, successors to E. B. Young, dealer in books, stationery, etc., at Wellsboro.

O. BULLARD came to Wellsboro in 1853, and engaged in the dry goods trade in 1855. He is now in the grocery business and continues to be one of the leading business men of the borough. He was born in 1835, in New Berlin, N. Y., and married Miss Helen M. Lewis, of Wellsboro.

FRANCIS M. BUTLER, son of Calvin and Elizabeth Butler, was born in 1839, in Delmar township, where his farm is located. He married Miss Mary Kearn, of London, Ont. He enlisted in 1862 in Company A 149th Pennsylvania; was discharged for disability, but re-enlisted and served during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania.

JOHN M. BUTLER was born in Delmar township, January 15th 1830. He is a descendant of the Butlers who came to Tioga county in the early days of its settlement. He married Amanda Dewey, of Delmar township, in 1852. They have three children. Mr. Butler's father is one of the oldest residents of the county.

EDWIN CAMPBELL, son of Robert and Jane Campbell, was born in 1840, in Delmar township, where his 50-acre farm is situated. Mrs. Campbell was Miss Anna Coolidge, of Delmar. Mr. Campbell enlisted in 1864 in the 20th Pennsylvania and served through the war; was wounded at Petersburg April 2nd 1865.

FRANK CONEVEY, editor and publisher of the *Wellsboro Gazette*, was born in Hammondsport, N. Y., July 16th 1855. He married Helen Bullard, of Wellsboro.

AMOS COOLIDGE was born in Canada, in 1811. He came to Tioga county in 1818, two years after his father (Amos) located at Wellsboro. Mr. Coolidge married Mary Kilbourn, who was born near Wellsboro, and has nine children living. He is a farmer and one of the oldest inhabitants of the locality in which he resides.

FRANK A. CROWL, of Bryden & Crowl, booksellers and stationers, Wellsboro, was born there, in 1856. In 1882 he married Miss Nellie Preston, of Boston, Mass.

HIRAM W. DARTT has been in business as a carriage maker at Wellsboro since 1846. He is a native of Charleston township; was born in 1825, and married Miss A. Potter, of Middlebury.

CHARLES W. DAVENPORT is the head of the firm Davenport & Cole, house, sign and carriage painters, Wellsboro. He was born in Jefferson township, Morris county, N. J., in 1849. In 1873 he married Miss Mary Jackson, of Gaines, Tioga county.

JESSE B. DENMARK was born in 1826, in Chemung county, N. Y. In 1844 he married Miss Emline Mills-paugh, of that county, and they had eight children. She died in 1877, and in 1879 he married Miss Catherine Rowe, of Wellsboro. He removed to Union township in 1856, a short time after to Bradford county, in 1859 to Ward, and in 1879 to Wellsboro from Blossburg. He enlisted in 1862 and served through the civil war. He was a magistrate at Blossburg in 1876-79. He is a carpenter, contractor and builder.

WILLIAM H. DICKSON owns a farm of 163 acres in Delmar. He was born in Ripley, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1827, and in 1863 married Miss Sarah A. Lombard, of the same place. He served in the army in 1857-62, including one year of the civil war. He came here from Chautauqua county in 1872.

JOHN DOUMAUX established his drug business in Wellsboro in 1880. He was born in 1843, in Charleston township, and married Miss Mary I. Root, of Wellsboro.

JOHN DULEY, superintendent of the Stokesdale tannery, was born in Woodhull, Steuben county, N. Y., in 1846. His wife was formerly Alice Ives, of Delmar. Mr. Duley located in Osceola in 1865 and at Stokesdale in 1874. He served the last year of the civil war in a New York regiment, and was wounded at Hatcher's Run. He owns 265 acres of land in Farmington.

MARTIAL A. DURIF is a native of France. He was born in 1833; came to America in 1859, and in 1868 started his tannery at Wellsboro, which turns out \$5,000 or \$6,000 worth of leather annually. He married Miss F. Wagner, of Wellsboro.

A. B. EASTMAN was born in Danby, Tompkins county, N. Y., April 13th 1843. In early life he was a farmer, and in 1863 a soldier in the Army of the Potomac. In March 1865 he opened his dental office in Wellsboro, and he claims to have been the first dentist in the county to bring into general use nitrous oxide gas and narcotic spray for painless operations in dentistry. He married Miss Frances Irene Wood, of Millbury, Mass.

CHARLES EBERENZ was born in this township, in 1824, and was married in 1849 to Miss Sarah Brubaker, of Harrisburg, Pa. His father, William Eberenz, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1801, and came to America in 1817. On the voyage he became acquainted with the family of Dr. Samuel Hoover. The two men were given 50 acres of land apiece by Fisher and Worden, owners of extensive tracts in Tioga county, and Mr. Eberenz increased his estate to 400 acres. In 1818 he married Mary

A., daughter of Dr. Hoover. Of their six children three are living, viz.: Charles, above mentioned; Mrs. Caroline Smith, of York county, Pa.; and Mrs. Mary Matson, of Delmar. William Eberenz died in Delmar in June 1880, aged 79; his wife in 1865, aged 70. Charles Eberenz owns a farm of 350 acres.

SAMUEL E. ENSWORTH was born in Vermont, in 1808, and married Eunice Rockwell, of Cortland county, N. Y. In childhood he removed with his mother to Chenango county, N. Y., afterward living in Cortland county. In 1849 he came to Wellsboro and engaged in trade and lumbering. The latter business he followed extensively in North Carolina from 1870 till his retirement.

ERASTUS FELLOWS was born in Canaan, Litchfield county, Conn., in 1800, and married Betsey Johnson. He went in 1815 to Luzerne county, Pa., and engaged in distilling. In 1821 he located a farm on the Stony Fork road, which afterward became the home of his father's family. In 1827 he bought 160 acres at Wellsboro, and opened the Fellows House, which was principally kept by him until his retirement from business in 1870.

GEORGE L. FELLOWS, son of Asahel and Alvina Fellows, was born in 1839, in Delmar township, where he owns a farm of 86 acres. He was married in 1863 to Miss Rhoda Hoag, of Delmar.

DANIEL FIELD is a native of Delmar township, and was born in 1828. He was married to Louisa F. Webb, of Chenango county, N. Y. He is a farmer and has held several township offices.

EDWARD A. FISH, Wellsboro, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, in 1821, and in 1846 was married to Sarah A. Cudworth, of Sullivan township, Tioga county. They have two children. Mr. F. was a magistrate in Sullivan 1858-68; in 1869 was elected sheriff and removed to Wellsboro. Since the close of his three years' term he has been practicing veterinary surgery.

JOHN GISIN, furniture dealer, Wellsboro, was born in Switzerland, November 18th 1840, and in 1868 married Louisa A. Margraff, of Wellsboro. He came to America and this county in 1866; lived in Nelson nine years; Paterson, N. J., six years; and then formed his present business connection.

JARVIS GRIFFIN was born in Otsego county, N. Y., January 24th 1820, and his brother Ambrose was born in 1822. Both reside in Delmar township. Their parents were natives of New York State, and came to Tioga county in 1840. Jarvis Griffin married Priscilla Gray, of Tioga county. He is a farmer; was formerly employed as a carpenter and joiner.

CHARLES P. GRINNELL, who was born in Bainbridge, Chenango county, in 1824, came on foot to this county when 15 years old. He got work among the lumbermen on Pine Creek, and has since been lumbering and farming, now owning 153 acres near Lower Stokesdale. His first wife, Mary Grossjean, of Delmar, died in 1851 (the year of their marriage), and Mr. Grinnell married Charlotte Grossjean, by whom he has five children.

JACOB HALL was born in Norfolk, England, in 1803, and came to America in 1831. In 1851 he removed from Bradford county to Wellsboro, being employed by the heirs of the Bingham estate. He was 22 years a gate-keeper on the Wellsboro and Tioga plank road. In 1860 he bought his present farm.

JOSEPH H. HARMAN, of Harman, Borden & Co., manufacturers of lumber, sash, blinds, doors, etc., Wellsboro, was born in Liberty township, this county, in 1829, and married Miss Lucy Gaylord, of Covington.

IRA D. HOTCHKISS was born in Harpersfield, Delaware



county, N. Y., October 16th 1825. He lived six years at Bath, N. Y., where he and his wife acted as superintendent and matron of the Davenport Home for Orphan Girls. He is now a farmer in Delmar. He was married in 1854 to Sarah F. Buckley, daughter of George Buckley, of Deerfield. His present wife was Lucy M., daughter of Richard Moore, of Delmar. They were married in 1864.

SYLVESTER HOUGHTON, carriage maker, Wellsboro, was born in Delmar, in 1840, and married Miss A. Green of that township. He served in Company I 45th Pennsylvania volunteers from August 1861 to January 1863.

GEORGE JENNINGS was born in Charleston township, in 1837, and married Margaret Broughton, of Delmar; he is a farmer. He was a member of Company H 6th Pennsylvania reserves, and was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg.

FRANK A. JOHNSON is a member of the firm Johnson & Van Dusen, whose marble and granite works at Wellsboro were established by Mr. Johnson and John R. Bachelder in 1871. In 1876 Mr. Bachelder sold to Mr. Van Dusen. Seven men are employed, turning out \$5,000 or \$6,000 worth of work annually. Mr. Johnson was born in Catlin, Chemung county, N. Y., in 1845, and married Miss Adelia A. Lyon, of Chatham.

DAVID KARR, son of Robert and Margaret Karr, was born in Delmar, September 16th 1839, and married Miss Agnes B. Locke, of Wellsboro, where he now lives, employed as a carpenter and joiner and contractor and builder.

RALPH E. KARR established his drug business at Wellsboro in 1880, and employs three men in the manufacture of Roy's medicines. He was born in Delmar in 1854.

BENJAMIN F. KELSEY lives in Wellsboro, where he was born in 1829. His wife was Azubah Ogden, of Wellsboro. Mr. Kelsey is a farmer, owning 180 acres. He served from September 1st 1864 till June 7th 1865 in Company K 207th Pennsylvania.

ROBERT M. KETCHAM, liveryman and farmer, Wellsboro, was born in Troupsburgh, Steuben county, N. Y., October 23d 1843, and married Delphine A. Hess, of Elmira.

LASELL KIMBALL was born in Charleston, Montgomery county, N. Y., December 10th 1811. His parents located near Wellsboro in 1839. Mr. Kimball was married to Lenora Chaffee, of Onondaga county, N. Y. He is a farmer.

HENRY S. KIMBLE was born in Fairfield, Lycoming county, in 1820, and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he now follows at Wellsboro. He enlisted in 1861 in Company H 6th regiment Pennsylvania reserve, and was discharged June 15th 1864.

ROBERT G. LLOYD was born in 1825, in Lycoming county. He came here and bought his farm of 100 acres in 1866. His wife was Miss Lydia Frederick, of Liberty, this county.

PHILANDER LONG, merchant at Wellsboro, has held the office of postmaster. He was born April 7th 1832, in Burlington, Pa., and married Dorliske Pultz, also of Burlington.

P. G. LYON was born in Addison, Steuben county, N. Y., January 7th 1831. His first wife, formerly Mary A. Brown, died in 1866; and August 21st 1871 he was married to Miss Henrietta Bartle, of Stony Fork. He came to Wellsboro from Addison in 1868; is a blacksmith, and employs several men.

R. L. MACK was born March 30th 1841. He married Miss Josephine A. Illick, of Richmond Pa. His carriage making business at Wellsboro dates from 1874, employs ten men, and turns out from \$8,000 to \$10,000 worth of goods annually.

EDWIN MATSON is a native of Coventry, Chenango county, N. Y., and was born in 1815. In 1838 he married Miss Mary Ebernz, of Delmar, in which township he has one of the finest farms. He came to Tioga county in 1832 and engaged in lumbering with Stowell & Dickerson, who in time raised his salary from \$10 to \$200 per month. Lumbering has been his principal business.

FREDERICK MCGARFF was born in Germany, in 1811. He married Miss Fredrika Miller, of Saxony. He came to America and located at Wellsboro in 1854, and engaged in the manufacture of brick on Nichols street, near the cemetery. In 1881 he removed his works to the present location. He employs from 10 to 12 men, turning out about 500,000 bricks annually. His son William enlisted in Company H 6th Pennsylvania volunteers in 1861, and was killed at the battle of Antietam, September 15th 1862. Lewis McGarff, another son, enlisted in 1861 in Company E (Kane's Rifles) "Bucktail" regiment, and served three years, during which he was once made a prisoner.

B. F. MILLIKEN is one of the merchants of Wellsboro. He was born at Libertyville, Sussex county, N. J., June 15th 1852, and married Lucy R. Navle, of Wellsboro.

GEORGE W. NAVLE, harness maker, Wellsboro, was born in Watson, Lycoming county, in 1831. Miss Caroline Sanders, of Wellsboro, became his wife. Mr. N. came to Wellsboro December 31st 1849, and soon began his present business, which amounts to from \$6,000 to \$8,000 annually.

JOHN PEARSON was born in Burlington county, N. J., in 1814. His first wife was Maria Bates, of that county. They were married in 1838, and she died in 1854. In 1859 Mr. P. married Rebecca C. Archer, of Philadelphia. From 1837 to 1853 he lived in Philadelphia; then bought and removed to a farm of about 900 acres, of which his present farm comprises over 200. He is raising tobacco largely.

ALMERON H. PERKY was born in 1846, at Pratt's Hollow, Madison county, N. Y., and married Mary L. Johnson of Wellsboro. He carries on a wool-carding, cloth-dressing and fancy dyeing establishment at Wellsboro. He was a member of Company G 53d Pennsylvania volunteers from February 23d 1864 to July 1st 1865.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, a native of Bradford county, Pa., came to Wellsboro in 1854 and engaged in the manufacture of tin and sheet iron ware, and in 1864 went into the hardware business. He employs four or five men, doing a business of about \$25,000 annually.

CHESTER ROBINSON, head of the banking firm of C. & J. L. Robinson, is a son of Jesse and Abia Robinson, and was born in 1807, near Cooperstown, Otsego county, N. Y. He was first married in 1830, to Miss L. Bowen, of his native county, by whom he had two children, one of whom is living. She died in 1843, at Wellsboro. In 1878 Mr. Robinson married Miss Mary E. Barber, of Columbia, Lancaster county. They have one child, a daughter. Mr. Robinson's son George was a graduate of Yale College and entered the ministry. After a period of labor in Brooklyn and Cincinnati his health failed, and he made an extended European tour for its improvement, but, returning to his native village, he died in 1863. Mr. Robinson has lived in Wellsboro since leaving Otsego county in 1835.



JAMES M. ROE owns a farm of 86 acres in Delmar. He came to this county in 1842, with his parents, Cornelius and Betsey Roe, from Kortright, Delaware county, N. Y., where he was born August 18th 1822. The family settled at Tioga village, and later in Middlebury, where the father died in 1860. From Middlebury J. M. Roe came to Delmar. He married Miss Harriet P. Hutchinson, of Delphos, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1847.

FRANK H. ROSE, dentist, Wellsboro, is a native of Roseville.

FRANK S. ROWLAND, son of Rev. Henry and Harriet Rowland, was born in Groton, Tompkins county, N. Y., in 1859. He is employed as a teacher in Wellsboro. His father was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1832, and came to Westfield, this county, in 1846. He married Miss Harriet O. Knapp, of Genoa, Cayuga county, N. Y., and had four children. He was ordained at the age of 30, but retired from the ministry after several years in consequence of failing health. He was elected county treasurer in 1872, and served two years. He died at his residence near Wellsboro in 1882.

W. O. RUSSELL was born in Broome county, N. Y., in 1847, and came to Tioga county with his parents in 1859, and his father, L. L. Russell, then located about three miles south of Wellsboro. W. O. Russell married Maria E. Heise, of Delmar township. He is engaged in the lumbering business. The mill operated by Russell & Avery, two miles west of Wellsboro, was built in 1878, by Bradley & Pardon. It is run by steam power and produces an average of about one and a quarter million feet annually.

CHARLES SANDBACH is a printer by trade, but is now proprietor of the Sandbach House, Wellsboro. He was born in Prussia, in 1842, and came in 1850 to New York city. There he married Mary Wiesner in 1864, and that year began hotel keeping at Germania, Potter county, Pa. He came to Wellsboro in May 1881 and bought the Baldwin (formerly the O'Connor) House. He gave it his own name, and thoroughly refitted and refurbished it, making it a first-class hotel.

JOHN B. SMITH located in Delmar in 1855, where he owns a 50-acre farm. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1823; came to Baltimore in 1842, and engaged in butchering. In 1848 he went into the lumbering business on Pine Creek, Tioga county, with Phelps & Dodge. He married Margaret Statts, of Baltimore.

ALANSON SPENCER was born in 1826, in Sullivan township, and in 1853 married Miss Samantha Hiltbold, of Delmar. He is a farmer and a miller.

HENRY STICKLY, son of Henry and Lydia Stickly, is a native of Wellsboro, and was born in 1850. In 1872 he married Miss Eleanor B. Kelsey, of Wellsboro. His farm at that place contains 38 acres. He is a member of the fire department.

WILLIAM B. STOWELL, son of Warren and Hannah Stowell, was born in Nineveh, Broome county, N. Y., April 18th 1830. His wife was formerly Miss Catherine L. Dales, of Delmar. He owns a farm of 110 acres in this township.

OTIS STULL was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, Pa., March 12th 1857. He was married to Stella Bostwick, a native of Tompkins county, N. Y., and is a farmer. His parents are natives of Tioga county also.

ANDREW G. STURROCK is a carpenter and joiner and contractor and builder at Wellsboro. Sturrock & Karr employ three or four men, and do a business of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 annually. Mr. Sturrock has been a borough councilman six years. He was born in 1835, in Delmar, and married Miss Charlotte C. Austin, of Wellsboro.

ABIAATHAR SWOPE was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1820, and when six years old came to Tioga county with his parents, who lived about ten years on Pine Creek and have since resided in Wellsboro. Mr. Swope was married in 1853 to Miss Aseneth Spencer, of Delmar. He is a carpenter and joiner and a surveyor.

CHARLES TOLES is living in Wellsboro, retired from business. He was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1815; learned the carpenter's trade, and lived at Prattsville, Greene county, N. Y., till 1839. He then located in Deerfield, Tioga county, where he bought 150 acres. He was in trade at Wellsboro several years, and located his family there in 1871.

THOMAS VEAZIE, keeper of the Parkhurst House, Wellsboro, since 1875, began his career as a hotel keeper at Dresden, Yates county, N. Y., in 1847. He has since been connected with the Benham House, Penn Yan; the Veazie House, Geneva; and the Spencer House, Charlotte—all in New York. He was born in Rome, N. Y., in 1823.

CHARLES F. VEIL was born February 11th 1813, in Schorndorf, Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to the United States in 1834. In 1836 he married Christina M. Schambacher, of Liberty township. He has lived in Liberty 39 years and in Wellsboro 7 years. He was a tanner before coming to Wellsboro. He was justice of the peace in Liberty 15 years, county auditor 12 years, associate judge 5 years, commissioners' clerk 3 years, and nearly 3 years county treasurer by appointment (up to January 1st 1881).

SAMUEL B. WARRINER learned the jeweler's and carpenter's trades, but is now farming, with his residence at Wellsboro. He was born in Delmar, in 1818, and married Miss Nancy A. Warriner, of that township. His father, William, came from Massachusetts to Stony Fork, Delmar, in 1817, and lived there till he died, in 1867, aged 80. He served in the war of 1812.

O. S. WEBSTER, printer, Wellsboro, was born July 20th 1845, in New Marlborough, Mass., and married Lucinda English, of Wellsboro.

IRA WETHERBEE has a farm of 80 acres in Delmar, in which township he was born in 1818. His wife was Amanda Stratton, formerly of New York. His parents, Edmund and Abigail (Wright) W., of New Hampshire, had ten children, of whom eight are living. They came to Delmar in 1815, where Mr. W. died in 1839 and Mrs. W. in 1870.

JULIUS C. WHEELER, dealer in produce, coal, flour, feed, etc., in Wellsboro, was elected Burgess in 1879 and 1880, holding the office two years. He was born in 1832, in Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., and married Miss Emily E. Bartle, of Delmar.

O. E. WILLIAMS is engaged in farming and lumbering, and owns the Mitchell coal mines in Morris township. He was born in Groton, Tompkins county, N. Y., in 1845, and came to Wellsboro in 1859. He served in an engineer corps the last year of the civil war. He married Miss Cornelia Campbell, of Delmar. He employs six men in mining about 1,300 tons of coal annually.

ALFRED WIVEL is a native of London, England, and was born in 1835. In 1855 he married Miss Esther Walker, of Birmingham, England. He came to New York in 1854 and to Wellsboro in 1859. He is a painter by trade.

FREDERICK LOUIS YAHN, formerly a farmer, now a butcher at Wellsboro, came in 1855 with his parents from Prussia, where he was born in 1843. The family located in Charleston in 1855 and in Delmar in 1857. Mr. Y. in 1864 married Miss Minnie Margarff, a native of Prussia, who came to Wellsboro in 1863.

## DUNCAN TOWNSHIP.

URI BUCKLEY was born in November 1856, in Nelson township, of which his wife, Minnie L. Allen, is also a native. Mr. Buckley is the telegraph operator at Antrim.

CHARLES E. BURGESS was born in Troy, Bradford county, Pa., July 15th 1854, and engaged in the service of the Fall Brook Coal Company in 1873. He is assistant superintendent; is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Patrons of Temperance.

FRANK BURGESS was born in Bradford county, Pa., May 26th 1861, and married Martha L. Prothero June 25th 1881. He is weigher for the Fall Brook Coal Company at Antrim.

EMERY G. DRAKE, M. D., was born in Granville, Pa., August 26th 1852, and married Ida C. Decker, of Mansfield, Pa. He graduated at the State normal school, Mansfield, where he was subsequently employed as clerk in the drug and book store of Hon. C. V. Elliott, M. D., during which time he pursued the study of medicine. He entered Bellevue Medical College, New York, in 1873, and the Long Island College Hospital in 1874; received the degree of Doctor of Medicine the same year; engaged in the practice of his profession at Blossburg in 1874, but removed to Fall Brook as resident physician. He was chairman of the Tioga County Medical Society in 1878, and one of two delegates to the meeting of the American Medical Association at Philadelphia in 1876. He removed to Antrim in 1878, accepting the position of resident physician at that place.

THOMAS FARRER, one of the early settlers of Antrim, was born in Westmoreland county, England, in 1814, and when about 24 years old emigrated to this country and settled on the Cowanesque River, five miles from Lawrenceville. In 1837 he walked to Blossburg, with but three half dollars in his pocket, and there engaged in mining. After remaining there twenty-five years he accepted a responsible position in Fall Brook under the Fall Brook Coal Company. After ten years' close attention to business he was promoted to a more lucrative position in Antrim, as superintendent of the entire work. Mr. Farrer is one of the early settlers of the township of Duncan, and is liked by all in his employ. In 1846 he was married to Miss Margaret Bowen, of Blossburg. In 1856 she died, and in 1859 he married Miss R. Horton, who lived only six years after their marriage. His present wife was Miss Mary Reese; they were married in 1865.

ANDREW K. FLETCHER, who has kept the Antrim Hotel since 1876, was born in Smithfield, Bradford county, in 1846. He served in the 50th N. Y. regiment (engineers) in 1864-5. His wife was Miss Margaret Maher, of Blossburg. Mr. Fletcher's father's family

came to this county (Ward township) in 1850. In 1872 he came to Antrim as clerk in the company's store.

WILLIAM W. FORREST was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23d 1852. He removed to Fall Brook in 1869, and engaged in the service of the Fall Brook Coal Company as clerk; was promoted chief clerk of the company's store at Antrim in 1873. He was elected clerk of Duncan township in 1879.

JAMES GAFFNEY was born in Danville, Pa., in 1857, and married Martha A. Shepard, of Pittston, Pa. He is employed in connection with the mines at Antrim.

DAVID W. JENKINS, born March 22nd 1840, in Wales, came to the United States with his parents in 1841. He was married in 1859, at Bloomsburg, to Hannah Davis. He enlisted in April 1861 for three months; re-enlisted for three years in Company H 96th Pennsylvania; took part in the peninsula campaign, and fought in Maryland; was wounded three times. After the war he went to Ohio, where he held several offices in the town of Hubbard. In 1873 he settled in Tioga county. He has served one term as auditor and one term as school director in Fall Brook borough.

JAMES KETCHUM was born in Westchester county, N. Y., October 2nd 1817, and married Catherine Odell, of Hyde Park, Dutchess county. He has always been engaged in the lumber business, and has been a successful operator.

PATRICK LYNCH is a native of Towanda, and was born in March 1836. He has charge of an engine, and is a machinist by trade. He married Anna Gilligan.

HENRY J. MITCHELL, hotel keeper at Sand Run, was born in Morris Run, May 4th 1855. He married Addie Bartle, of Stony Fork, Pa.

ANDREW J. POLLOCK was born in Scotland, in 1849; came to America with his parents in 1853, and located at Blossburg. He was employed by the Fall Brook Coal Company as clerk at Fall Brook, where he married Mary A. Allen. He was transferred to Antrim in 1876.

GEORGE SNEEDON, a native of Scotland, was born April 22nd 1844. He has been a miner all his life. He married Jeanette Lared, of Coatbridge, Scotland, and emigrated to this country in 1866. He immediately located at Fall Brook, but removed to Antrim in 1872.

PROFESSOR JOHN F. SULLIVAN was born in Rochester, N. Y., October 23d 1845, and married Annie S. Lynch, of Towanda, Pa. He is principal of the Antrim schools.

WILLIAM E. WEISTER, assistant foreman at Antrim, was born in New Hampshire, November 25th 1835, and in 1856 married Maria Wilkins of Jersey Shore, Pa. He has been school director and judge of election.

## FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL P. BABCOCK, father of Buel Babcock, was born in 1805, in Chenango county, N. Y., and married Miss M. Tallman, of that county. Two of their three children are living. Mrs. Babcock died in 1835, and in 1836 he married Miss Betsey Canell, of Chenango county, by whom he had eleven children, of whom five are living. He came from Southport, Chemung county, to Farmington in or about 1838; took up 122 acres of wild land, and lived thereon until 1873, when he went to Nelson and lived retired until his death, in 1879. His wife died in 1877.

BUEL BABCOCK, son of S. P., was born in the year 1844, on the farm of 122 acres where he now resides, in Farmington township. He married Miss Mary D. Elliott, of Greene, Chenango county, N. Y. He served the first year of the civil war in the 44th N. Y., and the last year in a New York engineer corps, and was often under fire while constructing bridges, earthworks, etc.

WILLIAM BABCOCK was born in Chemung county, N. Y., in 1838, and married Mary A. Whitfield, from Gloucestershire, England. He is a farmer. He enlisted in

1864 in Company I. 22nd N. Y. cavalry and served to the close of the Rebellion.

LEWIS A. BEAVER, son of Isaac L. and Sarah Beaver, was born in 1828, in Berks county, Pa. In 1849 he came from Dauphin county to Nelson, and was engaged in tanning there until 1862. He then bought a 60-acre farm in Farmington, and he now owns 140 acres. He served in Company H 207th Pennsylvania during the last year of the Rebellion. In 1851 he married Miss Eliza Lugg, of Farmington.

JAMES BEEBE, son of Anson and Lucy Beebe, is one of the prosperous farmers of Farmington, owning 250 acres which he bought in 1852. He was born in 1826, in Lawrenceville, and in 1850 married Miss Margaret Stokes, of Farmington; they have two children. He was elected a magistrate in 1863 and 1868.

OLIVER H. BLANCHARD, son of Charles and Lovina Blanchard, was born in Lawrence township, in 1822. In 1850 he took up 220 acres of wild land, of which he has 100 now under cultivation, with good buildings. He was the first Republican treasurer of Tioga county (1857, 1858). He married Miss Emily J., daughter of H. B. and Myra Blanchard, and has four children.

HEZEKIAH G. BOWDISH came to Tioga county in 1844 and located where he has since lived, and is engaged in farming. He was born in the town of Clarence, Erie county, N. Y., in 1818. In 1846 he married Miss C. Heysham, of Canisteo, N. Y., by whom he had two children. She died in 1855, and in 1856 Mr. B. married Priscilla Field, of Avoca, N. Y.

WILBUR BROWN located on his present farm in 1871. He was born in 1830, in Tioga township, and in 1850 married Miss Lucy Sharp, of Campbelltown, N. Y. He served in the 207th Pennsylvania, and was wounded at Petersburg. His father, Joseph Brown, came from Connecticut before 1830 to Tioga and married Miss Eva Ward, of Painted Post, N. Y., by whom he had five children, of whom three are living. He died in 1847.

REV. DANIEL S. BUCKBEE was born in 1800, in New York city, and died in 1864, in Farmington, where about 35 years ago he bought 200 acres of wild land. For 21 years he was engaged in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Miss Catharine Wood, of Sugar Hill, N. Y., in 1823, and they had twelve children.

GEORGE M. BURCH came to this county in 1848, and located first at Crooked Creek, but for 25 years has lived in Farmington, where he has a farm of 65 acres. He was born in 1819, in Vermont. His first wife (Mary E. Frost, of Schroon, Essex county, N. Y.), to whom he was married in 1841, died in 1849, and in 1851 he married Miss Alvina Roberts, of Farmington. They have seven children.

JOHNSON BUTTS was born in Canterbury, Windham county, Conn., in 1790, and is supposed to have located in Tioga county about 1811, with his brother Loren. For many years he kept a high school in his own house at Lawrenceville. In 1835 he married Miss Lucy Beebe, of that place. Their children are O. L. Butts and Mrs. P. P. Close, of Farmington. Mr. Butts came to this township in 1841 and lived the rest of his life on the farm now owned by his son at Farmington Hill. He was largely interested in building the Presbyterian church, and one of the chief supporters of that society.

OTIS L. BUTTS, son of Johnson and Lucy Butts, was born in Lawrenceville, in 1839, and in 1869 married Miss Edith Hall, of Farmington. He is a farmer, owning 107 acres. He served the last year of the civil war in the 207th Pennsylvania.

SIMEON CADY is one of the farmers of this township.

He was born in 1822, in Osceola, and married Miss Jemima Baxter, of Tompkins county, N. Y. His father, Lemuel Cady, of Connecticut, married Ruth Gleason, by whom he had eleven children, and came to Farmington about 1812. He bought 200 acres of wild land here, but shortly removed to Osceola and worked at his trade as a carpenter and joiner. About 1823 he returned and bought 100 acres near his first purchase. In 1822 he went to Iowa, where he died in 1878, aged 84.

WILLARD CASS is a farmer, and has held many township offices. He was born in New Hampshire, in 1817, and in 1848 came with his brother to Farmington. His first wife, Esther L., died in 1850, and in 1851 he married Olive Lent, of Bradford county.

REUBEN H. CLOSE, son of Peter and Lucretia Close, was born in Locke, Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1837. In 1847 he came with his parents to Tioga county. In 1864 he married Miss Esther Hurlbut, of Lawrence township, and they have six children. Mr. Close was a lieutenant in Company H 45th Pa. during the first year of the Rebellion. He has been township clerk and treasurer six years, secretary of the board of school directors eight consecutive years, and assessor. He is a farmer, owning 80 acres.

AMOS CORWIN, farmer, is a native of Starkey, Yates county, N. Y., and married Eliza Jane Chase, of that county. He was born in 1822, and since 1856 has lived in Tioga county.

JOHN CRIPPEN, a native of Delaware county, N. Y., married Caroline Foster, of Saratoga county, N. Y. He lived in Rutland, this county, from 1824 to 1827; then bought 50 acres of wild land on Farmington Hill. He cut his way through the woods to that place, where he was one of the first settlers. He served in the war of 1812 at New York. His widow lives at the old homestead.

LEONARD H. CRIPPEN, son of John and Caroline Crippen, was born in Farmington, in 1832. His wife was Abby L. Henry, of Steuben county, N. Y. He has been constable and collector, judge of election, etc. He has a farm of 53 acres.

BENJAMIN DAVIS, son of John and Mary Davis, is a native of New Jersey. He was born in Roxbury, Sussex county, in 1851, and in 1871 came to this township, where his farm is located. The next year he married Miss Augusta Harrison, of Farmington, formerly of New Jersey. They have five children.

FRANK L. DUNHAM has a farm of 73 acres in Farmington, where he was born in 1849. In 1879 he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Noah and Elizabeth Hammond, of Middlebury. His father, James S. Dunham, of Herkimer county, N. Y., married Miss Nancy Brown, of Tompkins county, and after her death Janetta Root, of Cayuga county, N. Y., who survives him. By his first wife he had eight children. He came to Farmington in 1849, having bought 66 acres of wild land, on which he lived till his death (1878).

MONROE ELLISON came in 1878 to Farmington, where he has a farm of 62½ acres. He was born in Tyrone, Schuyler county, N. Y., in 1845, and in 1874 married Helen Gee, of Farmington. He served the last three years of the civil war in the 161st N. Y.; was wounded at Sabine Cross Roads April 8th 1864.

ALTON C. EVANS, son of Allison and Laura M. Evans, was born in 1852, in Lawrence township. In 1875 he married Phebe D., daughter of Robert and Rebecca Lugg, of Farmington; and in 1877 he removed from Lawrence to the farm where he now resides.

ANSEL J. FISK, physician and surgeon, is a son of

Lyman and Betsey (Stowell) Fisk. He was born in 1820, at Schroon Lake, Essex county, N. Y., and is a graduate of the Medical College of Detroit. He located in Farmington in 1863; bought 1,100 acres of land, and built a steam saw-mill thereon, which was destroyed by fire in 1881. He has done an extensive lumbering business, having on account of poor health abandoned all but office practice of his profession. His father came from Essex county, N. Y., to Mitchell's Creek in 1844; built the first gang saw-mill in the State, and invented the shave-tooth saw. He removed to Tioga, and died there in 1857, aged 56.

ANDREW GEE, son of Thomas and Margaret (Hewey) Gee, owns 50 acres of land in Farmington, in which township he was born in 1848. He was married in 1871 to Miss Mary Leonard, also of Farmington. They have two children.

JAMES GEE, brother of Andrew, was born in 1832, in Orange, Schuyler county, N. Y., in which town his father a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., settled at an early day. Six of the father's family of eight children are now living. The family came to this township in 1832. Mr. Gee taking up 130 acres of wild land, which he cleared up and lived on until he died, in 1877, aged 72. James Gee married Miss Julia Warren, of Corning, N. Y. He has a farm of 90 acres.

ROBERT GEE, another of the sons of Thomas and Margaret Gee, is a farmer, owning 118 acres of land in his native township of Farmington. He was born in 1839, and married Miss Mary Hoyt, of Nelson.

HENRY GLEASON was born in Chatham, this county, in 1849, and in 1871 married Miss Mary E., daughter of Luke B. and Philena Maynard, formerly of New Hampshire. She died in 1880, leaving two children. He was elected magistrate in 1879, but declined to serve. He is carrying on a farm of 67 acres.

REUBEN T. HALL has been a resident of Farmington thirty years. He was born in Hancock, Mass., November 24th 1825. He is a farmer, and has been postmaster at Farmington Hill ever since the office was established. In 1864 he enlisted in Battery H 152nd Pennsylvania regiment (light artillery), and served to the close of the war. In 1849 he married Martha L. Perry, of Aurora, Cayuga county, N. Y. She died shortly after their marriage, and he subsequently married her sister Mary Ann.

RHODES W. HALL is a native of Berkshire, Mass., and was born in 1823. In 1852 he came from Rensselaer county, N. Y., and in company with his cousin George Hall took up a farm of 167 acres. Two years later he sold out to his cousin and bought part of his present farm of 375 acres at Farmington Hill. He has been a steward in the M. E. church 27 years, also trustee, class leader, etc. In 1852 he married Miss Jane A. Knight, of Rensselaer county, N. Y. Five of their nine children are now living.

ABRAM HARRISON, son of Joel and Almida Harrison, is a native of New Jersey, born in West Milford, Passaic county, in 1829. In 1856 he married Miss R. Best, of Morris county, N. J., by whom he has seven children. In 1872 he came from New Jersey to this county, and located on his present farm.

WILLIAM HOYT, son of Edmund and Mary A. Hoyt, was born in Fairfield county, Conn., in 1832. In 1841 he removed from Tompkins county, N. Y., to Farmington, a year later to Nelson, thence to Steuben county, N. Y., and after ten or twelve years to his present farm of 60 acres. He served nine months in the 207th Pa. volunteers, and has been supervisor, school director, etc.

He married Miss Phoebe Campbell, of Nelson, in 1858, and they have two children.

MIRON A. JOHNSON is a native of Tioga county, N. Y., and was born in 1816. He has been assessor two years, judge of election, etc. His wife, Sarah, was the widow of William Mourey; they have five children. Wait Johnson, father of Miron A., was also a native of Tioga county, N. Y., as was also his wife, Lydia Stephens. They had twelve children, most of whom are living. The family came to Stokesdale in 1832, and in 1837 or 1838 to the present farm of M. A. Johnson, containing 86 acres. The father removed to Potter county in 1864, and died there in 1869.

ALBERT D. KEMP is a son of John A. and Phoebe (Cook) Kemp. He was born in Farmington, in 1839, and married Miss Aurelia Shaw, of Farmington, formerly of Moravia, N. Y. They have two children. Mr. Kemp served in the 207th Pa. during the last year of the Rebellion. He is a farmer, and has been constable and collector two years, treasurer, etc. His father, born in Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1800, came to Lawrenceville in 1820 and engaged in cabinet making. In 1834 he removed to a farm of 160 acres on the Cummings Creek road in Farmington, where he died in 1876, and his second wife, Phoebe, in 1880. By her he had five children and by his first wife two. He was a magistrate fifteen years, treasurer, etc.

DAVID C. KEMP, brother of Albert D., owns a farm of 117 acres. He was born in Lawrenceville, in 1831, and married Harriet Parks, of Nelson. He has been supervisor, school director, etc. He was a member of the 207th Pa. volunteers in 1864-5.

JUSTUS LEONARD has been a school director, and is a deacon in the First Baptist church of Middlebury. He was born in Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1823, and married Nancy Young, of the same place. He removed to Paw Paw, Mich., in 1849 and staid a year and a half; then came to Tioga county and after living fourteen years on Sobres Hill bought his present farm of 100 acres.

HARVEY LITTEER, son of John and Sarah Litteer, was born in Sussex county, N. J., in 1825, and when a child was taken to Bradford, Steuben county, N. Y. From that place in 1854 he removed to Farmington and bought 81 acres of his present farm of 110 acres. He married Miss Jane C. Ballard, of Wayne, Steuben county, N. Y., and they have two children.

JOHN E. LITTEER, son of Harvey above mentioned, was born in 1855, in Farmington, where he has a farm of 66 acres. Two children have been born to him and his wife Ella Wilson, to whom he was married in 1876.

CHARLES LUGG was born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1791, and was married in 1818 to Miss Mary Ann Chandler, of the same county. They had eight children, of whom five are now living. In 1830 Mr. Lugg brought his family to New York and proceeded to Tioga county, Pa., locating in the town of Elkland, on Thorn Bottom Creek, one and a half miles west of Nelson or Beecher's Island. There he rented a farm; but, being disappointed in his conceptions of this country, returned with his family to England in 1831. In 1833, however, he returned to Tioga county, locating on what is known as Sobres Hill, in the town of Farmington, where he bought 100 acres of land, with a log house and barn, and about 4 acres cleared. He added 150 acres to this, cleared up 200 acres, and remained on this farm until his death. He died in 1874, aged 83. His wife died in 1873. Both had been members of the Presbyterian church for 60 years.



ANTHONY W. LUGG was born in 1825, in Gloucestershire, England; came to this country in childhood with his parents, and passed his early life as a farmer. From 1855 to 1881 he was in trade at Nelson. He then retired, and made a journey to California for the benefit of his health. He has been a magistrate more than fifteen years. He married Miss Ann Seeley, of Osceola. He owns a farm of 280 acres.

ROBERT S. LUGG is a native of Farmington township, in which his farm of 130 acres is located. He was born in 1835, and in 1858 married Miss Rebecca Bottom, daughter of Charles and Phoebe Bottom, of Farmington. He was elected a justice in 1879, receiving all but two of the votes cast, although the township is Republican and Mr. Lugg is a Democrat.

JOSEPH MCCOLLUM was born in Albany county, N. Y., in 1814, and died at his residence in Farmington in 1881. His wife was Amanda Colegrove, of Cortland county, N. Y. Nine of their fourteen children survive the father. Mr. McCollum's parents, John and Sarah McCollum, removed from Albany county, N. Y., while he was a small boy to Naples, Ontario county, N. Y., and in 1828 to Farmington. James B., son of Joseph McCollum, enlisted in 1861 in Company H 45th Pa. volunteers, and died at Otter Island, S. C., in 1862.

JOSHUA G. MCCOLLUM, son of John and Sarah McCollum, was born in 1833, in Farmington, where he has a farm of 80 acres. In 1870 he married Elizabeth Cady, of Farmington, and they have four children. Mr. McCollum has held the office of supervisor.

LORENZO D. MCINTIRE came from Steuben county, N. Y., to Farmington, in 1854, having bought 91 acres of new land, with a clearing of three or four acres and a log house. He now has 50 acres cleared, a frame house, etc. He was born in Candor, Tioga county, N. Y., in 1815, and married Melinda Morse, of Avoca, N. Y.

ELSON MOORE is a native of Jackson township, and was born in 1840. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H 45th Pa. volunteers; re-enlisted in 1864 and served through the war, becoming a corporal; was wounded at South Mountain and in hospital six or eight months. In 1866 he married Miss Imogene Hoyt, of Farmington, and they have one child.

CHARLES MOURIE was born in 1850, in Farmington, and in 1873 married Miss Laura Bosard, of the same township, in which his farm is situated. His father, William (a son of Peter and Betsey Mourie,) was from Montour county. He married Sarah, daughter of William and Rachel Baxter, and had two children. He was killed by the falling of a tree, in 1850.

DANIEL MOUREY came to Tioga county with his parents, Peter and Betsey Mourey, and when 18 years old bought half of his present farm of 200 acres. He was born in Montour county, in 1816, and married Eliza House, of Farmington.

JACOB S. MOUREY, another son of Peter and Betsey, was born in Montour, in 1819, and in 1840 married Miss Esther, daughter of John and Sarah McCollum, of Farmington; he has eight children. He came to Farmington in 1830 with his parents, who were early settlers here.

REV. WILLIAM PECK united with the M. E. church in boyhood, and about the year 1831 became an exhorter, and subsequently a minister. He has performed the duties of the sacred office to some extent to this time, although carrying on a farm. He was born in Delaware county, N. Y., in 1814. His first wife was Harriet Paul, of Nelson, and his second, Sarah J. Judd, of Potter county.

FREEMAN D. PIERCE, farmer, is a son of Michael and

Catharine Pierce, and was born in 1840, in Farmington. He enlisted in 1861 in the 2nd Pa. cavalry; was severely wounded at St. Mary's Court-house, and confined to a hospital nearly a year, but served through the war.

JAMES PRESTON claims to have been the first male child born in Farmington, the year being 1829. In 1852 he married Miss Deborah Young, of Greene, Chenango county, N. Y. He has a farm of nearly 500 acres. His father, Asa Preston, born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1800, came to Farmington in 1822 and married Miss Polly Cady; seven of their ten children are living. He bought 137 acres of wild land, and cleared about 100. He died in 1847.

CHARLES H. STARR, farmer, is a native of Madison county, N. Y., and was born in 1839. His wife was Elsie Van Vliet, of Addison, N. Y. He was a member of the 207th Pa. volunteers. His father, Franklin Starr, was born in Massachusetts in 1783; came from Madison county, N. Y., in 1847, and located in Farmington, where he died in 1849, and where his widow still lives.

JEREMIAH SYLVIA has a farm of 86 acres in Farmington. His father, David Sylvia, born in Connecticut, early located at Unadilla, N. Y., and there married Miss Lucretia Penfield, by whom he had one son. In 1837 she died, and Mr. Sylvia came to Farmington, where in 1838 he married Miss Rosannah, daughter of David and Huldah Bryant, pioneers here. By his second wife he had five children, three of whom are living. George and Willard died of wounds received in the civil war. The father died in 1854, aged 68; his widow still survives. Jeremiah was born here in 1849, and married Miss Clara Palmer, of Corning. They have two children.

ABRAM TEACHMAN came to this county with his parents in 1835, and has since lived here, now engaged in farming, though a shoemaker by trade. He was born in Bergen county, N. J., in 1810. His first wife was Huldah Van Zite, of Big Flats, N. Y.; and his second Miss Louise Brunner, of Woodhull, N. Y.

CHARLES W. VAN DUSEN is a farmer in Farmington township, where he was born in 1853. Mrs. Van Dusen was Miss Alice Seeley, of Osceola. Mr. Van Dusen's father, John, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., and came to Farmington in 1836, where he died in 1862.

G. M. VAN DUSEN is a son of Walter Van Dusen, a native of Schoharie county, N. Y., who in 1836 came from Greene county, N. Y., to Farmington, where he lived during the more active portion of his life, dying in 1878 at Wellsboro, at the residence of his son Andrew. Mr. Van Dusen was born in 1832, in "the Black River country," N. Y., and married Frances C. Falkerston, of Cayuga, N. Y. He was wagon master in the army a year during the Rebellion.

WILLIAM VANDUSEN owns a farm of 160 acres. He was born in 1823, in Schoharie county, N. Y. Mrs. Vandusen was Emily Cady, of Farmington.

LAWRENCE WATSON was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1828; removed to Orange county, N. Y., in 1845; thence to Horseheads, Chemung county, to Goodhue, Steuben county, and in 1854 to Tioga, Pa. In 1858 he removed to his present farm. He was a member of the 207th Pa. volunteers in 1864-5. He has been supervisor, judge of election, etc. He married Francelia McCollum, of Farmington, in 1857.

CHARLES WEBSTER has a farm of 50 acres. His father, Abner Webster, was born in "the Black River country," N. Y., and in early life located in Fabius, Onondaga county, N. Y. There he married Clarissa Hurlburt, by whom he had seven children. He removed to Farmington in 1843, and died here in 1879, aged 74.



Charles Webster was born in Fabius, in 1827, and in 1847 married Miss Maria Phelps, of Farmington.

ASHEEL C. WHEELER came to this county in 1857, from Otsego county, N. Y. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D 16th Pa. cavalry, and served nearly three years. In 1865 he married Miss Janetta White, of Farmington, in which township he has a farm of 65 acres. He was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1836.

JASPER R. WHITE is a native of Nelson township; was born in 1836, and married Pauline Putnam, of Orange, Steuben county, N. Y. He enlisted in 1861 in Company G

45th Pa. volunteers, and participated in sixteen battles; was wounded at Blue Springs, Tenn., October 10th 1863, and also before Petersburg, July 1st 1864; was captured in September 1864, and held five months in Salisbury prison.

JOSEPH E. WHITE, son of Joseph M. and Hannah White, was born in 1851, in Nelson, and in 1875 married Miss A. Boardman, of Clymer. He began his general mercantile business in 1879; was elected township clerk and treasurer in 1881 and 1882, and now holds those offices.

## JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

ARTEMAS BARNHART, son of John Barnhart, born March 10th 1810, in Ullyses, N. Y., settled in Tioga county in 1827, and has been engaged in farming. December 22nd 1833 he married Miss Annie Wood, daughter of Solomon Wood, of Rutland. They have three sons and two daughters.

ELISHA BEEMAN'S birthplace was Schuyler county, N. Y., and the year was 1822. He married Emeline Parmeter, of Jackson, Pa. His life has been mostly devoted to farming. His father Havilah Beeman, born in Connecticut, when 18 years of age settled in Schuyler county, N. Y. In 1824 he engaged in lumbering at Lawrenceville. In 1834 he removed to Jackson; afterward to Steuben county, N. Y., where he died in 1863.

FRANK M. BEEMAN, of Millerton, was born in Jackson, in 1849. He married in 1870 Sarah, daughter of Henry and Sarah J. Trowbridge, of Jackson. He is a dealer in general merchandise.

JUSTIN C. BELKNAP JR. was born December 9th 1845. He enlisted in the 188th Pa. volunteers, in February, 1862; was in many battles, and was honorably discharged in 1865. In 1866 he married Alice, daughter of John and Elizabeth Hall, of Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Belknap have three sons and two daughters.

EDWARD B. EVERITT, son of William and Laura Everitt, was born July 3d 1830, in New Jersey. February 10th 1852 he married Naomi J., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Larrison, of Jackson. They had four children, three of whom are living. Mr. Everitt died several years ago.

W. H. GARRISON was born in Jackson, May 11th 1843. He enlisted in 1862 in the 16th Pa. cavalry, was in a number of battles, and was honorably discharged June 27th 1865. He commenced farming in 1866. January 3d 1869 he married Amelia, daughter of W. B. Sturdevant, of Jackson. He has one son and one daughter. His father was William Garrison.

HARRY F. GRAVES, of Millerton, was born in Covington, Pa., in 1847. His wife was Miss Maggie A. Doud, of Sullivan. Mr. Graves is the publisher and editor of the *Millerton Advocate*.

OLIVER HAMILTON, of Millerton, was born in Webster, Me., in 1833. When 15 he left his native State, and in 1849 settled in Tioga county. He married Miss Jane Boyd, of Canada. He has been actively engaged in lumbering for many years, and is now conducting a large saw-mill at Millerton.

GEORGE W. HUDSON, son of Joel and Sally Hudson, and a lineal descendant of Hendrick Hudson, was born in Vermont, in 1828. He was young when his father died, and his mother brought her family to West Jackson, and lived until 1879, leaving 135 living descendants. George

W. married Eunice Kemp, of Jackson; his occupation is farming.

JACOB LARISON, son of Theodore and Elizabeth Larison, was born December 26th 1805, and departed this life November 15th 1881. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Naomi Gray, who died May 11th 1842, leaving two children. November 27th 1842 he married Ruby J., daughter of Abigail and Caleb Lawrence, of Wells. His business through life was farming.

WALTER MESSING, son of Andrew Messing, was born in Diefenort, Saxony Weimar, November, 5th 1832. He came to America in 1855. He is a farmer in Jackson, and makes a specialty of dairying. In 1863 he married Katie, daughter of Frederick and Catharine Weisser, who came from Wurttemberg in 1855. His sons are Walter, Charles, Albert, and an infant; their daughters Elizabeth S. and Katie.

AUSTIN MITCHELL was born in 1841, in Jackson. He is a son of John and Elizabeth Hartzog Mitchell. His father purchased 120 acres of wild land in Jackson in 1834, and built a saw-mill. He died in 1869; his widow survives. Austin married in 1865 Sarah, daughter of Amzi and Rhoda Schoonover. They have seven children. His occupation is farming.

LOT W. MORRILL was born in Jackson, May 3d 1837, and always lived here. He married Eliza V. Smith, of Southport, N. Y. He is engaged in farming at Jackson Summit; was formerly a cigarmaker.

STEPHEN MORRILL, son of Stephen and Lucy Morrill, was born in Maine, September 28th 1796. About 1833 he took up the farm where he now resides, then an unbroken wilderness. He was in the war of 1812, and his father was a Revolutionary soldier. He married about 1824 Sophronia, daughter of Asa and Mary Frost. They had two children. In 1829 he married Sophronia, daughter of Aaron and Mary Jackson, of Lennox, N. Y. By her he had twelve children, of whom eight survive.

LEVI C. RETAN'S birthplace was Southport, N. Y., and the year of his birth was 1829. He has been twice married; first to Adeline Seeley, of Jackson, second to Mrs. A. Wilson, of Wells. He was formerly a blacksmith, but of late years has been a farmer. He has held several township offices, and in 1881 was elected magistrate.

MATTHEW K. RETAN was born in Southport, N. Y., in 1827. His parents located in Jackson in 1832, then went to Seneca county, N. Y., and returned to Jackson in 1845. Mr. R. married Miss Margaret A. Mitchell, of Jackson. He was first a farmer, then went into the mercantile business in Millerton. In 1869 he was elected magistrate and served five years. He was associate judge of Tioga county five years. He has been called to several minor positions.

JAMES C. SMITH is a native of Jackson, born in 1843. His wife was Amelia Hudson, of the same place. He is a farmer. His father, Joshua Smith, is also a native of Jackson, born in 1817, and has been a resident there many years.

CHESTER STEWART was born in 1820, near Mitchell's Creek, Pa. He married Maria Seeley, of Jackson. He is engaged in farming. He served three years in Company D 16th Pa. cavalry. Nathan Stewart, his father, born in Tompkins county, N. Y., located in the Tioga Valley about 1820, and removed, in 1835, to Jackson, where he died in 1875.

WILLIAM B. STURDEVANT, son of Jackson and Esther Sturdevant, was born in Newcastle, N. Y., March 3d 1820. He came to Jackson in 1840, where he is engaged in cabinet making and in farming. In 1844 he married Mary, daughter of Levi and Olive Osgood, of Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. S. have had eight children, of whom but three survive.

CHARLES TILLINGHAST was born in Watkins, N. Y., in 1818. He married Maria L. Deming. He was drafted in 1862, and served nine months in Company A 171st Pa. militia. He is engaged in farming. His father, Charles Tillinghast, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1794; settled in Jackson in 1837, and died in 1865. He was a son of Charles Tillinghast of Revolutionary fame.

WILLIAM TILLINGHAST is a native of Jackson, born in 1838. He was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Wilson, of Wells, Pa., who died in 1880. His occupation is farming. He was master of the Millerton grange for two years.

MRS. MELINDA WHITE, widow of the late John A. White, who died in 1862, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., December 1st 1829. She still resides upon the old homestead, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Their children were two daughters, both married and living in Jackson.

#### LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP AND LAWRENCEVILLE.

CHARLES BARBER, carpenter and joiner (post-office Somers Lane), has lived in Tioga county from his childhood, and was born in Steuben county, N. Y., in 1846. Mrs. Barber was Miss Hattie Brownell, of Tioga. Mr. Barber enlisted in 1862 in Company A 149th Pa., and served three months; re-enlisted in 1864, in Company A 49th N. Y., and served to the close of the Rebellion.

HENRY B. COLEGROVE is a son of Thomas and Polly Colegrove, who removed from Steuben county to Cortland county, N. Y., and thence to Lawrence, Pa., in 1839. Soon afterward Thomas bought the farm on which his son now lives, and here he died in 1858, aged 66. H. B. Colegrove was born in Troupsburg, Steuben county, N. Y., in 1832, and in 1852 married Miss Susan Terry, of Lawrence. He served in the 36th Pa. militia and the 18th N. Y. in 1863-65. He is now engaged in lumbering.

HIRAM DAVIS, son of Silas and Nancy Davis, was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., in 1830. His parents removed while he was a child to Delaware county, N. Y., from which he came in 1851 to Lawrence, buying his present farm of 120 acres. He married Miss Marion A. Pepper, of Rome, Bradford county, Pa.

BRADLEY DEUEL was born in Lawrenceville, in 1828. He worked at his trade as a boiler maker in Utica and Rochester, N. Y., until 1875, when he returned to his native town, where he is now farming. In 1849 he married Matilda Davis, of Lawrence. Three of their five children are living. She died in 1872, and in 1874 he married Phoebe Lawson, of Rochester. His father, John C. Deuel, born in Dutchess county, N. Y., came to Lawrenceville in youth and engaged in chair-making. He married Matsey Cole, of Lawrenceville, and had ten children. He was a soldier of 1812. He died in 1859, aged 72.

ALLISON H. EVANS was born in 1821, in Springfield, Bradford county, Pa., and died in Lawrence in 1881. His first wife, Abigail Havens, to whom he was married in 1846, died in 1848, having borne him one child, a daughter. In 1849 he married Miss Laura M. Havens, by whom he had four children. The parents of A. H. Evans, William and Sally, removed in 1836 from Bradford county to Elkland, where Mr. E. was in mercantile partnership with Joel Parkhurst till 1840. He then bought and removed to the present farm of Mrs. Laura M. Evans, where he died in 1845.

DARIUS GEE was born at Beecher's Island, in 1832, and in 1855 married Miss Sophia McCollum, of Farmington. He came with his parents to Middlebury when quite young, and lived there until of age. In 1879 he located at Nelson, and in the spring of 1882 at Lawrenceville, where he is living retired from business.

WILLIAM GRAHAM is a native of Horseheads, N. Y., and is a farmer. He was born in 1831, and came to this county in childhood. In 1853 he married Miss Mary J. Williams, of Cayuta, N. Y. He was a member of the 207th Pa. regiment in 1864-5, and was wounded at Fort Steadman March 25th 1865. His father, George Graham, born in Philadelphia, in youth located in Chemung county, N. Y. He married Betsey Derrick, of Philadelphia, and had ten children; eight are now living. He came from Potter county to Lawrence in 1837, and died at Cayuta, N. Y., in 1872.

REV. SAMUEL GRINELL was born in Delaware county, N. Y., in 1798. He married R. Roe, of that county, by whom he had seven children; six now living. He came to Tioga county in 1826, locating in Middlebury. In the same year he was licensed by the Baptist church of Tioga to preach; was ordained in 1831, and was employed in the ministry through life. His first wife died in 1841, and in 1843 he married Miss Parstal. He died in 1872. He was widely known as a minister, and respected by a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

NATHAN GRINELL, like his father, Rev. Samuel Grinell, is a native of Delaware county, N. Y. He was born in 1824, and in 1856 married Miss Eliza G. Wyant, of Orange county, N. Y. In 1851 he came from Tioga to the Cowanesque Valley and engaged as foreman in the Tompkins saw-mill. In 1870 he bought his present farm of 150 acres.

DYER INSCHO has a farm of 100 acres in Lawrence. His father, Obadiah Inscho, came in youth from England to Delaware county, N. Y. and there married Miss Judith Jennings; three of their twelve children are living. About the year 1800 he came to Tioga county, stopping a short time in Lindley, Steuben county, N. Y.; bought 200 acres of wild land on the east bank of the Tioga River in Lawrence, and built a house opposite the site of the covered bridge above Lawrenceville. Here he died in 1823. D. Inscho was born in Lawrence, in 1810, and married Eunice Baldwin, of Lawrence.

ALFRED M. KNAPP was born in Vermont, in 1805. His first wife, Sally Hart, of Danby, N. Y., died in 1840, having borne him seven children. His second wife died soon after their marriage, and he subsequently married Miss Elizabeth Middaugh, daughter of Joseph Middaugh. Two of their three children are Mrs. A. Sherwood, of Mansfield, and Robert E. Knapp, of Lawrenceville. Their son Joseph F. died of consumption contracted during his service of nearly three years in the 149th Pa. regiment. Mr. K. is a farmer.

GEORGE T. LOSEY, Lawrenceville, is a justice of the peace, having been elected in 1877 and re-elected in 1882. He was formerly a contractor and builder. He was born in Hackettstown, N. J., December 19th 1835, and married Mary J. Hoyt, of Manchester, Vt.

JOSEPH MIDDLEAUGH.—The earliest recollection of this pioneer finds him at Newtown (Elmira), to which place he went from Reading, Pa. He married Miss Sally Hart, of Reading, by whom he had ten children, of whom seven are now living. He came to Tioga county from Newtown about the year 1800, and located in the township of Lawrence, near Somers Lane, where he took up 130 acres of wild land, a portion of which is now owned by his son-in-law A. M. Knapp, above mentioned. On this place he remained until his death. He died in 1855, at the age of 75 years.

TRUMAN C. MIDDLEAUGH, farmer and lumberman, was born in 1840, in Lawrence, and in 1871 married Miss Addie Tilford, of Eaton Rapids, Mich. He served three years (1861-64) in Company F 57th Pa. volunteers.

ALLEN F. PORTER came to Mansfield in 1871 and in 1874 to Lawrence, where he has a farm of 125 acres. He is a native of Troy, Bradford county, and was born in 1837. In 1864-5 he served in the 112th Pa., regiment (heavy artillery). In 1868 he married Sarah J. Tremain, of Lawrence.

SIMEON POWER, M. D., born in Vermont, in 1784, married Miss Polly Insko, of Northampton, Pa., by whom he had seven children. He came from Vermont, in 1805, to Lawrenceville, and established a medical practice which took him on horseback as far as Williamsport, Coudersport, Bath and Elmira. He was the second sheriff of Tioga county, serving three years; was appointed associate judge in 1851 and served five years. He died in 1863, aged 80.

SIMEON I. POWER, son of Dr. Simeon Power, was born in Tioga, in 1820, and married Miss Celinda Lindley, of Bradford county, in 1844. He was sheriff of the county in 1858-61. He is now a farmer.

D. L. POWER is a son of Simeon I., last mentioned. He was born in Lawrenceville in 1845. In 1872-74 he was in Nebraska, where he bought 150 acres of land. In 1874 he returned to Lawrenceville and married Miss Etta H. Gorton, of Caton, Steuben county, N. Y. He has a farm of 60 acres.

THE REEP FAMILY.—The first of this family in Tioga county seems to have been Jacob Reep, who came with his family from Kingston, Pa., to the township of Lawrence about the year 1796. Leaving Tioga Point in a canoe, he brought them to Newtown (now Elmira), where his wife left him, and with one child journeyed across the mountains to Lawrenceville, bringing with her a horse and cow, while her husband pursued his journey up the river with his craft until he reached his place of destination. The family located first on the farm now owned and occupied by George L. Ryon, afterward removing farther up the river to the old Reep homestead farm, now owned and occupied by the heirs of Peter Reep, where Jacob died in 1829. Peter Reep, a son of Jacob, was born at Kingston, in 1790, and came with the family to Lawrence when a child six years old. He married

Miss Catherine Ridgely, of Clarion county, Pa., by whom he had fourteen children, seven of whom are now living. He was drafted and called to the lines in the war of 1812. He died at his residence in Lawrence, in 1861. His widow still survives, aged 83 years.

HENRY ROFF, a son of Christopher and Sarah Roff, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., in the year 1794. He married Sabrina Earley, of Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., by whom he had eleven children, of whom nine are now living. About the year 1820 he located in the town of Erwin, Steuben county, and in 1838 removed to Beecher's Island (Nelson, Tioga county, Pa., where he remained one year. Thence he came to Lawrenceville, and purchased 200 acres known as the French farm, in the Tioga Valley. Here he remained until his death. He died in 1878, at the age of 84; his wife died in 1873, aged 75.

HORACE ROFF, son of Henry above mentioned, is engaged in lumbering, and has a farm of 170 acres. He was born in 1830, during the residence of the family in Delaware county, N. Y. His wife was Miss Maria Ames, of Jackson, this county.

HON. JOHN RYON, the father of George L. Ryon, was a native of Connecticut, and in early life removed to Southport, N. Y. Thence he went to Elkland in 1807, and engaged in trade and farming. From 1814 to 1828 he was in one or the other house of the Legislature. From 1828 he was canal commissioner three years; then associate judge for many years. He married Susannah Tubbs, of Southport, and had eleven children, of whom eight are living. He died in 1859, at Lawrenceville, where he resided in 1848.

GEORGE L. RYON was born in 1813, in Elkland. Mrs. Ryon was Miss Hannah Hammond, of Southport, N. Y. Of their children George W. graduated at Lima, N. Y., studied law with his uncle John W. Ryon (see page 75), and is now practicing at Shamokin. With him there in the same profession is his brother William W., who pursued his studies at Shamokin, and is deputy sheriff of Northumberland county. A. F. Ryon, a brother of these, graduated at Alfred University, studied law with John W. Ryon, and is practicing at Lock Haven. G. L. Ryon has a farm of 103 acres.

WILLIAM S. SMITH, farmer, was born in 1844, in Lawrence township. In 1878 he married Miss Anna M. Wilson, of Winfield, Pa. In 1862-3 he served in Company A 136th Pa. volunteers. He has been town clerk since 1878. His brother L. F. Smith served three years 1861-64, in the 86th N. Y. and was wounded in the Wilderness. Joseph M., another brother, also served in a New York regiment.

ROBERT W. STEWART is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1820. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade, but has a farm of 225 acres. He came to America in 1837 and located in Greene county, N. Y. Since 1840 he has lived at Lawrenceville. He has been auditor nine years. He married Miss P. A. Cady, of Lawrence, in 1846.

REV. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TAYLOR was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1818. He married Mrs. Margaret Stevens, of Northumberland, Pa. He studied theology under Bishop Gadsden, of South Carolina, by whom he was ordained to the deaconate in 1840, and was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Chase, of New Hampshire, in the Church of the Ascension in the city of New York, in 1842. He has mostly during his ministry been engaged in literary work; has lectured much, and contributed from time to time to the secular and religious press. Had he been an ambitious man he might have attained to eminence as a preacher. He is at present connected with the diocese of central Pennsylvania under Bishop Howe. He has lived in Lawrenceville twelve years.

## LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM W. BASTIAN was born in Jackson, in 1857, and in 1881 married Addie, daughter of Daniel and Kate Heyler, of Liberty. By occupation he is a butcher, of the firm of Heyler & Bastian, who commenced business April 1st 1881 and employ four men.

JOHN H. CHILDS, son of Richard and Margaret Childs, was born in 1836, in Monturesville. He married Miss Ellen Miller, of Athens, Pa., in 1860; they have five children. Mr. C. claims to have been the first man to enlist from Tioga county in the civil war. He joined Company G 10th Pa. volunteers in 1861, for three months; re-enlisted March 10th 1864 in Company G 7th Pa. cavalry, and served to the close of the war. He engaged in the mercantile business in 1880 in Nauvoo; in 1882 became proprietor of the National Hotel, and was appointed postmaster.

SAMUEL HARTMAN was born in 1823, in Williamsport, Pa. His wife was Mary A., daughter of Isaac and Christiana Werline. In 1861 he engaged in a general mercantile business in Liberty, which he still carries on. He has adopted five children, one of whom, Joseph Hartman, served four years during the civil war; another is in the regular army. Mr. H. is a son of James and Margaret Hartman.

JOHN HARTSOCK, son of Daniel and Mary Hartsock, was born in Liberty, October 5th 1836. He was a merchant the first three years after attaining his majority, and has since been a farmer. March 23d 1864 he married Mary, daughter of Matthew and Mary Decoursey, of Liberty. His children are Mary A., Henry E., Harriet E., William C. and Clara C.

RICHARD H. HARTSOCK was born in Liberty, in 1832. He married Miss Julia Miller, of Jackson, in 1858. He is a dealer in general merchandise. His parents were Daniel and Mary Hartsock.

JOSEPH HEYLER is a son of John and Elizabeth Heyler, and was born in Nauvoo, in 1860. Formerly a farmer, he is now engaged in blacksmithing.

ALBERT G. KRAIS is a son of Ludwig and Dorothea Kraus, and a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. He was born in 1838; came to this country in 1861, and bought out the tannery of his brother Gottlieb in Liberty, which he carried on for several years, when he sold it and purchased 50 acres of land. In 1879 he became one of the firm of Vail & Kraus, which turns out about 5,000 sides of leather annually. In 1866 he married Anna, daughter of Christian and Mary Biser; they have five children.

GOTTLIEB KRISE was born in Wurtemberg, in 1831. He married Mary A. Messner. He came to America in 1848 with two brothers, and located at Liberty. With the exception of a three years' tour in the west he has been engaged in farming and tanning; he now finishes 6,000 sides of leather annually.

JONATHAN KREGER was born in 1820 at Shamokin Creek, Pa. He is a son of John and Hannah Kregler. The father in 1824 took up 125 acres of wild land in Jackson. This farm is still owned by the son, who is also a carpenter, cabinet maker and undertaker, with a place of business in Liberty. In 1845 he married Miss Nancy Landis, of Liberty; of their eight children six survive.

CHARLES A. MILLER was born in Jackson, Pa., in 1840. His wife was Miss Clara Sebring, of Liberty, Pa. In 1857 he began as clerk in the store of Werline & Miller; in 1860 became a partner; in 1861 closed the business and engaged in lumbering. He afterward engaged in farming, but in 1872 bought out Mr. Sebring and became one of the firm of C. A. Miller & Bros. In 1880 he built the elegant brick block which the firm now occupy.

PERRY MILLER, son of John and Catherine Miller, was born in Jackson, in 1837. He married Miss Mary A. Casselberry, of Liberty, in 1868; of their eight children four survive. He enlisted in 1864 in Company B 8th Pa. volunteers; was twice wounded, and served to the close of the war. He is now a farmer, owning 56 acres.

WILLIAM NARBER was born in 1832, at Hughsville, Pa., and married Miss Harriet A. Moor, of Jackson, Pa. In 1856 he entered the mercantile business with Mr. Sebring, afterward with Mr. Moor, and the firm is still Narber & Moor. Mr. Narber has been postmaster at Liberty since 1869.

DAVID OSTROM, son of John and Permilia Ostrom, was born in Tompkins, N. Y., in 1831. He settled in Liberty in 1846, and married Miss Catherine J. Foulkrod; they have two children living, and have lost one. Mr. Ostrom was drafted in 1862 and furnished a substitute. In 1866 he purchased the farm on which he now resides.

GEORGE S. SCHNEIDER was born October 14th 1844, in Liberty, on the farm he now occupies. In 1879 he married Mary, daughter of Frederick and Mary Heyler, of Morris. Their children are Anna and Mary C. The parents of Mr. Schneider were John and Catherine Schneider.

ROBERT C. SEBRING, son of Jonathan and Sarah Sebring, was born in 1819, in Liberty. In 1844 he married Miss Phebe Reed, of Trout Run. Four of their eight children are now living. Mr. Sebring has long been a prominent business man, having been merchant, farmer and hotel keeper, which last is his present business.

MICHAEL SHEFFER, of the firm of M. Sheffer & Sons, manufacturers of carriages, wagons and sleighs, is a son of John and Susanna Sheffer. He was born in Liberty, in 1821. In 1843 he married Mary E., daughter of William and Hannah Cox. They have had five children; four survive. He established himself in 1839 as a carriage maker.

FERDINAND G. THOMAS was born in Otsego county, N. Y., February 7th 1822, and is a son of Sheldon Thomas. Since 1849 he has carried on a farm, and since 1869 has been engaged in the mercantile business. In 1850 he married Leah, daughter of William Frederick, of Liberty. Their children living are William E., Elva J., Ida E., Emma F. and Elmer M.; they lost a daughter named Ada L.

WILLIAM F. WESEMAN, M. D., is a native of Hanover, Germany, and was born in 1822; was graduated at the University of Gottingen, in 1851; came to America in 1852; located first in Northumberland county, Pa., and in 1855 at Liberty. He enlisted in 1864 as first lieutenant under Colonel Cox, in Company B 207th Pa. volunteers, and was quartermaster until the close of the war. He is now practicing medicine at Liberty.

GEORGE R. WHEELAND is a lifelong resident of Liberty. He was born at Nauvoo, December 14th 1827. He is employed in coopering and farming; was formerly engaged in lumbering. He served nine months in the 207th Pa. volunteers. He married Mary A. Beck, of Jackson, Lycoming county. He has been school director, treasurer, etc.; was twice elected magistrate in Jackson, but declined to qualify.

ISAAC F. WHEELAND was born in Liberty, in 1845. His wife was Miss Mary Adela Lichtenhaler, of Monturesville, Pa. He enlisted in 1862 in Company G 13th Pa. cavalry; was in numerous engagements and was wounded several times, but served to the close of the war. He was elected magistrate in 1881.



## MIDDLEBURY TOWNSHIP.

HENRY ADAMS was born in Tioga county, Pa., in 1857. Abram Adams, his father, was from Vermont, and came to Tioga county in 1830; he died in 1879. Henry's mother, whose maiden name was Jerusha Pratt, is still living. She is a native of New York State.

HARRY BEERS was born in Bradford county, in 1835, and came to Tioga county in 1857. He has also been a resident of Wayne county, Pa. He was married in 1864 to Miss S. F. Wells, of Saratoga county, N. Y. He is at present foreman of the tannery at Niles Valley.

GEORGE C. DANIELS and MRS. SARAH A. DANIELS, his wife, reside at Keeneyville, and are among the oldest inhabitants of that part of the county. Mrs. Daniels is a daughter of Jesse Keeney, one of the earliest settlers in the county. She was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1803.

JARED DAVIS JR. was born in Cortland county, N. Y., in 1831, and came to Tioga county with his parents in 1846, locating at that time on Pine Creek. He was married to Sarah A. Ogden, of New Jersey, in 1854, and has four children. He has held several township offices, among others that of assessor for six years in succession.

ABRAM FARR was born in Windham county, Vt., in 1844, and came to Tioga county with his parents in 1854. His wife was Jennie L. Terwilliger, a native of Broome county, N. Y. Mr. Farr is a clerk in the store of O. B. Lowell & Co., at Niles Valley.

JOHN A. FLETCHER, postmaster at Niles Valley since 1879, is a native of Tioga county, and was born March 5th 1838. He was married in 1865 to Rosette Niles, of Niles Valley. He was a member of the 45th Pennsylvania volunteers, and lost an arm in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th 1864.

GEORGE W. FOSTER was born in Steuben county, N. Y., in 1844, but has resided in this county since 1864. He was married in 1865 to Nida Lake, of Dutchess county, N. Y., and has three children. He has for seven years been superintendent of the tannery of O. B. Lowell & Co. at Niles Valley, where he now resides.

WILLIAM M. FRENCH was born in Steuben county, N. Y., in 1831. His father, Moses French, was an early settler in Middlebury township. William M. was married to Catharine Smith, of Wellsville, N. Y. His post-office is Keeneyville.

FRANK HAMMOND was born in Tioga county, in 1856. His parents were natives of Warren county, N. Y., and located in this township, in 1850. Mr. Hammond was married to Amy Thurston in 1877. He is at present postmaster at Hammond, and also has a store.

CAPTAIN JOHN J. HAMMOND is a native of Warren county, N. Y., and was born in 1822. In 1847 he married Betsey Crayton, of Greene county, N. Y. He came

to Tioga county to locate in 1857. He has held several township offices, and was a member of the 136th regiment Pa. volunteers, and captain of Company A.

GEORGE D. KEENEY came to this county when six years of age, with his parents, who located near Tioga in 1832. They came from Cortland county, N. Y., where George was born in 1826. Mr. Keeney married Jane A. Drew, and they have seven children. He was a justice of the peace 15 years in succession. He has been extensively engaged in lumbering, and is at present in the same business at Keeneyville.

A. A. McLEAN was born in New York State in 1814, and came to Tioga county in 1835. He was married to Mary J. Potter in 1838, and they had thirteen children, eight of whom are still living. Mr. McLean was postmaster at Hammond nine years.

AUGUSTUS NILES, M. D., was born in this county, November 10th 1853. He married Mary Knuppenburg in 1875, and has one child. Dr. Niles graduated at Bennett Medical College, Chicago, Ill., in 1875, and at once commenced the practice of medicine at Nelson. He remained there three years, and then removed to Keeneyville, where he now resides.

MRS. JANE CLOOS PALMER is a daughter of Newberry Cloos (deceased), who was born in Tioga county in 1813 and was a resident of the county until his death, which occurred in 1880. Mr. Cloos was married to Cynthia Church, of Troupsburg, N. Y.

GEORGE W. PECKHAM was born in Middletown, R. I., in 1829, and married Matilda A. Potter, of Chatham township, Tioga county, Pa. Her father, Mr. E. Potter, is one of the oldest residents of Middlebury township.

C. J. SMITH was born in McKean county, Pa., in 1846, and came to Tioga county with his mother in 1846, locating in Farmington township. He was married in 1866 to Mary A. Stevens, of Tioga county, and has five children. He was a member of the 1st Pennsylvania rifles four years; has also been justice of the peace, and is at present proprietor of a hotel at Keeneyville.

HENRY A. STEVENS (deceased) was born in Middlebury, January 31st 1827, and was for many years a resident of his native township. His parents were originally from Vermont, and came to Tioga county many years ago. Mrs. E. M. Stevens, his wife, is still living.

JAMES M. STEVENS was born in 1839, in this county, to which his parents removed from Vermont. He married Theresa Smith in 1861, and they have four children. Mr. Stevens's parents were among the early settlers of Tioga county.

HORACE F. WESTBROOK was a native of Chemung county, N. Y. He married Rachel M. Prutsman in 1856. He was a member of the 57th Pennsylvania volunteers, and died in 1862 at Malvern Hill.

## MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

HENRY F. BARROW, son of William and Hannah Barrow, was born in Union, Pa., in 1844. He married Julia E., daughter of John and Rhoda Fetter, of Union. Of their five children two survive. He enlisted in 1863 in Company B 188th Pa. volunteers, and served through the war. In 1870 he settled in Liberty; in 1882 in Morris, where he is foreman in the Morris steam saw-mill.

CHARLES BLACK is a native of Lycoming county, born in 1842. He married Miss Lucy Campbell in 1855, and has one child. He came from Liberty to Morris in 1880, and engaged in lumbering. In 1881 he opened the Woodland Hotel, in Morris.

GEORGE BLACKWELL, son of William and Sarah Blackwell, was born in Morris, in 1821. In 1847 he married



Mary A., daughter of John and Frances Campbell. They have five children living. He enlisted in 1862 in Company A 149th Pa. volunteers; was in numerous battles; was wounded five times; was promoted from private to first lieutenant, and was honorably discharged in 1864. He is now engaged in farming.

THOMAS BLACKWELL, son of Enoch and Mary E. Blackwell, was born at Lloyd's, in 1853. His wife was Miss Jennie Wilson, of Morris. They have three children. By occupation Mr. Blackwell is a clerk. He has been assistant assessor one year.

WILLIAM P. BLACKWELL was born in Morris, in 1848, and is a son of George and Mary H. Blackwell. In 1881 he married Miss Ella Wilkins. He has built a hotel at Blackwell's, of which he is proprietor.

ABRAM L. BODINE was born in Wellsboro, in 1832. He married in 1855 Miss Julia H. Tillotson, of Otsego county, N. Y. After the ups and downs of business life he is now postmaster at Morris, and proprietor of the Morris Hotel, which he built in 1878. His parents were Ellis M. and Margaret Bodine.

GEORGE E. BROWN, of Morris, is a native of Stamford, Conn., born in 1844. He married Miss Elizabeth Maddock, of Wellsville, N. Y., in 1870. They have three children. In 1865 he engaged in the tanning business at Wellsville, in 1875 in Lackawanna county, Pa., and in 1881 at Morris, where he is superintendent of the Brunswick tannery of Hoyt Bros., of New York, the largest institution of the kind in the world, of which an account is given on page 201.

DANIEL A. CALHOUN is a son of James and Eliza Calhoun, and was born in Lawrenceville, Pa., in 1854. He married in 1881 Miss Permelia Emmick, of Morris. He is superintendent of the planing and feed mills.

WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL's parents were William E. and Julia Campbell. He was born in Bradford county, Pa., in 1854, and in 1877 married Lottie, daughter of Edwin and Charlotte Snyder. His children are Alta and Arthur. Formerly a farmer, Mr. C. is now a miller by trade; he came to Morris in 1882 as foreman for Andrews & Morgan, of Blossburg.

MATTHEW H. CLARKE, son of John and Ellen Clarke, was born in county Roscommon, Ireland, in 1845. He came to America in childhood. He has been a cabinet-maker and a stone cutter, and is now foreman of the finishing department of the Brunswick tannery.

SAMUEL CLARK was born in Morris, in 1845. In 1864 he married Miss Mary Best, of Dansville, N. Y., who died in 1879. By occupation he is a carpenter and joiner. His parents were Robert and Rachel Clark.

JOHN I. EMMICK, son of William and Sarah M. Emmick, was born in Morris, in 1835. He married Miss Elizabeth Sackrider, of Liberty. He enlisted in 1861 in Company H 35th Pa. volunteers, and the following year was discharged for disability. In 1864 he re-enlisted, in Company I 207th Pa., and served to the end of the war. Formerly a blacksmith, he is now a farmer, owning 53 acres.

JOHN E. EVANS is a native of Dansville, Pa., born September 5th 1845. He married Ellen M. Allen, of Fall Brook. He is now a merchant in Morris.

ROBERT H. FLEMING was born in Corning, N. Y., in 1822. He married Catherine E. Greek, of Addison, N. Y., in 1844. Of their ten children five survive. In 1858 he removed to Dundee, Mich.; in 1870 to Antrim, Pa., and in 1880 to Morris, where he now resides.

WARREN T. GAVITT was born in Damascus, Pa., in 1852, and is a son of William H. and Violetta Gavitt.

He married Miss Lydia Clark, of Narrowsburg, in 1876. He located in Morris in 1881, and opened Gavitt's boarding-house.

WELLWOOD C. GILLESPIE was born in Binghamton, N. Y., in 1831. He married Miss Emma Smith, of Morris, in 1866, and they have six children. He enlisted in 1861 in battery G 1st Pa. artillery, and served 26 months. In 1863 he enlisted in Company G 8th Pa. cavalry, and served to the end of the war. He was in several battles. In 1866 he came with his brother to Morris and purchased the Duffee mill, which they now run. He has been assessor seven years.

THOMAS H. GOUGH, son of John and Mary Gough, was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1855. In 1865 he came to America; located at Plymouth, Pa., then at Gouldsborough, and settled in Morris in 1881, as foreman in the wagon shop of Hoyt Bros' tannery. In 1876 he married Miss Alice Harper, of Camden county, N. J.

HORACE W. HOLDEN, tinsmith and merchant in Morris, was born April 25th 1827, in Mansfield. He served in the medical department of the army from 1861 to 1864. His wife was Laura A. Williams, of Richmond township.

JOHN W. KELLAM is a son of William and Dulcinea Kellam. He was born in Damascus, Pa., in 1845. In 1872 he married Miss Mary Lawpaugh, of Sullivan county, N. Y. They have two children. Mr. K. came from Damascus to Morris in 1881, and established himself in the carriage-making and blacksmithing business.

EDWARD KENNEDY was born in Greenfield, N. Y., in 1844. His wife was Maria, daughter of Heman and Asenath Brown, of Wells, N. Y.; they have four children. Mr. K. came in 1881 from Wellsville, N. Y., to Morris, where he is inside foreman at the Brunswick tannery. His parents were Jeremiah and Catherine Kennedy.

JAMES I. W. LEWIS, son of James W. and Elizabeth Lewis, was born in Lycoming county, in 1824, and married in 1852 Miss Harriet Duffee, of Morris; of their ten children eight survive. Mr. L. has been a farmer in Morris many years; now owns 220 acres of land.

J. B. McCLOSKEY, M. D., was born in Chapman, Pa., April 19th 1844. His wife was Miss Jennie Welsh, of Bald Eagle, Pa. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1874, and commenced practice in Clinton county. In 1882 he located at Morris, where he continues to practice and has opened a drug store.

WILLIAM MCGILLIVRAY was born in Caroline, N. Y., in 1851. His wife was Miss Jennie Oliver, of Tompkins county, N. Y. He enlisted in 1865 in the regular army, and served three years on the western frontier; was honorably discharged in 1868. He located in Morris in 1881, and is an engineer.

STEWART MILLER, son of James and Rosanna Miller, was born in Hamilton, Pa., in 1848, and in 1861 married Susan, daughter of Josiah and Anna Deiter. He was formerly engaged in lumbering, but in 1880 settled in Morris as outside foreman of the Brunswick tannery.

JOHN SEBRING is a son of Robert and Phebe Sebring, and was born in Liberty, Pa., in 1849. He married Ellen, daughter of Dennis and Elizabeth Rider, of Illinois. Of their six children four are living. Mr. S. located in Morris in 1882, and with his brother Grant, as the firm of Sebring Bros., opened a hotel; they are also engaged in the grocery trade and in a large bakery.

ERNEST L. SHINNERLING is a native of Prussia, and was born in 1845. He came to America in 1866, and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes at Gouldsborough till 1881, when he removed to Morris and

engaged in the same business. In 1867 he married Mary Jane Lizedlear, of Chestnut Hill, Pa., who died in 1876. In 1878 he married Miss Fanny Degger, of Stroudsburg. They have three children.

SIMON SMITH, son of Philander and Julia A. Smith, was born in Port Benjamin, N. Y., in 1850. He married Sally, daughter of Joseph and Sally Smith, of Gouldsborough, Pa. They have one son. Mr. Smith is chief engineer of the Brunswick tannery.

LUKE TUNNEY is a native of county Mayo, Ireland, and a son of James and Bridget Tunney. He was born in 1849, and came to America in 1867, locating in Lewis county, N. Y.; in 1869 he removed to Sullivan county, Pa., and in 1881 to Morris, where he opened a saloon and eating-house.

CORNELIUS W. TURNER, son of William and Rachel

Turner, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., in 1849. He married Miss Catherine Clark, of Rockland, N. Y. They have three children. He came to Tioga county in 1881, and engaged in blacksmithing.

BENJAMIN VAUGHN is a son of Watkin and Margaret Vaughn, and was born in Wales, in 1848. In 1871 he married Miss Anna E. Best, of Arnot; they have five children. Mr. V. came to America in childhood, and has been a resident of Tioga county for years. He settled in Morris in 1882, and opened a store for the sale of groceries, confectionery, etc. Formerly he carried on a farm.

BENJAMIN WHITEHEAD, son of Ezra and Elizabeth Whitehead, was born in Lycoming county, Pa., in 1854. He is a merchant in Morris, of the firm of B. Whitehead & Co., dealers in general merchandise.

### RICHMOND TOWNSHIP, MANSFIELD BOROUGH.

WILLIAM ADAMS, son of Lyman and Sophia Mantor Adams, from Massachusetts, was born in Tioga village, March 24th 1816. His wife was Ruth A. Daily, of Tioga. In 1830 he was apprenticed in the office of the *Tioga Pioneer*; in 1837 he bought out the paper and became the editor, changing its name to the *Tioga Democrat*. In 1840 he removed it to Lawrenceville, and called it the *Lawrenceville Sentinel*. He sold it, and in 1842 bought a farm in Rutland, and commenced the study of law. In 1855 he settled at Mansfield. He has practiced law and been a magistrate 25 years.

CLARENCE E. ALLEN, son of Prof. Fordyce A. and Sarah Allen, was born in 1846, in Chautauqua county, N. Y. His wife was Miss Esther Mills, of Lawrenceville. He came to Mansfield in 1864, and is a well-to-do farmer.

ZIMRI ALLEN is a native of Cheshire county, N. H., born in 1828. In 1857 he married Miss Lucena Stevens, of Middlebury, Pa. In 1854 he came from Massachusetts to Chatham, in 1857 removed to Richmond, and in 1861 bought the farm of 82 acres where he now resides. He has been supervisor, and has held other offices.

JOSEPH BALLARD is a native of Burlington, Pa., born in 1809. In 1828 he married Miss Mary A. Bowman, of Towanda, who died in 1857. In 1863 he married Mrs. Rebecca Baker, of Sullivan, Pa. He has four children. In 1841 he settled in Sullivan and purchased 200 acres of land. In 1868 he located at Mansfield, where he now lives.

LEROY BALLARD, of Richmond, was born in Sullivan, in 1842. He married Miss Louisa Harrington, of Columbia, Pa. They have two children. He is engaged in agricultural pursuits.

JOHN M. BARDEN, M. D., was born in Benton, Yates county, N. Y., in 1834, and located in Tioga county in 1853. He studied medicine, and in 1862 was graduated at the New York City Homœopathic Medical College. He commenced practice in Roseville, and located at Mansfield in 1881. His wife was Harriet H., daughter of Joseph and Phebe Ketchum.

WILLIAM W. BAYNES, son of John and Agnes Baynes, was born in southern Pennsylvania in 1830, and died in 1872. In early life he removed to Rochester, N. Y., with his parents; returning in 1852 he purchased the farm on which his widow and a son, W. H. Baynes, reside. In 1855 he married Miss Rosetta Walker.

LYMAN BEACH is a son of Lyman and Patty Beach,

and a native of Wallingford, Conn. He was born in 1813. In 1845 he removed from Earlville, N. Y., to Mansfield, and was engaged in mercantile business and lumbering many years. He subsequently sold out and began the manufacture of furniture; he retired in 1880. In 1837 he married Miss Harriet Thompson, of Smithfield, N. Y., who died in 1849. In 1852 he was married to Miss Lucinda Clark.

AUGUSTUS N. BENEDICT, born in 1830, in Coventry, N. Y., came with his parents in 1837 to the west part of Richmond, where they located on the Post road. In 1857 he purchased the farm of 60 acres where he now resides. He married Miss Olive Jennings, of Richmond. He has been supervisor of the township.

ORSON A. BENEDICT was born in 1840, in Richmond. He enlisted in 1861 in Company G 45th Pennsylvania volunteers; was in the battles of Antietam, South Mountain and others, and was honorably discharged in 1863. He married Miss Emma R. Kittle, of Fulton county, Pa., in 1867. He owns and carries on a farm of 107 acres.

THURSTON J. BENTLEY, son of Isaac W. and Milley Bentley, was born in Rutland, Pa., in 1857. His wife was Miss Ida Benedict, of Richmond; they have one child. Mr. Bentley is a farmer and owns 76 acres.

ASA A. BULLOCK was born in 1825, in Columbia, Pa. In 1855 he married Lucelia, daughter of Virgilus Sweet, of Richmond. He removed from Bradford county in 1867 to his farm of 133 acres in Richmond, where he now lives.

CHARLES I. CAPELL, son of Henry and Fanny Capell, is a native of Santa Cruz, Canada, born in 1835. He came to Blossburg in 1869, and was brakeman and fireman on the Tioga railroad seven years. In 1876 he went into the hardware trade in Mansfield with F. Kohler, and in 1881 he opened a grocery and restaurant. His wife was Miss Adeline Shaler, of Merrickville, Canada.

J. B. CLARK JR., son of Justus B. and Catherine Clark, was born in Richmond, in 1832. He married Susan, daughter of James and Phoebe Lucas, of Troy. He enlisted in 1861 in Company B 101st Pa. volunteers, and served four years. He was taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., in 1864; was wounded at Fair Oaks in 1862. He has been a farmer and butcher, and in 1881 established the firm of J. B. Clark & Son, dealers in flour and feed at Mansfield.

MELVIN L. CLARK was born in Richmond, near Mans-

field, April 10th 1840. He enlisted in September 1861 in Company B 101st Pa. volunteers; served as second lieutenant, then as captain for nearly three years; was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel May 20th 1865, and was mustered out in July following. He married Sarah L. Beach, of Mansfield, January 3d 1866.

PHINEAS V. CLARK is a native of Richmond, born in 1838. He married Miss Lena Niffen, of New York city. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B 101st Pa. volunteers; was in the battle of Williamsburg, and was discharged for disability in 1862. He was for thirteen years railroad station agent and telegraph operator at Mansfield. He was a trustee of the normal school seven years. In 1874 he built nearly opposite the depot a large brick dwelling, which in 1876 was opened as a hotel by John Vanosten. In 1881 Mr. Clark left his business in New York city, enlarged and refitted the house and named it Clark's Hotel, of which he is now proprietor.

CLARK E. CLAUS, son of Benjamin and Nancy Claus, was born February 26th 1855, in Charleston. His wife was Miss Nancy Duxtater, of Herkimer county, N. Y. In 1876 he with S. E. Kemble purchased the livery business of John Vanosten. In 1879 he bought the entire interest, and he has greatly enlarged the establishment.

GEORGE W. COVENEY was born in 1857, in Covington. He came from Monroetown, Pa., in 1872 to Mansfield. His wife was Miss Lelia Bullock, of Richmond. By occupation he is an engineer. His parents were Joseph and Philena Coveney.

LEWIS CRUTTENDEN is a native of England, born in Sussex county, in 1813. In 1834 he married Miss Ann Waters, from the same county. He came to America in 1833 and settled at Peekskill, N. Y. In 1836 he engaged on the Croton water works. In 1839 he purchased 50 acres of land on Lamb's Creek, in Tioga county, where he has since resided.

ROBERT CROSBLEY was born in 1836, in Yorkshire, England, and married there Miss Nannie Barrett in 1860. He came to America in 1862, and after two years located at Mansfield, where he has a market garden of 18 acres, which furnishes employment for five men.

CHARLES DAY was born at West Lawrence, N. Y., in 1844. His wife was Miss Anna Carter. He came with his parents in 1857 from Steuben county, N. Y., to Richmond. He enlisted in 1864 in Company K 210th Pennsylvania volunteers, and served through the war. He was in the battle of Hatcher's Run, and he was complimented by General Meade for bravery on the 6th of February in capturing from the enemy the colors of the 3d Delaware and carrying them through the fight. He is now engaged in the mercantile business.

CHARLES B. DIKE, son of Henry and Martha Dike, was born in 1859, in Lyncoming county. He married in 1881 Miss Martha C. Austin, of Richmond. He is junior member of the firm of Henry Dike & Son, lumber manufacturers and proprietors of Dike's saw-mill.

EDWARD DOANE, son of Julius and Maria Doane, was born in Oswego county, N. Y., in 1840. His wife was Miss E. M. Graves, of Covington. He came to Tioga county in 1843, with his parents; removed from Blossburg to Mansfield in 1880, and purchased the planing works of Joel Parkhurst, which he has since carried on, employing from six to eight men, manufacturing sash, doors and blinds. He enlisted in 1864 in the 167th Pa. volunteers, and served through the war.

CHESTER W. FENTON, born in 1842, in Charleston, married in 1866 Miss Laura Goodale, of Richmond. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F 11th Pa. cavalry; was wounded before Richmond in 1864; was in the battle of

Weldon, N. C., and others, and was discharged at the end of the war. His present occupation is farming.

LUCIUS L. FLOWER was born in 1842, in Newark, N. Y. In 1868 he married Miss Stella S. Coles, who died in 1876. In 1877 he married Miss Wilhelmina Verscelius, of Watkins, N. Y. He enlisted in 1862 in Company I 103d N. Y. volunteers ("Seward Regiment") and was honorably discharged in 1865. In 1866 he located in Tioga county, and, with Lucius Flower, his father, and Stephen Warton, he built a steam saw-mill. In 1871 they built another further along Lamb's Creek, which they still carry on.

M. H. FRALIC, born at Lamb's Creek, Pa., in 1844, married Miss M. J. Doane, of Covington, in 1869. He enlisted in 1864 in Company K 210th Pa. volunteers; was in the battle of Hatcher's Run, Weldon and Gravel Run, where he was wounded, and was discharged in 1865. He is one of the firm of Fralic Bros., proprietors of the Lamb's Creek steam saw-mill.

D. A. GAYLORD was born in Mansfield, February 10th 1850, and is a life-long resident. His first wife was Miss Emma Elliott, who died January 9th 1877. In September 1879 he married Mary E. Beckwith, of Pine City, N. Y. He is a salesman; his occupation formerly was blacksmithing; he was a member of the common council two years.

IRA GILE is a native of Oneonta, N. Y., born in 1812. He married Miss Maria Mantor, of the same place. He located in 1838 on a farm of 102 acres in Tioga, which he still owns. In 1846 he moved into Richmond, where he now resides.

MILTON R. GOODALL's birthplace was Richmond, and the year 1845. His wife was Miss Helen Knowlton, of Sullivan. He enlisted in 1864 in Company K 3d Pa. heavy artillery; was soon transferred to the 188th infantry, and served through the war. He was graduated in 1872 at the Mansfield musical academy. In 1881 he was elected magistrate. He is by occupation a carpenter and joiner and lumber manufacturer.

SAMUEL S. GOODALL was born in Richmond, in 1856. He married in 1880 Miss Ella Close, of Chatham. His business is farming. He was town clerk in 1879. His father, Samuel Goodall, came from England with his parents in 1831, and settled at Crooked Creek. He was a wheelwright. In 1843 he married Anna Whitaker, who died in 1853, leaving four children. He then married Mrs. Ellen McClellan, and their son is Samuel S.

VOLNEY W. GOODALL was born in Richmond, in 1860. He owns a farm of 90 acres. His father, William Goodall, born in England in 1817, came to America in 1830. In 1854 he married Sophia A., daughter of Leander K. and Lovina Spencer. He died in 1873, leaving two children.

TRUMAN GRAVES, son of Elisha and Caroline Graves, was born in 1817, in Schoharie county, N. Y.; came to Richmond in 1843, and in 1844 married Miss Louisa M. Randall, of Smithfield, Pa. He is a farmer, owning 106 acres. His father, Elisha Graves, was a soldier of 1812; he died in 1871, at his son's residence.

SILAS HALL's birthplace was Aurelius, N. Y. He was born in 1811, and in 1826 located in Jackson, Pa., near the Bradford county line. He married Miss Jane Sims, in 1835. He removed in 1880 to Richmond, where he resides on a farm.

ADAM HART was born in 1823, in Lawrenceville. He married in 1845 Miss Eva Dible, who died in 1862. His second wife, who was Miss Jane H. Crowfoot, died in 1865. The present Mrs. Hart was Miss Lydia M. Hart, of Rutland. In 1867 Mr. Hart purchased the

farm in Richmond where he now resides. His father, John Hart, was a native of Germany; came to America in childhood and settled near Lawrenceville, where his parents kept a hotel several years.

WILLIAM HOLLANDS is a native of Sussex county, England, born in 1812. His wife was Miss Charlotte Crutenden, of the same county; they were married in 1836. He came to America in 1850, and opened the first harness shop in Mansfield. He was one of the council to incorporate Mansfield, in 1857, and has been Burgess three years. In 1865 he was appointed lay reader for conducting an Episcopal church service, and in 1866 a church was organized, of which Mr. H. was financial manager and is senior warden, also superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is vice-president, and was secretary for many years of the State normal school. His sons George and Charles enlisted in the Union army in 1861. The former was taken prisoner in 1864, and never recovered from his eight months' imprisonment at Andersonville. Charles was killed at Fredericksburg in 1862.

STEPHEN HORTON is the son of John H. and Irene Horton. He was born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1835. He enlisted in 1863 in the State militia when Lee invaded Pennsylvania; re-enlisted, in Company E 35th Pa. construction corps, and served to the end of the war. In 1867 he purchased the farm in Richmond where he resides. His wife was Miss Prudence Allen, of Rutland.

PROF. W. S. HULSLANDER is a native of Sullivan, and was born November 26th 1852. He graduated from the Mansfield State normal school in 1877; was appointed principal of the model school in 1877, and still holds that position. He married Miss Mamie Coyle, of Port Royal, Pa.

DAVID J. HUSTED was born in Rutland, in 1830. He first married Miss Anna Jerrold, of Richmond, in 1853. She died in 1873, and in 1874 he married Miss Mary Shaw, of Richmond. In 1856 he purchased the farm in Richmond where he resides. He has been superintendent of the poor, and supervisor, and has held minor offices.

HENRY K. HUSTED, son of James and Catherine Husted, was born at Southport, Chemung county, N. Y., in 1823, and came to Tioga county in childhood with his parents. In 1848 he married Miss Ann J. Evans, of Blossburg. He has been a magistrate five years. His occupation is farming.

JOHN C. IRETON was born in Burlington county, N. J., in 1821. When 14 he was apprenticed to Charles and Samuel Sykes and brought by them to Richmond. At 21 he commenced for himself, and he now owns 200 acres of good land. In 1851 he married Miss Mary A. Spencer.

WILLIAM H. KINNEY, son of Charles C. and Mary A. Kinney, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1840. His wife was Miss Ellen Smith, of Sheridan, N. Y. He was bookkeeper and paymaster for the Tioga railroad in Elmira for a time, and came to Tioga county in 1877. He is station agent and telegraph operator at Mansfield.

LEWIS KOHLER, born in Tioga, in 1843, enlisted in 1864 in Company K 207th Pa. volunteers, and served to the close of the war; was wounded in battle before Petersburg, and was honorably discharged. In 1866 he married Miss Phoebe J. Webster, of Charleston. His business is farming, and he owns 175 acres.

JOHN W. KOHN is a native of Wurttemberg, Germany, born in 1837. He came to this county in 1854, located at Mansfield, and learned the trade of tanner and currier. In 1862 he married Miss Nancy Rockwell, of

Mansfield. They have seven children. In 1876 he purchased the farm of 365 acres where he now resides.

HORATIO H. LAMB, son of Lorain Lamb, was born at Lamb's Creek, in 1820. In 1852 he married Miss Catherine Coffee, daughter of Peter and Catherine Coffee, of Brooklyn, N. Y. She died in 1869, leaving four children. In 1870 he married Mrs. Abbie S. Chandler, of New York city. He enlisted August 25th 1862 in Company B 170th N. Y. volunteers; was wounded at Ream's Station in 1864, and was honorably discharged. He was a corporal. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade.

GARDNER A. LONGWELL was born in Sussex county, N. J., in 1825. His parents, John and Margaret Longwell, removed to Tioga county from Canada in 1832, and settled in Rutland. His wife was Miss Sarah Jerald, of Richmond. In 1878 he purchased his present farm in Richmond.

ISAAC LOWNSBERY was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1811. His father, Isaac Lownsbury, served seven years in the Revolutionary war, and in 1818 located at Canoe Camp, Tioga county, on 160 acres of land, where he remained during life. Isaac in 1832 married Miss Laura A. Gillett, who died in 1846, leaving five children. In 1848 he married Mrs. Zilla Edsall, of Southport, N. Y. He is a farmer.

ELIAS MILLER is a native of Herkimer county, N. Y., and was born in 1809. He married there Miss Eliza Putman, in 1842. In 1851 he bought 100 acres of land on the Mainesburg road in Richmond, where he now resides.

ORAMEL NEWELL, son of Lyman and Lydia Newell, was born in Tronspurg, N. Y., in 1839. He came to Tioga county in 1865, and engaged in the practice of dentistry, in which he is now engaged at Mansfield. In 1870 he married Miss Emma A. Rockwell, who died in 1873.

HORACE ODELL was born in 1844, in Mansfield. His father, Alexander Odell, removed to Tioga county in 1844 and settled in Covington, where he still resides. Horace married Miss Mary Jane Dike, of Richmond, in 1855. In 1862 he was drafted, and served a year in Company A 171st Pa. infantry. He is now a farmer and owns 125 acres.

ALMERON PERRY was born in 1846, in Richmond, on the farm where he still resides. In 1870 he married Miss Jennie Davey, who died in 1877, leaving two children. In 1879 he married Miss Carrie Pratt, of Richmond. His father, Marvin Perry, came from Otsego county, N. Y., in 1828, and married Miss Laura Gaylord, of Mansfield, by whom he had six children. In 1831 he took up 80 acres of wild land on the Mainesburg road, where his son Almeron still lives.

WILSON C. PHELPS, son of Gilbert and Eliza Phelps, was born in Mansfield, in 1844. His wife was Miss Mary D. Maxwell, of Coudersport, Potter county. He is proprietor of the Wilson mill and a manufacturer of lumber.

PHILEMON D. REXFORD's birthplace was Harmony, N. Y. He was born in 1839, and in 1859 married Miss Louisa J. Smith, of Sullivan. In 1865 he engaged with the Morris Run Coal Company, and he became outside foreman. In 1876 he bought the farm of 125 acres in Richmond, where he now resides.

JACOB K. RIBBLE was born at Belvidere, N. J., in 1828, and came with his parents to Liberty township in 1832. He married Miss Dorothy L. Schmouder, of Germany. He enlisted in 1864 in Company E 207th Pa. volunteers, and died of disease in front of Petersburg, Va., January 16th 1865. His widow, Mrs. D. L. Ribble, came to Mansfield in 1873.



ALENZO A. RICHMOND is a son of Ananias and Sally A. Richmond. He was born in Sullivan township, in 1851. His wife was Miss Carrie Hulslander, of Sullivan. He owns a farm of 92 acres.

PHILIP S. RIPLEY was born in Burns, N. Y., in 1812, and came with his parents to Tioga county in 1815. His father, Rev. Nehemiah Ripley, was sent there as a missionary of the Baptist church, and after some years purchased a farm on Corey Creek, where he resided until his death, in 1849. Philip S. married Miss Lorana Webster, of Sullivan, in 1837. He is a farmer and owns 120 acres.

WILLIAM A. ROWLAND, publisher of the *Mansfield Advertiser*, was born December 1st 1835, in Toronto. He married Miss Mary A. Gwynne, of Murray, N. Y. The paper issued by him was started by H. C. Mills, as the *Valley Enterprise*. Afterward it was re-named and conducted by V. A. Elliott, by O. D. Goodenough, by Goodenough & Pratt, by Goodenough & Lewis, by A. E. Lewis for a short time, and in October 1878 Mr. R. took it in charge.

FRANCIS M. SHAW, born in 1831, is a native of Richmond. He enlisted in 1861 in Company B 101st Pa. volunteers, and re-enlisted for the war; was taken prisoner at Plymouth, confined in the Andersonville and Florence prison pens, exchanged at Wilmington, and honorably discharged in 1865. He married Miss Celia O. Seeley in 1865. He is by occupation a farmer. He is a trustee of the State normal school.

HARRY B. SHAW, born in 1838, in Mansfield, enlisted at the first call for troops in 1861; re-enlisted, in Company B 101st Pa. volunteers; was honorably discharged in 1863 at Newbern; was in the battles of Fair Oaks, Blackwater, Yorktown and others. He married Miss Martha E. Howe, of Mansfield. His occupation is farming and he owns 100 acres.

SEYMOUR D. SHAW was born in Richmond, in 1852, and married Miss Alice Grover, also of Richmond, in 1879. He owns a farm of 90 acres. His father, Andrew J. Shaw, married Minerva Love, of Richmond. They had five children, of whom three are living. Andrew J. died in 1879, aged 52.

WILLIAM E. SHERMAN was born in 1828, in Springfield, Pa. In 1862 he came to Richmond and purchased the farm of 129 acres where he now resides. He married in 1850 Miss Emeline Parsons, of Columbia, Pa., who died in 1854, leaving two children. In 1855 he married Miss Catherine Courtney, of Troy. They have seven children.

JESSE D. SMITH'S birthplace was Rochester, Mass., and the year was 1813. In 1839 he married Miss Laura E. Welton, of Franklin, N. Y., and the same year settled in Tioga county. He removed to Mansfield in 1860, and is engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

A. M. SPENCER, son of Leander K. and Lovina Spencer, was born at Canoe Camp, in 1820. In 1841 he married Miss Sarah Goodall, who died in 1866; they had three children. He married Sarah E. Caldwell, of Wellsboro, in 1869. They have one child. He has been county treasurer one term. His principal business has been lumbering.

ELWIN A. SPENCER was born in 1854, in Richmond. By occupation he is a farmer and lumberman. He was elected town clerk in 1879, and held the office one term.

FRANCIS M. SPENCER, son of Leander and Jane Spencer, was born at Canoe Camp, in 1840. He married Margaret M., daughter of Gilbert and Minerva Seales. He enlisted August 24th 1861 in Company F 11th Pa. cavalry, and served during the war, principally with the army of the Potomac. He came to Mansfield in 1865 and established himself as a photographer.

MORGAN M. SPOOR is a native of Delhi, N. Y., and

was born in 1820. In 1842 he married Betsey Fitzsimmons, of Chemung county, N. Y. He located in Middlebury in 1860 as a manufacturer of lumber. In 1869 he purchased the farm of 85 acres in Richmond which he now owns.

LEVI A. STARKEY is a son of Joseph and Lydia Starkey and a native of New Hampshire; he was born in 1819. In 1843 he married Miss Phila Whitcomb, who died in 1866. In 1869 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Amelia D. White. With his parents he came from New Hampshire to Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1844; to Tioga county in 1847, where they took up 64 acres of wild land in Richmond. Levi A. is a farmer.

WILLIAM J. STRATTON, son of Seymour and Susan (Lownsbury) Stratton, was born in 1844, in Richmond. His wife was Josephine Gillett, of Richmond. His father's family located in Mansfield in 1815. He is a farmer and owns 195 acres.

WENTWORTH T. VEDDER, M. D., was born in Oxford, Wis., April 7th 1858. He was graduated in 1880 from the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons; came from Schenectady, N. Y., to Mansfield, July 5th 1880, and engaged in the practice of his profession.

NELSON S. WALKER was born in Red Hook, N. Y., in 1838. He married Miss Ann Davis, of Mansfield, in 1862. He is a farmer. His father, Joseph Walker, came to Mansfield in 1838, and was the first brick maker in the town. In 1843 he purchased 50 acres of land near Mansfield.

WARREN S. WALKER was born in Mansfield, in 1843. In 1875 he married Miss Addie Decker, of Covington. In 1863 he enlisted in the 35th Pa. militia; re-enlisted in 1864 in Company E 3d N. Y. cavalry and served to the close of the war. He is now a farmer, owning 63 acres of land.

ROSWELL D. WEBSTER, son of Roswell and Betsey Webster, is a native of Sullivan, where he was born in 1823. He married Miss Mary J. Soper, of Columbia, in 1852. He removed in 1873 from Sullivan to Mansfield, where he is engaged in farming. His father, Roswell Webster, came on foot from Massachusetts to Tioga county in 1812, and took up 100 acres of land in Sullivan, where he remained until 1875, when he died, aged 86.

JOHN E. WELLS was born in Lawrenceville, in 1850, and is a son of Edward and Jane Wells. He married in 1870 Miss Sarah Lucas, of Rutland. He is a farmer, owning 75 acres. He came to Richmond in 1870 from Bradford county.

PLINY WHITAKER, born in Richmond, in 1820, married Miss Harriet E. Robinson, of Potter county. He is a farmer, and owns 110 acres. His father, Peter Whitaker, born in Canada in 1793, deserted from the British army after the war of 1812, and married Miss Ruth Lownsbury, of Schoharie county, N. Y. They had fourteen children, of whom eleven are living. He took up 50 acres in Tioga county in 1819. He died there in 1874; his wife in 1865.

M. D. WHITE, son of Eri D. and Amelia Demming White, of Edmeston, N. Y., married Miss Munn, of Mansfield. His occupation is farming. His father purchased 75 acres of land in Tioga county in 1875. He enlisted in 1864 in Company K 5th regiment Pa. reserves; was taken prisoner at Spottsylvania and confined at Belle Isle, and at Andersonville, where he died in 1865.

SUMNER WILSON owns a farm of 113 acres. His father, Sumner Wilson, was born in 1779, in England, and came to Massachusetts in early life. He married Martha Harkness; they had eight children. In 1821 he took up 400 acres of land in Richmond, where he died in 1834, and his wife in 1874.



## SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP, MAINESBURG BOROUGH.

THOMAS W. AMES, son of Jonathan and Lydia Ames, was born in 1809, at Sterling, Vt. His father removed to Richmond, Tioga county, in 1818, to Sullivan in 1820, and in 1847 to Illinois, where he died. T. W. Ames married Miss Mary Card, of Sullivan, and settled on a farm. He now owns 106 acres. Of his five children only one survives.

JEREMIAH AUSTIN's birth occurred in 1826, at Butter-nuts, Otsego county, N. Y. His father removed to Caton, Steuben county, in 1837, where Jeremiah married Miss Sylvia A. Wing. In 1868 he located in Chatham, Pa. In 1870 he removed to Allegany county, N. Y., and in 1881 returned to Mainesburg and purchased a farm of 119 acres.

ROBERT B. BAILEY, son of Roswell Bailey, was born in 1808, at Mill Creek, Tioga county. He married Lucy Holden, and after her death, Julia Hager. He was formerly a teacher, but has resided on a farm for many years, and has held many township offices. His father, born in Massachusetts in 1782, came to Tioga county in 1805; was first lieutenant in the militia, and a trustee of the old Wellsboro Academy. He died in 1830.

RUEL BARTLETT, son of Eli and Flavilla Bartlett, was born in 1832, in Rutland, Pa., and married Miss Jane Gitchell, of Sullivan. He came to Sullivan in 1852 and purchased the farm of 144 acres on which he now resides. In 1871 he opened a stone quarry on his farm, which he sold in 1876 to Messrs. Bassett, Crandall, Edgar and Hart Gilbert. It covers five acres and yields a fine quality of gray sandstone. Some 20 men are employed, of whom Mr. Bartlett has supervision.

HENRY B. CARD, son of Henry and Sally Card, was born in Bristol, R. I., September 13th 1815. In 1844 he moved to Tioga county, where he is successfully engaged in mixed farming. He married Sarah E. Fish, daughter of Robert and Sally Fish, of Rhode Island. They have two sons and one daughter. His mother's grandfather, Dr. Thomas Monroe, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army.

W. P. CHAMBERLIN was born in Ridgebury, Pa., April 12th 1846. He enlisted in the 179th N. Y. infantry, February 19th 1864; was in the battle before Petersburg; was honorably discharged June 8th 1865, and has since been engaged in farming. He married Sarah, daughter of D. H. and Susan Burnham, of Bentley Creek, September 14th 1867; his children are Susan R., James A. and Elsie M.

JAMES CUDWORTH, son of James and Anna Cudworth, was born in Sullivan, August 17th 1826. His parents were early settlers. He has one of the finest farms in the township. His father died in 1836, and his mother in 1865. May 30th 1849 he married Lydia J., daughter of Peter and Ruth Whittaker, of Richmond. They have two daughters and a son. Mr. C. furnished two substitutes in the civil war, at an expense of \$1,000.

C. H. DEWITT is a native of Middle Smithfield, Pa., born October 29th 1853. About 1859 his father, C. H. Dewitt sen., removed to Bradford county, and three years thereafter located in Sullivan, on the farm where Mr. Dewitt now resides. He has made the dairy a specialty. He was clerk a year for Reddington, Maxwell & Leonard, at Troy, Pa. In 1873 he married Josephine, daughter of George Smith, of Sullivan. They have one son and one daughter.

J. H. DEWITT was born in Middle Smithfield, Pa., December 20th 1846. He is a son of C. H. Dewitt sen.,

who located in Sullivan in 1858. He married a Miss Maine for his first wife, and Martha Smith for the second. They have two children. He is a farmer.

WILLIAM H. HAGAR was born March 12th 1831, at Pike, Pa., and is a son of Jonas and Harriet Hagar. February 17th 1847 he married Nancy Dewey, daughter of Dr. William Dewey. She died at the age of 34 years, leaving two children, now living; and December 24th 1857 Mr. Hagar married Louisa R., daughter of Russell Button, of Armenia, Pa. They have four children living. Mr. Hagar's occupation is farming, with dairying as a specialty.

GARWOOD H. HILL, who is of English descent, came to Sullivan with his parents at the age of 17. He was born May 7th 1811, at Wellsboro. December 25th 1834 he married Alpha G. Palmer, daughter of Stephen and Lydia Palmer, of Sullivan. She died March 12th 1876, having borne him eight children, of whom five are living. In 1877 he married Mrs. Mary A. Palmer, daughter of Ezekiel and Mary Barnes. He is a farmer.

PETER HULSLANDER, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Hulslander, was born in Orange county, N. Y., April 17th 1813. That year his parents removed to Tompkins county, N. Y., and in 1830 to the farm in Sullivan where Mr. Hulslander has since resided. October 16th 1834 he married Amanda, daughter of Roger and Melinda Soper, of Columbia, Pa. He has four sons and five daughters. Mr. Hulslander is a veterinary surgeon of some note.

CHARLES J. KNOWLTON was born December 23d 1853, in Sullivan, where he now resides. He started in business at Welsh Settlement in the manufacture of lumber, but his mill was burned at the end of three years, causing him a severe loss. He then engaged in raising grain and stock. In September 1879 he married Mary D., daughter of Mart and Angeline Palmer, of Sullivan. They have two sons. Mr. Knowlton's grandfather came from the east at an early day. His great-grandfather was in the war of 1812.

CORNISH MUDGE, son of Ira and Lucena Mudge, born in 1805 at Unadilla, N. Y., came to Tioga county in 1806, with his father, who took up 100 acres of land in Sullivan, having made his journey through the woods with an ox team. In 1830 Cornish Mudge married Caroline Squires, daughter of Aaron and Eunice Squires, formerly of Connecticut. He has been a successful farmer and a deacon in the Baptist church for many years.

CHARLES R. PALMER is a son of Mark and Angeline Palmer. He was born in Sullivan, June 22nd 1853, and commenced farming in 1880. September 22nd 1880 he married Della M., daughter of Asa and Frances Slingerland, of Sullivan.

J. H. PHILLIPS is a native of Sullivan, and was born in 1848. His father, Leonard, came from Massachusetts, and his mother, Nancy, was from New York; he is a farmer. He married Miss Rachel Rew, a granddaughter of Henry Rew, who located in Sullivan about 1819. He was one of the early postmasters of the town.

WILLIAM E. ROBBINS, born in 1818, in Cummington, Mass., came to Tioga county with his parents the same year. His wife was Sophronia Woodward, of Sullivan. Mr. Robbins is a gunsmith, and his guns have an excellent and widespread reputation. His father was Ahaz Robbins and his mother was Betsey Gloyd; their family consisted of eleven children, four of whom are now living.

E. S. ROSE, son of Daniel and Sally Rose, was born in Sullivan, June 18th 1817, and is descended from one of the pioneers of the town. October 28th 1841 he married Miss L. A. Morgan, daughter of Dennis and Betsey Morgan, who came from Massachusetts. They have three sons and a daughter. Mr. Rose is a farmer, and formerly made dairying a specialty.

CHARLES E. SEELEY, born in Sullivan, in 1849, married Sally Shelton, of Mainesburg, by whom he has five children. He is a farmer. His father, George Seeley, was born at Lawrenceville, in 1805, and married Emily Burley, of Mansfield, Pa., in 1835. He was county commissioner two terms. He died in 1879, and his wife in 1881. Only Charles E. survives of a family of eight children.

LENT D. SEELEY was born in 1814, and in 1839 took up the farm in Sullivan where his widow now resides. In 1866 he married Mrs. Amanda Rumsey, daughter of John and Catherine Ayers, of Wells, Pa. He contributed largely to church and school support. His death occurred in 1882.

R. G. SHELTON, born in Buckinghamshire, England, in 1822, is a son of Joseph Shelton, who came from England in 1832, lived in Chenango county, N. Y., four years, and then removed to Tioga county, where he died in 1867. R. G. Shelton is a farmer, and was a member of Company I 187th Pa. volunteers, serving until the close of the war.

HARLIN D. SHEPARD, son of Ezra and Mary Shepard, was born in Tioga county, N. Y., in 1847; settled in Bradford county, Pa., in 1858; moved to Blossburg in 1868, thence to Morris Run, and in 1881 came to Elk Run, Sullivan township, where he is engaged in general merchandising. He married Miss Margaret L. Husted, of Blossburg. He enlisted in 1864 in Company C 11th Pa. cavalry, and was honorably discharged August, 15th 1865.

ASA SLINGERLAND, son of Tunis and Mary Slingerland, was born in Sullivan, March 10th 1837. At the age of 21 years he began farming, and he has since made a specialty of dairying. In 1859 he married Frances, daughter of Ashman and Lovicia Sperry, of Sullivan. They have three daughters and two sons.

ALEXANDER C. SMITH is a son of Jasper and Betsey Smith, and was born at Hector, N. Y., December 13th 1826. He came to Sullivan with his parents in 1834. His first work for himself was done at the age of 20. Soon afterward he located on the farm where he now resides, engaged in dairying, fruit-growing, and sugarmaking. In 1882 he made 1,600 pounds of sugar. October 18th 1849 he married Mary A., daughter of Joseph and Mary Bradford, of Sullivan. His children are Linneus A., Mary E., Merton B., and L. Frank; his son Mark J. having died at the age of 14 years.

GEORGE M. SMITH is a native of Rutland, Pa., and was born July 23d 1846. He married Miss Matilda Williams, of Canton, Pa. He is engaged in agricultural pursuits.

NORTHROP SMITH, born in Ridgefield, Conn., in 1819, is a farmer. His first wife was Hannah Roblyer, of Rut-

land, who died in 1841, leaving two children. In 1842 he married Sally A. Roblyer, of Rutland. They have eight children living. Mr. Smith has been a magistrate many years. His parents, Rufus and Eunice Smith, came from Connecticut, to Tioga county, at an early day, with an ox team, and took up 100 acres of land. He has added 200 acres to his farm, reared a large family of children, and still resides on the old homestead, aged 84 years.

PHILETUS P. SMITH, born in Sullivan, in 1825, married Roxana E. Scouten, of Sullivan; they have seven children. He is now a farmer, owning 140 acres. He was formerly a school teacher, and has been school director many years. His father, Joshua Smith, a native of New Jersey, moved to Tioga county in 1824. He married Lydia Clark, of Tompkins county. He bought 170 acres of land in Sullivan, now owned principally by his son Philetus, and died in 1859, leaving four children.

ISAAC SQUIRES was born in Sullivan, in 1830. He married Miss Huldah Smith, of the same township, and they have two children. His occupation is farming, and he owns 240 acres. He was magistrate five years from 1860; was elected again in 1872 and served ten years. He has also been constable and collector.

LAFAYETTE SQUIRES, son of William and Charlotte Squires, was born in Sullivan, in 1841. He married Miss Mary Wilson, of Rutland, Pa. They have one daughter. He is a farmer and owner of 100 acres.

GEORGE E. STAUFFER, son of Elias and Magdalena Stauffer, was born in 1834, at Mechanicstown, Md. He married Miss Alice M. Dewey, of Sullivan, in 1863. He has lived in Montgomery county, in Bradford county and in Tioga county. In 1861 he returned to his native State, enlisted in 7th Md. volunteers, Company B, and served nine months; was taken prisoner in 1862 and paroled. He returned to Tioga county, where he has been occupied as a blacksmith.

ZOPHAR TEARS is a native of Montgomery, Orange county, N. Y., and was born in 1800. In 1825 he married Miss Laura Cowen, of Tompkins county, N. Y., by whom he has had three children, two of whom are now living. He located in Tioga county in 1828, and in 1836 purchased the farm of 84 acres where he now resides.

NELSON WELCH, son of Harry and Betsey Welch, was born July 16th 1842, on the farm in Sullivan which he now owns. His grandfather, Nathaniel Welch, settled in Tioga county about the year 1791. Mr. Welch married in 1867 Helen R., daughter of Uriah D. and Lucy Welch, of Sullivan. Their children are Minnie, Alanson E., Ransom U. and Earl. In 1875 Mr. Welch bought up all the heirship interests in the homestead farm, and he is now a successful agriculturist.

GEORGE WILKINS, who came with his parents to Sullivan in 1843, was born at Armitage, N. Y., January 14th 1835. At the age of 25 he began farming where he now resides, making a specialty of the dairy. April 5th 1868 he married Amanda, daughter of Mayhew and Elizabeth Horton, of Ward. Their children are Elizabeth, Mary Bell and George.

## UNION TOWNSHIP.

**JEREMIAH AUSTIN**, son of Pardon and Hepsibah Austin, was born in Arlington, Vt., August 15th 1827. In 1857 he married Rhoda Ann, daughter of Dennis and Sarah McGuire, of Granville, N. Y. Their children were Frank B., Maggie L. and Lawrence G., now living, and Addie M. and Sarah J., deceased.

**WESLEY BARROW**, son of William and Hannah Barrow, was born in Union, July 2nd 1841. His first wife was Anna, daughter of Alpheus and Margaret Dann, whom he married in 1867. She died in 1876, leaving three children—Maggie, now living, and Ray and Guy, deceased. In 1877 Mr. Barrow married Marcia, daughter of Isaac and Melinda Leonard, of Chenango, N. Y. Their children are Robbie and Mary. He has always been a farmer.

**ANDERSON BUNN** is a son of Joseph and Catherine Bunn, and was born in New Jersey, September 19th 1827. He was six years in Blossburg, and since 1852 has resided in Union, engaged in lumbering and farming. In 1864 he enlisted in the 12th N. Y. cavalry, and served through the war. In 1846 he married Mary J., daughter of Robert and Esther Stratton. Their children are four sons and three daughters.

**WILLIAM BUNN** was born in Blossburg, August 15th 1847. He is engaged in manufacturing lumber with his brother Francis L. In 1873 he married Anna, daughter of John and Charlotte Lewis, of Union. They have one child, Lottie. Francis L. Bunn was born in Union, December 10th 1851. He married Emma L., daughter of C. H. Wittemore, of Blossburg, and has one daughter, Lena M. His parents were Anderson and Mary J. Bunn.

**GEORGE G. COLLINS**, son of John and Amelia Collins, was born at Williamsport, July 15th 1819. He is a mason by trade. December 29th 1844 he married Eveline, daughter of Jared and Margaret Newell, of Union. In 1849 he came to Union and engaged in farming. His children are Joseph, Margaret, William, Jared, Armina and Isaac.

**MRS. MARGARET DANN**, widow of Alpheus E. Dann, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., September 21st 1834. They were married September 13th 1850. He was a farmer and speculator. He was a member of Company F 12th N. Y. cavalry, and died in the general hospital at Elmira, May 6th 1865. Of his children Clayton A. and Mary E. are now living, and Anna, Ambrose M. and Cassius A. are deceased.

**JAMES A. GORTON** is a son of Charles and Mary Gorton. He was born in Luzerne county, January 27th 1821, and in 1843 married Polly M., daughter of Roswell and Sarah Whitney, of Susquehanna county. In 1844 he located where he now resides in Union. His children are Mary J., Sarah R., Charles R. and Alice A.

**ANDREW J. GOSLINE** was born February 17th 1828, in Newark, N. Y. He engaged in farming and lumbering, then followed the carpenters' trade till 1875. He and John Coup successfully explored for coal on Laurel Hill and South Mountain. In May 1876 he located at Lick Run Mills, where he is engaged in lumbering. His first wife was Mrs. Harriet M. Westbrook, of Rome, Pa., who died in 1866, leaving three children, William E., Mary E. and Andrew J. jr. His present wife, who was Annie E., daughter of William and Rachel Gordon, of county Down, Ireland, he married August 22nd 1868. His parents were Pomeroy and Charlotte Gosline.

**T. S. GRISWOLD**, son of Erastus N. and Mary A. Gris-

wold, was born in Yates county, N. Y., June 23d 1825. In 1846 he married Nancy A., daughter of Waldo Reynolds, of Union. Their children were Mary, Nancy and Myrtie, now living, and Harriet G. and Melissa R. deceased. Mr. Griswold is a carpenter and joiner by trade; also engaged in manufacturing lumber. In September 1864 he enlisted in the 12th N. Y. cavalry, and served till the war closed.

**THOMAS S. GROOVER** was born in Union, November 13th 1835. May 6th 1860 he married Violetta, daughter of William and Violetta Maser, of Liberty. His children are Elmer E., Lester, Warren, Lulie and Sarah (adopted). Mr. Groover is a farmer, and an apiarian especially. He has been assessor two terms. He is a son of Joseph and Marietta Groover.

**ANSON B. HARRINGTON** is a son of Peter B. and Polly A. Harrington, and was born in Union, October 20th 1850. He was a miner seven years; was hotel-keeper a number of years, and is at present a butcher at Ogdensburg. In 1875 he married Alice, daughter of James and Mary Hermann, of Union. Their children are Anna M., Maud A. and Walter; they have lost a son named Frank.

**JOHN M. HAWTHORN** was born in Paterson, N. J., June 24th 1849, and is a son of James and Mary Hawthorn. He enlisted September 23d 1864 in Company F 11th Pa. cavalry, and served till the war ended. He was engaged in lumbering until 1880, when he bought his present farm in Union.

**JOHN IRVIN** is the eldest of seven sons of Benjamin and Prudence Irvin, all of whom were soldiers in the Union army at the same time; John was born in Lehigh county, May 24th 1831. He was a merchant in Ogdensburg till 1861, when he went out as lieutenant of Company D 160th Pa. infantry. He was honorably discharged in 1864, and has since been in the mercantile business. He was the first postmaster in Ogdensburg. January 1st 1855 he married Betsey, daughter of Ambrose and Mary Barker. Their children are Martha, Mary, Myrtie and Minnie.

**SAMUEL MCCRANEY**, was born in Leroy, Pa., December 17th 1855. He is a lumberman by occupation. He married his wife Charlotte July 4th 1876. Their three children are Worday, Jessie M. and Gertie A.

**JOHN MCNETT** was born in Union, July 30th 1807 and is a farmer. He has been twice married; first, at the age of 33, to Eunice S., daughter of John King, of Sullivan, Pa. His present wife was Alice, daughter of David and Fanny L. Bardwell, of Union, whom he married August 28th 1864. His parents were Eli and Perthena McNett.

**ROSSELL MCNETT**, brother of John above mentioned, was born December 14th 1809, in Union, whither his parents had removed from Massachusetts in 1804. Of their six children Samuel, John and Roswell are living; Andrew, Eli and Electa are dead. Roswell has been a farmer. August 11th 1850 he married Charlotte, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Pidcock, of Hepburn, Pa. She was born December 17th 1825. Their children have been Samuel E., Alice G. and Willard E. now living, and George E., Roswell D. and Willard D. deceased.

**OSCAR C. MILLER**, son of Charles and Melinda Miller, was born at Carterville, Pa., January 12th 1855. He has been engaged in the store of C. S. Green since 1865.

He was united in marriage to Sarah E., daughter of William Swentor, of Roaring Branch, Pa., September 12th 1876. They have two children, Annie E. and Esmeralda.

SAMUEL MORGAN is a son of Samuel and Rebecca Morgan. He was born in Connecticut, March 1st 1816. Forty years ago he cut the first tree in the forest which covered the farm in Union where he has since lived. In 1846 he married Maria, daughter of Jewett and Sally Spencer, of Union. His children are six daughters and two sons.

WILLIAM M. NEWELL was born in Lycoming county, Pa., February 7th 1828. When he was but a child his parents, Jared and Margaret Newell, located upon the farm which he now owns, moving to it through the woods on horseback. He has followed farming all his life. January 22nd 1853 he married Ann, daughter of Alfred and Harriet Jackson, of Union. His children are Mary E., Alfred J. and Frank.

WELLINGTON E. PRATT was born at Canton, November 26th 1844. He enlisted in Company K 106th Pa. volunteers, November 26th 1861; was wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13th 1862, and discharged in the following April; re-enlisted September 14th 1864, in Company B 12th N. Y. cavalry, and served to the end of the war. January 1st 1867 he married Edith, daughter of David R. and Mehtable Cole, of Minnequa. His children are David E. and William W. Mr. Pratt is engaged in the grocery and provision trade at Roaring Branch. He is a son of Julius and Rebecca Pratt.

NATHAN PURDEY, son of Abram and Temperance Purdey, born at Newburg, N. Y., August 11th 1836, married (March 26th 1856) Louisa A., daughter of Charles B. and Diana Smith, of Rhode Island. Their children are Frances A., S. S., Elizabeth, Myron E. and Temperance A. He is by occupation a blacksmith and manufacturer of edge tools, and is the patentee of a superior pipe wrench.

LAWRENCE RILEY was born in New York city, March 17th 1848; when 16 he enlisted in Company G 207th Pa. volunteers, and served through the war. November 2nd 1872 he married Harriet, daughter of Jacob and Mary Schmeltzle, of Union. Their children are James D. and Mary A. Mr. R. followed lumbering until 1882, when he became proprietor of the Eight-Mile House, at Odgensburg. His parents were Thomas and Bridget Riley.

ISAAC RUNDELL is a son of Abraham and Mary A. Rundell. He was born September 1st 1823, in Bradford county, Pa., and began farming at the age of 19. He settled in Union about 1847. He has been thrice married; first in 1853, to Louisa, daughter of John and Louisa Baldwin, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y. She died in 1855, leaving one child, Delia. In 1856 he married Betsey, a sister of his first wife; she died in 1860, leaving a son, Jabez; and he married Mrs. Hannah Rundell, whose children were Fanny, Wilmot, Jefferson, and Mary.

JACOB SCHMELTZLE was born in Epershardt, Germany, August 15th 1825. He came to America in 1847; settled at Liberty, and afterward in Union, where he now resides, engaged in farming. In October 1848 he married Mary, daughter of Jacob and Christina Zink, of Liberty. His children are Christine, Harriet, George, Daniel, Mary A., Lydia J., Helen S., Charles W., Warren F., Horace G. and Cyrus.

ANTHONY R. SPENCER was born in England, in 1811, and came to America in 1827 with his parents, Anthony and Betsey Spencer. He married Theresa Morris, of Otsego county, N. Y. He is a stone mason and a farmer by occupation. He has six children living.

H. T. SPENCER was born in Connecticut, January 26th 1813, and settled in Union in 1821. He has been a farmer since 1838. He married Eliza, daughter of Ozias and Sally Kilborn, of Otsego county, N. Y. Their children living are Emeline, Henry H., James W., Clayton H., Alice E. and Louis M. Henry and James served three years in the Union army.

LYNDS SPENCER, son of Jewett and Sally Spencer, was born in Lyme, Conn. When 24 he commenced farming, which occupation he has since followed. The same year he married Betsey, daughter of Charles and Fanny Steward, of New Haven, who died at the age of 52. Six of their children are living. Mr. Spencer's second wife was Grace Wetmore.

WILLIAM SPENCER is a son of Lynds Spencer, above mentioned and was born in Union, April 9th 1839. He enlisted in September 1862 in the 132nd Pa. volunteers, for nine months; re-enlisted in September 1864 in the 1st N. Y. cavalry, and served through the war; was wounded at Appomattox. September 13th 1864 he married Ada, daughter of Stephen and Laura DeVoll. His children are Lizzie L., Stephen A., Mattie E. and Jack. Mr. Spencer is a farmer and dairyman.

ABRAM S. STEELE's native place was Athens, Pa., and he was born in 1827. In 1841 he commenced an apprenticeship with Eliphaz Frela, of Wellsboro, a mason. After three years he started for himself as a master mechanic. In 1849 he married Hannah Shoemaker, of Wyoming county, Pa., and they have three children. In 1872 he located at Roaring Branch; has served as constable one year.

MORTIMER STONE was born in Luzerne county, Pa., November 9th 1828. He was a carpenter and joiner ten years, and about 1859 bought the farm on which he now resides. In 1848 he married Emily, daughter of John and Betsey Cure, of Luzerne county. His children are Julia E., Norman and Mary. Mr. Stone enlisted in the 12th N. Y. cavalry and served through the civil war. His parents were Benoni and Aurilla Stone.

SAMUEL STULL is a son of Thomas and Almira Stull. He was born in Union, October 28th 1849, and in February 1871 married Julia E., daughter of Mortimer and Emily Stone, of Union. His children are Katie L. and Thomas. Since 1875 he has been engaged in farming.

ELISHA W. SWEET was born in Ledyard, N. Y., August 9th 1835, and is a son of Frederick B. and Mary Sweet. When 18 he engaged in lumbering. In 1869 he removed to Union, where he carries on a large trade in lumber; is also in the mercantile business, and is postmaster at Carpenter's. His wife is Electa J., daughter of Andrew and Marcella McNett, of Union. They were married September 5th 1860. Their children now living are Frederick G., Julia, Raymond, Kittie and Lyman. They have lost two, Andrew McNett and Mary.

CLINTON E. THOMAS began business for himself in 1879 on the farm where he now resides. He married (December 24th 1879) Ella M., daughter of Hiram and Maria Landon, of Union, and has children Morris S. and Bion L. Mr. Thomas has been inspector of election three terms. He is a son of E. D. Thomas, and was born in Troy, Pa., April 18th 1857.

CHARLES M. WASHBURN, son of L. L. and Melinda A. Washburn, was born at Runmerfield Creek, Pa., April 13th 1842. He enlisted July 16th 1861 in the 5th Pa. volunteers; was wounded at Fredericksburg, and discharged August 3d 1863 for disability. He has been a merchant four years at Roaring Branch; has been constable and collector. January 25th 1867 he married Julia, daughter of David and Ann Parker, of Lycoming county. He has three children—Mattie, Willie W. and Anna B.

DAVID WATKINS was born in Wales, in 1833, and came to Tioga county in 1868. He is a miner and farmer. Mr. Watkins and his wife Margaret have had ten children, of whom Elizabeth, John, Edith, Margaret and Mary A. are living. Mr. Watkins's parents were John and Margaret Watkins; his wife's parents were William and Margaret Reese, of Wales.

CHAUNCEY W. WHEELER, carpenter and joiner, is a son of Simeon and Clarissa Wheeler, and was born in South Owego, N. Y., August 28th 1830. He enlisted in 1862 in the 132nd Pa. volunteers; was discharged July 6th 1863, and re-enlisted August 15th 1864 for the remainder of the war. January 26th 1856 he married Lucinda, daughter of John W. Howard, of Liberty, Pa. Their children are Clarissa L., Charles O., Franklin H., John A., Henry and William.

JAY WHITEHEAD was born in Litchfield, Conn., January 30th 1826. His parents were John R. and Emeline Whitehead. He was engaged as tailor seven years in Canton. He then removed to his present farm in Union. He enlisted March 30th 1864 and served to the close of the civil war. In 1848 he married Jane L., daughter of

D. S. Grautier, of Canton. Their children now living are Irwin and Bertha; Ella, Newman, Frederick, and an infant are deceased.

WILLIAM WILCOX was born in Delaware county, N. Y., December 26th 1828. He married Charlotte, daughter of Jonathan and Rachel Jackson, of Canton, Pa., in 1852. She died in 1862, leaving two children, Alice and Andrew. In 1863 he married Lucy, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Landon, of Union, by whom he has children Lella, Joseph A., Dell and Ralph. Mr. Wilcox enlisted February 29th 1864 in the 11th Pa. cavalry, and served till the war ended. He is now engaged in farming. His parents were Thomas and Sarah Wilcox.

DR. T. F. WOOSTER is a son of Edwin and Celestia Wooster. He was born in Leroy, Pa., July 3d 1844. February 18th 1864 he enlisted in the 7th Pa. cavalry, and he was discharged September 1st 1865. He studied medicine with Dr. Holcomb, of Leroy, and in 1872 began practice there, but removed to Ogdensburg in 1882. In 1866 he married Betsey, daughter of Pearl and Maria Haxton; she died, leaving one daughter, Ida. His present wife is Hannah, a sister of his first wife.





























Mr & Mrs Lafayette Squires  
Minersburg  
Pa.

1804

STON

8 1/2

ALBANY

COUNTY

1888

1888